"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, preceded by showers, cooler; strong northwesterly winds; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,290. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN FINAL NOTE TO GERMANY ACCEPTS PROMISE OF NEW SUBMARINE POLICY, BUT REJECTS ANY CONDITION AS TO BLOCKADE

LINER CYMRIC IS TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST

Great White Star Vessel Was Bound to Liverpool from New York.

AFLOAT AT LAST ACCOUNTS

Carries a Crew of 110 Officers and Men, but Has No Passengers Aboard.

BIG CARGO OF WAR STORES

Crew Believed to Include a Score of Americans—Ship Had Several Escapes from Submarines.

QUEENSTOWN, (via London, Tuesday, May 9.)—The Cymric was torpedoed at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. It is reported that she is still afloat and is proceeding to an Irish port.

LONDON, May 8.—The 13,000-ton White Star Line steamship Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here.

The Cymric left New York April 29 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in ten days, she was therefore within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable, in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland, but whether on the northerly or southerly route cannot be stated.

The fate of the steamship is not yet known, although an early message received in London reported that the Cymric was sinking. The crew aboard numbered about 100 men, but the steamer carried no passengers.

The dispatch filed at Queenstown would seem to indicate that the Cymric had been attacked off the southwest or south coast of Ireland, possibly not far from where the Lusitania went down.

When the Cymric sailed from this port on April 29 she carried a crew of 110 officers and men and one of the largest cargoes of munitions of war yet shipped. None of these men is definitely known to be an American, although it was said unofficially yesterday that there were probably twenty Americans among them. J. J. MacPherson, the British Vice Consul in charge of shipping, said that eight new men were shipped on the Cymric for her last voyage, and that none of these was American. During the vessel's stay here twelve of her crew deserted and these eight were shipped to replace them.

In addition to the regular crew three officers and two seamen of other British vessels, who had been stranded in this port, were being sent home.

According to the line's officials, the Cymric was in the navy service, denial being made that she had been taken over by the British Government. There was a very small amount of commercial goods shipped on the vessel, practically the entire cargo consisting of more than 18,000 tons of munitions and other war material. While no intimate details of the munitions could be obtained yesterday, the manifest showed that the Cymric carried:

8 cases of firearms.
13 cases of guns.
80 cases of rifles.
820 cases of Gaines (gun covers.)
590 cases of primers.
2,163 pieces of forgings.
11,049 cases of empty shells.
800 cases of cartridge cases.
40 cases of aeroplanes and parts.
81 cases of tractors and parts.
62 cases of lathes.
7,534 barrels of lubricating oil.
60 cases of steel tubes.
107 cases of copper tubes.
1,768 plates of spelter.
20 cases of gun parts.
6 cases of bayonets.
624 cases of rubber boots and shoes.
220 cases of fuse heads.
7 cases of empty projectiles.
122 cases of forgings.
8,600 cases of cartridges.
6,720 cases of fuzes.
18 cases of automobiles.
1,247 cases of agricultural machinery.
1,231 bundles of shovels.
851 bales of leather.
400 reels of barbed wire.
21,908 bars of copper.
1,056 cases of brass rods.

Captain F. E. Beadnell, who has been in the service of the White Star Line for more than twenty years and who was formerly commander of the Baltic, was in command of the Cymric.

The vessel was built by Harland & Wolff, Ltd., in Belfast, and was launched in 1898. She has a gross tonnage of 13,370 and is 585 feet long, with a beam of 64 feet and a depth of about 38 feet.

Never a fast vessel, the Cymric is rated as a ten or eleven day ship, and was one day from port at the time it was reported that she was sinking. For the last six weeks she has not carried passengers, and when in that service only had accommodations for one class.

The Cymric has had several narrow escapes from submarines during her previous voyages. On March 28, 1915, she was less than twenty miles away from the Falaba when the latter was torpedoed, having sailed a short time before that vessel. Captain Beadnell received the Falaba's call for help, but was forced to obey the Admiralty instructions and refrain from going to her assistance.

On Sept. 26, 1915, when the Cymric reached here, members of her crew said that she was escorted into Liverpool by a cruiser and two torpedo boats, and anounced that they believed that the Hesperian was torpedoed in mistake for their vessel, as both looked alike.

When the Cymric arrived here on Jan. 28, 1916, carrying $100,000 in gold and $26,250,000 in American securities, Captain Beadnell said that he had received a wireless warning shortly after clearing from Liverpool, that there were German submarines about and warning him to be on the lookout. This warning came from the Admiral at Queenstown, and the Cymric was met by three

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 60c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

Carranza Seeking to Stop Entrance of More Troops

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 8.—Measures have been taken to prevent the sending of more American troops into Mexican territory, according to official declarations made here tonight.

According to earlier statements General Obregon's sole aim in the conference with General Scott since the Big Bend raid has been to render repetitions of the foray impossible through earnest co-operation between the two Governments. The Mexican State Department, it was stated, was upholding what the conferring Generals decided on, thus assuring frontier tranquillity and relieving international tension.

Meanwhile the subject of American troops retiring, it was added, occupied a secondary place in comparison with the paramount question.

CAVALRYMEN START ON TRAIL OF BANDITS

Two Troops Set Out from Marathon, Texas, and Two More Are to Go Today.

DRAMATIC TALES OF RAID

Father Whose Child Was Slain and a Missing Trooper Found—Schoolma'am Brave.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special to The New York Times.

MARATHON, Texas, May 8.—As the actual scene of the latest raid by Mexicans is approached, first hand stories of gruesome things that happened a few days ago in the Big Bend district of Texas are heard. Marathon was the refuge to which a few of the survivors from the little border towns fled and the point to which the bodies of dead were brought on their way to Alpine, thirty-one miles west of here.

Marathon and Alpine, each ninety miles from the actual scene of raids, are the nearest railroad points. It was over ninety miles of desert that the survivors had to travel before their story was told. Already, while survivors are recounting the raid and catching up on lost sleep, the town to which they fled is making a fair start toward becoming a second expeditionary base. Until yesterday not a soldier was stationed here; today there is a buzz of military activity. Auto trucks are being piled high with baled hay, soldiers are detraining, ready to start for the border, tents are being pitched with feverish haste, a rope has been stretched in the middle of the town, and cavalry horses are picketed on it.

Two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, under Major G. T. Langhorne, started south from here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. They expect to make thirty miles today. A squad of motor trucks which started this morning with supplies is expected to make fifty miles today. More troops of cavalry are to be rushed to this point and then to the border during the next few days. The Eighth Cavalry Troop train was expected here at 2 A. M., but did not arrive until 6. Until that hour practically every able-bodied male resident of Marathon sat up with his gun cocked and the streets were patrolled by an emergency guard of civilians.

Cavalrymen in Pursuit.

More soldiers are passing through to other points near by to replace men who are leaving for the "new fronts." Whether they are to cross the border at another point the officers are not allowed to say. But the men believe that they have the chance they have waited for ever since the first troops crossed at Columbus.

Today, though, the unusual presence of hustling figures in olive drab is attracting only secondary attention among the people who live here. Slender little Mrs. B. V. Hart, a young American, who for eight years has been teaching school at the adobe village of San Vicente, a few miles from Glenn Springs, is one of the figures about whom groups of natives gathered. Mrs. Hart is one of the refugees and it was due to her pluck and presence of mind that Myrtle Calder, 14 years old, daughter of a border rancher; and her own son Clifton, 9 years old, were able to reach Marathon. They arrived yesterday with the dead.

School Teacher's Courage.

Other refugees are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ellis. They arrived in their automobile yesterday. Mr. Ellis's wax plant was destroyed by the Mexicans. In San Vicente Mrs. Hart was the only American last Sunday morning. Of her twenty-two pupils all are Mexican but three. The raiders, "more than fifty," she says, came dashing through town at 10:30 o'clock. They had raided and looted Glenn Springs the night before. Mrs. Hart saw that they had horses with the United States Army brand on their flanks. A Mexican family whose children she had taught hid her in their home. The raiders passed.

Mrs. Hart ran half a mile across the desert to a Mexican rancher whom she knew. She speaks Spanish. Reluctant through fear, but loyal to the little American schoolma'am, he hitched his two mules to the wagon. Mrs. Hart's son had spent the night at the Calder ranch, a few miles away. The mules were driven thither, and the son and little girl were taken aboard. Mrs. Hart's father was away from home and has not been heard from. Her uncle, William Harris, and an aged helper remained to guard the house when the children went.

The Mexican said he would drive to a safe distance, but Mrs. Hart had heard that the raiders were headed for Deemer's store. She urged the Mexican to drive her there, so that she could warn Jesse Deemer. The Mexican was afraid, but was finally induced to start toward the store. She had gone but half a mile when they met Jack Dosier, an American, returning from that direction.

Dosier told them that they were too late. The Mexicans had spent the night in the store, looted it, and carried away as prisoners Deemer and his assistant.

Mrs. Hart made for Glenn Springs. She arrived there when the dead bodies of three American soldiers were still upon the ground near the burned barracks they had occupied. She found Sergeant Smyth, Troop A, Fourth Cavalry. The place had been held by a garrison of nine, but only two were left with him. Smyth's feet were burned so that the skin peeled off. Another soldier was suffering, in addition to his gunshot wound, from terrible burns on shoulders and arms.

"Sergeant Smyth told me of the attack," Mrs. Hart told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this morning. "He said that the guard heard the men riding up to the place, but the men inside did not have time to dress. They fought from the windows in bare feet and night clothes. Their shelter was fired by the Mexicans. Oil was thrown on the roof. Finally, it became hopeless, and Smyth ordered the men to make a dash for their lives. He was behind one man at a window ready to

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FIND FAY GUILTY, ALSO HIS AIDS, IN BOMB PLOT CASE

Three Convicted of Conspiring to Blow Up Ships Carrying Munitions to Allies.

THE JURY OUT FIVE HOURS

Fay Sends for Chief Flynn, Leading to Rumors of Revelations by Him.

MERCY URGED FOR DAECHE

Maximum Penalty for Crime Committed, Ten Years—Judge Howe to Impose Sentences This Morning.

Robert Fay, the self-styled German Army Lieutenant, who came here from the western war front to undertake the stoppage of munition shipments to the Allies; Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, who is a skilled mechanic, and who assisted him, and Paul Daeche, a young German, who went to Bridgeport for Fay to purchase trinitrotoluol, were convicted last night by a jury in the Federal District Court on two indictments charging them with conspiring to sink freighters carrying munitions to the Allies by attaching bombs to them. It took the jury just five hours to find the defendants guilty.

A telephone message that the jury had agreed was sent to Judge Howe at his hotel and he lost no time in returning to the court. It was about 10 o'clock when he arrived, and a few minutes later the jury was escorted back to the jury box. The three defendants and their lawyers were already in their places about one of the long tables.

There was absolute silence in the court when Clerk William Leary asked the jury whether it had agreed upon a verdict.

"We have," said Foreman Howard M. Patterson, arising. "We find the three defendants guilty as charged in the two indictments, and we asked a strong plea for clemency for Paul Daeche."

Daeche leaned forward as though to hear better. He gulped in the effort to keep back the tears that welled up to his eyes. Scholz straightened up in his seat, but Fay never stirred. Not a muscle of his face twitched and there was no flash of expression to tell that he had just heard what might cause him to spend the next ten years of his life in a Federal prison.

Judge Thanks the Jury.

Judge Howe told the jurymen briefly that he appreciated the care and consideration they had given to the case; then he discharged them. The court announced that he would pass sentence today at 10:30 o'clock.

Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox, the prosecutor, expressed himself as well satisfied with the trial, especially because of its effect upon the trial of others indicted in the plot. Daeche was anxious to know just what weight a recommendation for clemency carried in this country. He would not discuss his case.

Fay, who has been called chief conspirator, said he would appeal. Scholz would not say a word even to his lawyer.

It was learned that Fay was found guilty on the first ballot and that it took two ballots before Scholz was also declared guilty. When the jury went out to supper it was evenly divided as to the guilty of Daeche. It took eight ballots before an agreement was reached.

The three have been found guilty of conspiring to destroy vessels with intent to cause loss to those who had underwritten the cargo or ships, and on this indictment they may receive a maximum sentence of ten years. The penalty for conspiring to attack vessels within the navigable waters of the United States with intent to destroy the vessel or cause loss to the owner of the wares on board is from one to two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Robert Fay and Walter Scholz were arrested in the woods at Grantwood, N. J., on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 24, where they had gone to test some trinitrotoluol that they had just purchased from Carl Wettig, an importer and the man who became suspicious and put the police on the trail.

Fay and Scholz Confess.

Following their arrest Fay and Scholz confessed their activities to the police and to Chief Flynn of the Secret Service. Their statements were borne out by the finding of eight sticks of dynamite in their home in Union Hill, N. J., and the remainder of the high explosive Fay had been testing.

Following the arrests of Fay and Scholz, the police gathered in Daeche, who went to Bridgeport to see about obtaining trinitrotoluol; Dr. Herbert Kienzle, inventor and engineer, of 309 West Eighty-sixth Street; Max Breitung, a nephew of Edward N. Breitung, shipowner and broker, and Englebert Brockhorst, employe of a sanitarium at Butler, N. J., who had charge of the dynamite used in clearing ground there.

The story unfolded at the trial was that Fay and Scholz, after perfecting the bomb that was to be attached to steamships and exploded by the action of the rudder, had enlisted the services of Daeche and the others. They had perfected the conspiracy to the point where, by attaching dummy bombs to vessels in the harbor, they had demonstrated the efficacy of the bomb Fay had invented. It was the effort to purchase the necessary high explosive that brought the plot to the attention of the police.

No one would say last night whether there were to be still further developments in the case, but it was reported that twice during the present trial Fay had sent for Chief Flynn to visit him in the Tombs. This had led to a rumor that Fay might figure in sensational developments regarding German propaganda and German activities at this port.

Both Fay and Scholz, who have been in the Tombs for several months, in default of $25,000 bail, were led from the room, while Attorney Pratt, in behalf of Daeche, asked that his client be permitted his freedom on his present bail of $25,000 and on his own recognizance. This was agreed to by the prosecution, and Daeche was allowed to go to his home.

Jurors Ask for Confessions.

Judge Howe read his charge to the jury and, at its conclusion, the defense made exceptions, which were recorded. One hour after the Judge had begun his charge the case was in the hands of the jury. Thirty minutes after their retire-

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PRESIDENT ON DEFENSES

In Speech to Anti-Militarists He Says Force Must Back Up Opinion.

OUR 'SHALL' MUST BITE

Asserts That We Must Play Our Part in the Family of Nations.

EXPLAINS NAVY INCREASE

Due Simply, the President Says, to Growth of the Nation's Police Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In a running conversation with a delegation from the American Union Against Militarism, such as he once gave to a group of woman suffragists, President Wilson this afternoon expressed his fundamental disagreement with the anti-preparedness advocates. He drew a sharp distinction between universal military training, which would enable the independent people of the country to bear arms effectively for their rights, and universal military service, which might put the force of the country under the control of a few. But even in regard to universal service he said his mind was still "to let."

The President intimated that he advocated stronger national defenses so as to strengthen the hands of the United States should the time come for its good offices in restoring the peace of the world. A country regarded as helpless, he said, "is apt in general counsel to be regarded as negligible; and when you go into a conference to establish foundations for the peace of the world, you must go in on a basis intelligible to the people you are conferring with." Later he added that should a joint effort be made to keep the peace after the war, the United States would be expected to contribute her share to the force behind that movement.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York introduced the speakers, who included Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue; Max Eastman, editor of The Masses and former Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, and Amos Pinchot. Others in the delegation were Dr. J. L. Elliott, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Dr. Frederick Lynch, and Miss Crystal Eastman of New York City.

The delegation as a whole presented a memorial asserting that after taking the President's advice to "hire large halls" they had found sentiment in the Middle West strongly against preparedness and had come to ask him where he would draw the line in further defenses.

"This is a year of madness," said the President in explaining his belief that adequate defenses were necessary to the maintenance of peace.

"In the circumstances," said the President a little later, "it is America's duty to keep her head, and yet have a very hard head."

He added that it was a "physical fact" that the United States did not have troops enough to patrol the Mexican border. When Miss Wald suggested that there was an effort to stampede the country into militarism, the President's answer was, "But it is not working."

Favors Reasonable Preparation.

In the course of his more formal remarks, the President said:

"I have never dreamed for a moment that America as a whole, its rank and file, had got any military enthusiasm or militaristic spirit, and I think that it is very necessary, in order that we should work this thing out wisely, that we should carefully discriminate between reasonable preparation and militarism, because, if you use the two words interchangeably, then, of course, the reasonable things that we ought to do take on a wrong and sinister appearance, and we seem to be working for the wrong things when we are in reality working only for the right—that is, the necessary things that are unavoidable in the circumstances.

"I think it would be a disservice not to recognize that there is a point of reasonable preparation, and that you can go to that point without changing the spirit of the country or violating its traditions, for the traditions of the country have not been those of a military helplessness, though they have been those of anti-militarism.

"The currents of opinion or, rather, the bodies of opinion, in this country are very hard to assess. For example, Mayor Mitchel of New York City and a group of gentlemen associated with him made a tour not unlike that which you made and had meetings, and they came back and reported in the most enthusiastic terms a unanimous opinion, not for universal military service, but very distinctly for universal military training, which, of course, is a very different thing.

"Now I quite see the danger that Mr. Pinchot perceives in the laws that he

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President Wilson's Answer to Germany

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The American Ambassador in Berlin was instructed today by cable to deliver the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it "is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents" and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States has insisted.

Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial Government announced, on Feb. 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative. LANSING.

Statement by Mr. Lansing

The following statement by Secretary Lansing was made public after the note was on its way to Berlin;

The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this Government cannot discuss with the German Government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that Government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and noncombatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British Government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act, in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that Government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two Governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings.

The treaty with the British Government referred to is the convention negotiated by ex-Secretary Bryan under which the two nations agree that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities. An offer to enter into such a treaty with Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted.

EXPECTS EXACT COMPLIANCE

Relies Upon "Scrupulous Execution" of Pledges to Avert a Breach.

BRITISH MATTER SEPARATE

Cannot Even Discuss Making Germany's Conduct Contingent Upon Blockade Parleys.

LANSING SUPPLEMENTS NOTE

Past Submarine Acts Yet to be Settled—Negotiating with Britain Under Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Further word—and the last—has gone to Berlin from Washington in connection with the submarine issue. The German Government is informed, in a brief note cabled by Secretary Lansing today, that the Imperial Government's communication of May 4 is accepted by the United States as containing assurance that illegal German methods of submarine warfare have been abandoned. This Government had insisted that Germany should immediately "declare and effect" an abandonment of such methods. The note that went forward to Berlin today flatly referred to the Imperial Government's "declaration of its abandonment" of the policy to which the United States had objected.

This response to the German note of May 4, which was an answer to the American demand for the abandonment of submarine practices in violation of the laws of nations and humanity, is intended to clear up any misunderstanding of Germany's meaning in the May 4 communication. This Government gives that meaning the interpretation of a complete compliance with the wishes of the United States. But the American note of today notifies Germany that the United States "cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss," the suggestion contained in the German note that the carrying out of the new submarine policy should be contingent upon the conduct of Great Britain. Germany had indicated that if the United States did not succeed in inducing Great Britain to abandon her embargo on foodstuffs intended for the population of Germany, "the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberay of action."

"Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative," declares the United States in refusing to acknowledge that German obligation to respect American rights on the high seas is dependent on the conduct of a third nation.

Emphasized by Lansing.

The text of today's communication to Germany was given to the press this afternoon. Tonight Secretary Lansing issued a public statement intended to emphasize the position of this Government in refusing to sanction any attempt by Germany to make her abandonment of illegal submarine methods contingent upon a modification of the British blockade.

"Our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany," he asserts, and then points out that in dealing with Great Britain this Government is acting under treaty obligations for the settlement of disputes, whereas Germany declined to make a similar treaty arrangement. This is a reference to the Bryan peace treaties providing for a "breathing spell" during which nations would endeavor to adjust serious differences without resort to war.

But Mr. Lansing indicates that in a matter such as the submarine controversy, where a "continuing menace to American lives" is involved, "it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings." In other words, the Bryan peace plan would be effective in the case of the submarine controversy only if Germany would agree not to continue her methods of U-boat warfare while the effort to settle the trouble was in progress.

Decision to send a brief note to Germany in acknowledgment of the German answer to the American demand was reached at the conference last night between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The President spent a considerable part of Sunday in his study going over the German communication, and it is supposed that during that time he composed the note which was forwarded to Berlin today. At last Friday's Cabinet meeting, when the German answer was considered, there was a strong opinion that no acknowledgment of it should be made. The President and Cabinet members were irritated over the language of the note, and some of the Cabinet members held that it would be wise to ignore the entire communication and by silence indicate that this Government would wait to see if Germany lived up in good faith to the instructions sent to submarine commanders, which the Cabinet

KAISER ASKED GERARD TO URGE PEACE MOVE?

English Correspondent Hears That If Wilson Doesn't Act, U-Boat War Will Be Resumed.

ROTTERDAM, May 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—You may now accept as a fact, what I was not absolutely free to state openly at the time, that the Kaiser gave Ambassador Gerard to understand that he cherished the hope that President Wilson would take some step in the direction of initiating peace negotiations.

Behind the demand in the reply to the note that America shall exert pressure on England to withdraw the so-called starvation blockade there is no reality. That is to say, the German Government knows very well that America will take no such action as was suggested. All that section of the note was intended to cover an opportunity which it is sought to impose on President Wilson to enter upon the path of a mediator between the belligerents.

If nothing happens, this is the course which affairs, according to my information, will probably take. The new orders to the submarine commanders will be withdrawn and the U-boat war will be resumed with full frightfulness, with the almost inevitable consequence of America ranging herself with Germany's enemies. It would then be open to the German Government, balked in its present effort to bring about premature peace, to tell its people that with the world in arms against it continuance of the struggle is impossible. This may seem far-fetched, but it is the view held in authoritative circles.

At this juncture it would seem absurd even to discuss what peace terms are in the minds of the Kaiser and the German Government at the present moment, but I am in a position to state that as far as the west is concerned they are prepared to give up absolutely any claim on France or Belgium.

This includes not merely territory, but all those demands for guarantees, military and economic, of which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has always spoken in the past.

In regard to the east the old ambitions remain, with the doubtful modification of full autonomy for Poland. Courland they still say they will hold, and to that end a new step is now in preparation. Germany's immediate military plan is to obtain full armed possession of that Province. I learn that preparations for an attack are well in hand and an immediate blow may be anticipated against the Russians on that part of the front.

There is no intention of aiming at the destruction of the Russian armies, (the impossibility of that is fully realized,) but merely to obtain possession of the Divina line. The whole purpose is purely political as a part of the plan now afoot for opening peace negotiations.

Besides, this is the only theatre of the war where the German General Staff, after the Verdun failure, believes it can strike an immediate and effective blow.

Unless something incredible happens there will never be another German offensive in the west. All the reinforcements recently brought to Belgium have already been drawn upon to fill up the gaps caused by the operations on the western front.

LONDON, May 8.—Prince von Bülow, former German Imperial Chancellor, has been summoned to headquarters by Emperor William, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague.

His visit, adds the dispatch, is said to be of great political significance.

Press Rejects Peace Talk.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9.—The London newspapers refuse to accept seriously the peace talk which has followed publication of the German note to Washington. Outlining the position of the Allies in regard to peace proposals The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Entente powers are out to win the war and overthrow Prussian militarism. No inconclusive peace will suit their demands, and the very suggestion of a draw is abhorrent. They will continue to use their superiority in sea power to promote their common purpose."

The Daily News says:

"Sooner than many expect Germany's approaches will be more definite and frankly on the basis of a suitor for peace, not of that of a belligerent offering terms. Until that time comes the Allies will not entangle themselves in futile negotiations."

The Daily Mail expresses the belief that the Germans are not sincere in talking of peace. It says:

"No one in this country should be deceived by the German peace talk, which is thoroughly insincere. It has three obvious objects—to keep the Germans under the delusion that they are fighting a truly defensive war, to win the sympathy of neutrals and enlist their efforts against the British blockade, and, above all, to put the British people to sleep."

SAYS KAISER WROTE TO POPE, SEEKING PEACE

Immediate Armistice Suggested, Pending Negotiations — One Reported Move Is Denied.

LONDON, May 9.—The correspondent at Rotterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Company cabled the following yesterday:

"On the occasion of the Easter festival, Emperor William sent an autograph letter to Pope Benedict, expressing the hope that the Pontiff, with the King of Spain, would be able to construct a scheme with the object of bringing together, under the auspicious emblem of the dove and olive branch, a conference of belligerents for the consideration of an immediate armistice, in the fervent hope of securing an early peace without detriment to the legitimate aspirations of nationalities."

The correspondent says he obtained this information from a circular just issued by the German Humanity League.

Official denial was made yesterday of the report that Pope Benedict had appealed to Emperor William and President Wilson in an effort to avert a rupture between Germany and the United States. The Foreign Office made this announcement:

"With regard to the American-German negotiations it has been widely stated that the Pope, on Friday last, telegraphed the German Emperor and the President of the United States urging conciliation. No such step has been taken by the Pope, and the report is entirely without foundation. The atuhority for this statement is a dispatch to the Foreign Office from Sir Henry Howard, (British Minister to the Vatican.)"

"Desirous as he might be to intervene as mediator in the war, President Wilson knows that the present situation prevents all negotiations for peace," says the Journal des Debats. "The pretended advances of von Bethmann Hollweg are a gross snare for the Government, and the American people are too well informed to be misled by Germanic humbug. All peace talk is absolutely useless, as well between the belligerents as between the United States and one of the belligerents in particular."

chose to consider as granting the concessions demanded by the United States.

Literally the Last Word.

The note sent to Berlin today is very generally regarded in Washington as a proper retort to the tone of the German communication of May 4. It is believed to be literally the last word, short of any notice that might be given to the German Government that relations between the two Governments were broken. Such notice would be given if Germany should return to the submarine practices which this Government has denounced as illegal and inhumane, and which practices today's note regarded as having been abandoned. The American note places the German Government in the position of pledging itself to carry on submarine warfare in accordance with the principles asserted by the United States. What Germany's course will be when the American note has been considered by the Imperial Government is a question.

It is understood that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has assured the State Department informally that the clause in the German note of May 4, which has been construed in some quarters as making the abandonment of Germany's illegal submarine policy contingent upon this Government inducing Great Britain to modify her blockade of Germany, was not intended as a condition, but merely as the expression of a hope and as a suggestion. It would be pleasing to the United States if the German Government should confirm this interpretation of its Ambassador. But the United States is not inviting Germany to make any response to the note sent to Berlin today. It does not believe that American acceptance of the instruction to German submarine commanders as a pledge that illegal methods of U-boat warfare will not be resumed requires any acknowledgment from Berlin.

Chairman Henry D. Flood, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed approval tonight of the final note. He said:

"This note meets the situation, and I believe it will have the approval of Congress. It seems to me that the note should practically end the submarine controversy, assuming that Germany intends to carry out her promises. We have accepted the assurances of that Government, but, naturally, we cannot accept these assurances as being conditional upon other diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. I do not believe that Germany intended to make a conditional concession, but merely expressed the suggestion or hope that we would endeavor to clear up the British blockade situation."

Members of Congress generally were reluctant to discuss the note tonight in advance of careful perusal. On the whole, however, the legislators seem inclined to support the Government.

Possibility of a New Crisis.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The hope that the note sent to Berlin today might end the discussion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare was entertained tonight by some officials and by persons in close touch with affairs at the German Embassy. Should this prove true, no more ships carrying American citizens being sunk in violation of the principles of international law, the way would be cleared for renewal of negotiations for the settlement of the Lusitania, Arabic, Sussex, and other pending cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks. In other official quarters, however, there apparently was uncertainty regarding the result which the note might have. A new crisis, it was pointed out, would arise should Germany make a rejoinder to the communication and insist that its new policy is contingent upon the United States making certain demands upon Great Britain.

MAYOR APPROVES THE NOTE.

Both Mitchel and Alton B. Parker Praise the President.

Mayor Mitchel made this comment when the President's note to Germany was shown to him last night:

"The people of the United States will indorse their President's reaffirmation of and insistence upon the policy which he has laid down for this nation, and will, of course, back him to the fullest extent in the maintenance of this policy in future."

Alton B. Parker, formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and a candidate for President against Roosevelt in 1904, said:

"The President's position is very strongly stated, but it would have been quite as well, I think, if it had been put less harshly."

Frederic R. Coudert, after reading the note, said last night:

"Germany's answer appeared to be irresponsive, ambiguous, conditional and couched in insolent phraseology. It had either to be treated as a total rejection of our demands or considered as a compliance therewith. It was obscured, as lawyers would say, with scandalous and irrelevant matter.

"The President has taken the milder course in striking out the scandalous and irrelevant matter, and assumes that the grudging and conditional acceptance was intended to be an absolute compliance with our demands. If vessels continue to be blown up and unfortunate passengers dumped into boats on the high seas and exposed to every kind of danger diplomatic relations must be broken, and Germany must be made the object of national taboo.

"I do not believe the submarine warfare will be discontinued. The limitations of submarine warfare are such that it cannot comply with the rules of international warfare providing for the safety of noncombatants. The dilemma is thus definite and the result inevitable—submarine warfare on the high seas against peaceful commerce must cease or the United States must act.

"A year of parley, the unatoned for Lusitania horror, the roll of American dead mounting into the hundreds, makes this clear beyond peradventure."

COLONEL RESERVES COMMENT.

Shows Great Interest, However, in President's Note to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 8.—Colonel Roosevelt showed great interest in the text of the latest note sent by President Wilson to Germany, which was shown to him tonight by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

He would not, however, comment at this time, and was silent also concerning the latest raid by Mexican bandits over the Texas border.

GERMAN PAPER FINDS U-BOAT POLICY BAD

Yielding Made Harder Because of Inflamed Public Opinion, Says Lokal Anzeiger.

BERLIN, May 8, (via London, May 9.)—A striking article on German relations, which is construed here as a criticism of Admiral von Tirpitz, appears in today's issue of the Lokal Anzeiger. After expressing approval of the German Government's reply to the American note the article says:

"The decision would have been easier if public opinion had not been influenced and inflamed in other directions by certain irresponsibles. It is just the same proposition as was the great mistake made in announcing the submarine war on commerce at the beginning of 1915 with great words and prescribing for the untried weapon successes which it could not obtain. It was wrong to preach that the submarine commercial war was the only effective weapon against England, although this may have been done with the best intentions.

"Neutrals were led to prick up their ears by the pompous announcement of the new war method, and difficult problems in international law were needlessly injected into the debate. A person can be a good organizer and still be a poor politician."

COMMENT OF THIS MORNING'S PAPERS ON THE NOTE

NEW YORK CITY.

A Perfect Reply.

From The World.

President Wilson's reply to the German note is a model state paper, not only in substance but in tone and temper.

By his answer the President has taken all the bargain and barter out of the German note, and made the continuance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany dependent wholly upon the manner in which Germany carries out the new orders that have been issued to submarine commanders. This is as it should be.

The great majority of the American people do not want war with Germany. They do not want to suspend diplomatic relations with Germany. All they ask is that Germany keep its pledges and stop murdering American citizens who are exercising their lawful rights on the high seas. This can be done only by Germany's adhering to the rules of cruiser warfare in submarine operations. If that is done there will be no further crisis. If it is not done, the responsibility for whatever unfortunate consequences will rest entirely upon the German Government.

Assuming that Germany sincerely desires peace and friendship with the United States, as its reply to the President's ultimatum so plainly indicated, the President's answer has made unmistakably clear the reasonable and moderate terms upon which such peace and friendship can be maintained.

Wisdom in Courtesy.

From The Herald.

The President is perfectly right. Germany has told him in so many words that it means to abandon its illegal submarine warfare. The humbuggery attached to the proposal, by its mere audacity made the public gasp. Perhaps some of the German herr professors entertained the idea that political expediency in this country might force the President into harassing Great Britain and its allies over the question of the blockade. But it was humbug, and the Kaiser knows it was humbug.

The President is wise in making a reply which is courteous. An American president or secretary of State can resort to the practice of a card sharper or the language of a blackguard. The reply is plain and pointed. The meaning is clear and unclouded.

Peace Can Be Maintained.

From The American.

Mr. Wilson's reply to the German note resembles the German note itself in one particular—it is evidently written largely for home consumption. We have our opinion of the spectacle provided by the Governments of two great civilized peoples conducting themselves much after the fashion of schoolboys making faces at one another to prove their bravery before the staring eyes of the other little boys and girls.

Still, all that is matter of small moment. The important thing is that these two great nations are still at peace, with every reason to believe that the peace can be maintained by the exercise of good sense and reasonable allowance for the difficulties both labor under. We congratulate the country that it is not to be plunged into the maelstrom of this insane and wicked war.

Briefest Comment.

From the Tribune.

President Wilson has sent another note to Germany.

Accepts Only Surrender.

From The Press.

This Government's reply to the Berlin note of last week is as quick and as sharp as the cut of a whip-lash. With one merciless stroke it slashes away all the insolent truculent stuff and nonsense of the Prussian irrelevancies and leaves the heart of the question bare before the eyes of the world.

With an instantaneous scorn which withers the mass of Prussian snarls and sneers, President Wilson accepts the fact of the announced abandonment of the submarine atrocities as the single thing at issue.

He accepts it as a thing unconditional.

He accepts it as a thing to be lived up to by the German Government in absolute faith.

He accepts it as a thing not susceptible of change later to suit any new policy or to fit any opportune casuistry.

He accepts it as the only price of this nation's friendship.

ALBANY.

No Excuse for Misunderstanding.

From The Knickerbocker Press.

The President has acted wisely. We could not afford to let pass in silence the unwarranted assumptions in the Kaiser's note. Now, with no excuse remaining for misunderstanding by the German Government of our position, we may cherish some degree of confidence that the various offensive and untenable features of that Government's recent reply will not be heard of again, outside of the internal political circles for whose edification they were chiefly intended. The President's frankness is a direct assistance to the cause of peace.

BOSTON.

If Germany Replies.

From The Herald.

One of the evils of public diplomacy is the necessity of continued letter-writing, in which the responsible head of each nation must save his face with his own people as well as communicate his purposes to the other side. It seemed to us that Germany rang in the British suggestion in order to satisfy German sentiment at home, and not with any expectation that we would make our own rights on the sea contingent on getting from another nation concessions of advantage to Germany. This reopens the debate. Germany must know that this has been our interpretation of her latest note. Suppose she says now that we have been wrong, that her better procedure is absolutely contingent on just the condition which President Wilson declares he cannot entertain, what should we do next? This acknowledgment has thus made the situation clearer but not easier.

SPRINGFIELD.

Straightforward.

From The Republican.

It has not been our view that conditions had actually been attached to the German abandonment of illegal practices in submarine operations, and Secretary Lansing, in the present note, conspicuously avoids assuming that conditions had been attached. What he has done amounts to a plain declaration to Germany that the United States regards the Imperial Government's abandonment of its illegal practices as absolute, in no sense conditional. This is straightforward, and is a guarantee against misunderstanding in the future. From the American point of view, nothing could be more frankly, more wisely conceived.

PROVIDENCE.

Too Hopeful.

From The Journal.

Our new note to Germany is a diplomatic treading on egg shells. It takes many things for granted and displays unexampled faith or credulity in professing to believe once more that Germany means what she says. We declare that her submarine policy is "now happily abandoned." It will not take a very vivid imagination to hear, even across those 3,000 miles of calm and cool Atlantic, the chuckle with which von Jagow, the mysteriously deposed von Tirpitz, and the Emperor himself will greet this latest bit of fantastically phraseology.

The Secretary speaks of "the rights of American citizens upon the high seas" and of the impossibility of Germany's respect for those rights being made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government. We may be very sure that Germany will seize on this paragraph when we protest, as we are in honor bound to do, against her next attack upon a merchant vessel which results in the loss of lives of noncombatants who do not happen to be American citizens. The farce is drifting to its logical conclusion.

NEW HAVEN.

For a More Direct Method.

From The Journal-Courier.

We should have preferred a more direct method of dealing with the impudent German reply. The only satisfaction now to be derived from the situation is the obvious choice given Germany of agreeing to the demands of this Government or of turning Ambassador Gerard adrift and recalling Count von Bernstorff. If the former course is followed, general felicitation will follow, if the latter, this country will have the consciousness of duty lamely performed. Whatever happens international courtesy no longer warrants more delay than is absolutely necessary to register acquiescence. The turn in the lane has been reached.

PHILADELPHIA.

Disapproval of the Note.

From The Public Ledger.

Since the President has determined to accept that portion of the German note relating to orders to submarines as meeting his demands, and to continue diplomatic relations with Germany while these orders are carried out faithfully, he assumes a heavy responsibility which only the future can justify. His refusal to accede to the conditions suggested in the note was inevitable. The impatience of the great majority of Americans over a renewed debate on a question of national honor emphasized the gravity of his decision. It is not a decision that can be greeted with approval; it implies the further pursuit of a course which has already proved disastrous. Whatever happens, the President must expect to be held to "strict accountability" by his fellow-citizens.

Sees No Need for It.

From The Inquirer.

There was not the slightest necessity on the part of the President to make response to the German note. His "last word" had been said—or was supposed to have been said—in the recent communication demanding an immediate abandonment of the present submarine policy. As long as Germany should keep within international law official friendship would continue. Another murder of an American citizen would bring about a suspension of diplomatic relations. The subject of the British blockade has no bearing on the submarine dispute, and since the United States Government long ago made its position plain in this regard it was an impertinence on the part of Germany to lug it in. However, the President has seen fit to add to his last word a later last word—a postscript, if you please to call it such. Let us hope that this will be the final as well as the latest communication.

PITTSBURGH.

To be Rejected or Ignored.

From The Gazette-Times.

President Wilson's formal acceptance of Germany's compliance with the demand of our Government, that it declare and effect an abandonment of its unlawful submarine warfare on merchant ships, is what was to be expected, except in quarters openly hostile to Germany. Whether he took notice of them by rejection or ignored the irrelevant requests or demands of the Kaiser's Government touching our differences with other powers is a matter of no consequence. Mr. Wilson cannot take orders from Berlin nor can he shape his conduct of American affairs to fit German interests or desires. He accepts at its face value the pledge of the Berlin Government to abandon the practices of which we complained. In what good faith the promise is given will be demonstrated by events.

SAVANNAH.

Disposes of German Verbiage.

From The Morning News.

Some of the extraordinary verbiage of the German note, considered as employed for German consumption, is neatly and concisely disposed of. The new note takes it for granted that Germany means to live up to her promise, and makes it plain that the United States is not even going to "entertain, much less discuss," the already famous "string" or contingency which was an important feature of her note. The short message sent yesterday to Berlin is an excellent state paper. It wastes no words, and the American people believe that it means literally what it says.

BALTIMORE.

A Danger Removed.

From The Sun.

The simplicity and decision of the President's reply to the German note are admirable. There was only one danger involved in the acceptance of Germany's concession concerning its methods of submarine warfare and that was that such acceptance might seem to imply agreement with the theory that Germany's action is properly dependent upon what England may do in the future. President Wilson's reply makes it clear that this country cannot tolerate such a theory. We accept the German promise because it meets our demands. Nothing less would meet our demands. Nothing more is essential. The promise is satisfactory. All that remains for this country to do is to see that the performance equals the promise.

No Evasions Now.

From The American.

The words of the President are clear and will admit of no evasions or misconstructions in the future. Mr. Wilson is mindful of how the use of the word liner in one or two notes was seized upon by Germany to support a policy of attack upon ships of commerce that are not denominated liners. He has made sure that Germany shall not build upon its tissue of assumptions contained in its recent note and make claims against this country for failing to measure up in the future to the things there-in assumed that it will undertake to do.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Good Sense and Good Law.

From The Post.

The note accepts Germany's declaration as made in good faith and gives notice that it will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the German Government, so that the war shall be confined to the fighting forces of the belligerents. The United States notifies Germany that it cannot entertain the suggestion that respect for American rights by Germany is contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting neutral rights.

This is perfectly good sense and good law. It should be applied to Great Britain as well as Germany.

NEW ORLEANS.

People Will Support It.

From The Times-Picayune.

If there can be a diplomatic last word in this controversy, which has been dragged out over a period of many months, the American Government presented it in yesterday's note. The controversy's outcome unhappily is no more clearly foreshadowed than before. The President leaves the choice and the initiative to the Imperial Government in a message which admits of no misunderstanding, and which the American people will support.

WILMINGTON.

The Only Course.

From The Morning News.

Considering the demand for a change in "present methods" and Germany's ungracious compliance with that demand, it is difficult to see how the President could have done anything else than accept the proffer and then wait to see whether the German Government will keep latest promise. It now seems certain that the end of note-writing has been reached and that any disregard of the new pledge will mean at once a diplomatic rupture. The President rejects the interpretation that the German change is "conditional." There is to be no bargaining. Certainly Mr. Wilson has been patient, and the country will hope that his patience will bring its reward.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Reminder to Germany.

From The Observer.

President Wilson did the courteous and proper thing in making acknowledgment of the German answer. Diplomatic politeness required as much, even if there had been no pressing occasion for forwarding a reply. As it stands, relations with Germany will be automatically ruptured in case it should develop that the impediments spoken of by Germany should prove not to have been removed. It is now for Germany to keep the peace. Meanwhile, it was entirely within the proprieties to have reminded the German Government that the United States will not need its co-operation in our dealings with Great Britain.

LOUISVILLE.

Made Clear to the Kaiser.

From The Courier-Journal.

The President's latest—and surely his last—is neatly turned, but it leaves not the slightest room for doubt of its meaning or its firmness. If the Kaiser wishes to avoid a rupture with us he will take the President at his word and effect the policy he has declared. But he now understands that his first violation of that policy means the summary rupture, without further parley, which his "concession" to us is intended to prevent.

ST. LOUIS.

Our Assumptions.

From The Globe-Democrat.

If the German note had made the unconditional promises that the prompt American reply assumes it did there would have been no necessity for any response except a felicitous acceptance. Our notes assumed that the German definition of merchant vessels coincides with that of the United States. It also assumes that the determination to impose upon all commanders at sea "the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States insisted" is unconditional. The reply shows that President Wilson is not eager to sever relations with Germany, but he is firm in his defense of the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas.

Has People's Approval.

From The Republic.

The American people will stand behind the President, not only in his willingness to accept the German assurances that the destruction of merchantmen without warning has been abandoned, but also in his vigorous and unmistakable repudiation of any disposition to bargain for our rights or to acknowledge that wrongs suffered in one quarter can convey in another quarter the "right" to injure us with impunity, that the detention of our cargoes by one power can justify another power in assassinating our citizens in peaceful transit of the seas. Germany makes good her promise of abandonment of the destruction of merchantmen without warning and the removal of passengers there will remain only the matter of such reparation as may be possible for outrages already suffered; should the destruction be resumed the die is cast already; we have spoken; it will remain only to act.

DES MOINES.

A Different Tone.

From The Register.

Mr. Wilson has adopted the only consistent step and has taken the German Government at its word. He has played very wisely in reminding the German Government that whatever steps he may take in regard to England's course will not affect in any manner the submarine issue. His note is quite different in tone from any of the preceding ones. It is more like a curt business letter, and it carries a tone of finality that measures up to the ironical and uncivil tenor of the recent German note.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Evidence of Good Faith.

From The Tribune.

The rights of American citizens on the high seas are not to be made the subject of barter—not even with Germany. Prompt recognition of the possibility of a misunderstanding and an honest effort to avert it are the eminently wise and proper things to come from our Government. Germany cannot rightly regard this action otherwise than as evidence that our Government wishes to be frank and above board. For if our understanding is not hers she can say so before any new complications arise. Silence on the part of Germany after the receipt of this note from the President will be capable of but one interpretation, and that one in accordance with the view taken by our Government.

TOPEKA.

A Duty to Press England.

From The Daily Capital.

President Wilson's brief reply to the German note is correct in spirit and due to the principles which this nation has single-handed kept alive in the world in the last two years. The Kaiser's Government should observe laws and rights absolutely and not because another Government agrees to observe them. It is nevertheless more than ever the duty of the United States now that it has brought the German Empire to recognize moral forces, as binding and superior to merely physical, to compel England also to obey law and respect legal rights. If Secretary Lansing fails in this he will miss the greatest opportunity any Secretary of State ever encountered to render a telling service to the reign of law among nations.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

The President Criticised for His Answer to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The Volksblatt will say tomorrow:

"The President is utterly at fault when he insinuates in his reply to Germany that she must not presume to dictate foreign policy of the United States. Nothing is further from the thoughts of the German Government. All that is asked is this:

"The United States must enforce international law against all Governments or against none. Germany cannot submit that the President gives England free swing against Germany and does not grant the same right to Germany against England. Let the President enforce the neutral rights of our country against England and submarine warfare will cease at once. If for some reason or for own benefit England to permit England to reduce the United States to the abject position of a British colony he must leave Germany unmolested and accept her repeated propositions for guarding the safety of American citizens by providing that they shall sail on neutral ships or on ships that carry no ammunition."

Action Against England Awaited.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung.

In his reply of yesterday to the German submarine note of last Friday President Wilson accepts the assurances of the German Government that instructions will be given to the submarine commanders according to which in the future the custom of the right of visit and search prescribed by international law will be observed toward all merchant ships. At the same time the President gives notice—this at least is the sense of his words—that he will not ask Germany to decide for him what is his duty with respect to Great Britain.

This note could be understood as if it were the President's purpose only to compel Germany to give up the submarine war against England merely to save England's commerce, but that he did not intend to hold England also to the observance of the principles of humanity and of international law in general. It could also be interpreted as meaning that he wanted to irritate Berlin. But we do not understand it so. We only wait watchfully to see what step the President will now decide to take toward Great Britain on his own initiative, after he has received from Germany all that he demanded and has made clear that what he is now going to do with regard to England is not done as a favor to the Government of Berlin.

An Appeal to Equity.

From the German Herold.

The German Government was yesterday informed by President Wilson that it could not rest its submarine policy on the supposition that the American Government would enter into any diplomatic negotiations with other belligerent nations; that the right of American citizens to sail the seas could not be made dependent on that, and that this right could undergo no limitation of any character. In theory, to be sure, the President is right, for the rights of American citizens must not be prejudiced by the activities or concessions of a third party. Doubtless the German Government, too, does not want to disturb the abstract questions of right involved in the situation. But aside from the harsh and literal legal rights there is "equity," the rights dependent on reason, which has impressed a milder and more generous stamp upon American jurisprudence in particular, and it is this which the German Government now demands.

We believe that every right-thinking American will admit that it is now the duty of Mr. Wilson to bring to book the other nations which have been guilty of violations of the law of nations through which the United States has suffered.

PRESIDENT GIVES VIEWS ON DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

referred to, because they seem to associate military training with public authority and to draw that training into some sort of connection with military organization. It is not inconsistent with American tradition that everybody should know how to shoot and take care of himself. On the contrary, that is distinctly implied in our bills of rights, where the right to carry arms is reserved to all of us. There is no use carrying arms if you do not know what to do with them.

"I should say it was not inconsistent with the traditions of the country that the people should know now to take care of themselves; but it is inconsistent with the traditions of the country that their knowledge of arms should be used by a Governmental organization which would make and organize a great army subject to orders, to do what a particular group of men might at the time think it was best to have it do. That is the militarism of Europe, where a few persons can determine what an armed nation is to do. That is what I understand militarism to be.

"But a nation acquainted with arms is not a militaristic nation, unless there is somebody who can by an order determine what they shall all do with that force. I think we ought to be very careful not to let these different things seem as if they were the same.

Regular Army Inadequate.

"When you come to ask how much preparation you can make, that surely is a matter of judgment, and I do not see how you can find any absolute standard upon which to determine that question. Take Mr. Eastman's suggestion that we might have some arrangement by which the border of Mexico can be patrolled. There are not men enough in the existing American Army to patrol that border. That is the mere physical fact. When things are at sixes and sevens in a neighboring country, as in Mexico, and everybody apparently a law unto himself, there are not men enough to safeguard that border. And yet it is obviously the right thing to do to keep the disorders of one country from flowing over to disturb the peace of another country. That is not militarism, that is necessity.

"I do not need to tell you that I am just as much opposed to militarism as any man living. I think it is a deadly thing to get into the spirit of a nation, and I do not think there is the slightest danger of its getting into the spirit of this nation—only I have to determine a very practical problem.

"I have to determine how large an army is not unreasonable for the United States. The largest army proposed, that of the Chamberlain bill, is 250,000 men, and as compared with any European standard that is extremely small in a nation of 100,000,000.

"So that unless you regard it as a prophecy there is nothing extravagant in an army of 250,000 men. The traditions of the American people have always been for a very powerful navy. We have never been jealous of the navy even in our most sensitive moments."

One of the members of the committee asked if the navy had not been increased tremendously.

"Not tremendously," Mr. Wilson replied. "You see our tasks have increased tremendously. The amount of sea that we have found it necessary to police to take care of our distant possessions and be ready for exigencies of the most ordinary kind, quite independently of war, has increased tremendously, so that I earnestly hope that we may not antagonize reasonable protection in our effort to avoid militarism. I do not think it is going to need any very great effort to avoid militarism, because I quite agree with you that there we have got the sentiment of a great body of people behind us, and that, after all, is all that we care about.

Anxious for Peace.

"As to the general thing we are all most profoundly interested in, and that is peace, we want the peace of the world. Now, I do not know, I cannot speak about what I am going to speak about with any degree of confidence, I do not suppose any man can—but a nation which by the standards of other nations, however mistaken those standards may be, is regarded as helpless, is apt in general counsel to be regarded as negligible. And when you go into a conference to establish foundations for the peace of the world you must go in on a basis intelligible to the people you are conferring with."

A committeeman interposed to say that he was in London in 1895 at the time of the Venezuela complications and heard it said that if America had a great navy President Cleveland's message would have been regarded as an attempt at bullying, and unquestionably would have led to war.

"But this is not the year 1895," replied the President. "This is a year of madness. It is a year of excitement, more profound than the world has ever known before. All the world is seeing red. No standard we have ever had obtains any longer. In the circumstances it is America's duty to keep her head and yet wave a very hard head; to know the facts of the world and to act on those facts with restraint, with reasonableness, without any kind of misleading excitement, and yet with energy, and all that I am maintaining is this: that we must take such steps as are necessary for our own safety as against the imposition of the standards of the rest of the world upon ourselves.

Must Play Our Part.

"We have undertaken very much more than the safety of the United States; we have undertaken to keep what we regard as demoralizing and hurtful European influences out of this hemisphere, and that means that if the world undertakes, as we all hope it will undertake, a joint effort to keep the peace, it will expect us to play our proportional part in manifesting the force which is going to rest back of that. In the last analysis the peace of society is obtained by force, and when action comes it comes by opinion, but back of the opinion is the ultimate application of force. The greater body of opinion says to the lesser body of opinion, 'We may be wrong but you have to live under our direction for the time being until you are more numerous than we are.' That is what I understand it amounts to.

"Now, let us suppose that we have formed a family of nations and that family of nations says 'the world is not going to have any more wars of this sort without at least first going through certain processes to show whether there is anything in its case or not.' If you say, 'We shall not have any war,' you have got to have the force to make that 'shall' bite. And the rest of the world, if America takes part in this thing, will have the right to expect from her that she contributes her element of force to the general understanding. Surely that is not a militaristic idea. That is a very practical idea."

Miss Wald asked if this logically would not lead to a limitless expansion of America's contribution. The President replied:

"Well, logically, Miss Wald, but I have not the least regard for logic. What I mean to say is, I think in such affairs as we are now discussing, the circumstances are the logic. Now, quite opposite to anything you fear, I believe that if the world ever comes to combine its force for the purpose of maintaining peace, the individual contributions of each nation will be much less, necessarily, than they would be in their circumstances, and that all they will have to do will be to contribute moderately and not indefinitely."

Explains Navy Increases.

Miss Wald remarked that the navy seemed committed to a policy of huge increase.

"Just let me say that there really has not been any material change," the President said. "The only difference is this: We have been going on from year to year making certain additions determined upon that year, all along looking forward to a series of years. Now, all that we have done is to evolve the rest of the program. It is not altered to any extent."

It was as the interview neared a close that one of the members of the committee asked whether the President believed in compulsory military service.

"I did not say I believed in it. To use the phrase of a friend of mine, my mind is to let on the subject. I would say merely that that was not contrary to American tradition."

"Mr. President," continued the questioner, "we are potentially more aggressive, because our economic organizations are more active, more powerful, in reaching out and grasping for the world trade. The organization of the international corporation is one of the great trade factors of modern history, and it seems to me that if you hitch up this tremendous aggressive grabbing for the trade of the world with a tendency to back up that trade, there is going to be produced an aggressive nationalism in trade."

"It might very easily, unless some check was placed upon it by some international arrangement which we hope for," replied the President.

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MISS MASARYK IS SAFE, VIENNA MESSAGE SAYS

Prof. Muensterberg Finds She Is Held Only for Preliminary Trial by the Austrians.

BOSTON, May 8.—In view of the interest that has been demonstrated in the fate of Miss Alice Masaryk, an Austrian school teacher reported under arrest in Vienna on a charge of treason, Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard tonight made public the following message received by the Austrian Embassy from the home office:

"Preliminary trial against Alice Masaryk is pending. All rumors without foundation."

Professor Münsterberg added that, according to the procedure of the Austrian courts, a preliminary trial has only the character of an investigation. "Hence," he said, "it may be that the offense of which she is suspected is not of a specially serious nature."

Miss Masaryk, according to Professor Münsterberg, has recently been promoted to a higher teaching position. She is the daughter of a former professor at Prague University, who fled to Switzerland to further the cause of Bohemian independence. After her father's flight she was taken into custody, together with the wife of Professor Benes, also of Prague University, another alleged advocate of the separation of Bohemia from Austria.

Professor Münsterberg's advices were given out through Mrs. Glendower Evans of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, which had interested itself in Miss Masaryk's case.

ENGLAND BUILDING ZEPPELIN TYPE CRAFT

Admiralty Official Refuses to Say How Many of the Airships Great Britain Has.

LONDON, May 8.—That England is building airships of the Zeppelin type was disclosed in the House of Commons today by Thomas James Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, in reply to the question of a member.

Mr. Macnamara said that it was not in the public interest to say how many such aircraft Great Britain possessed.

DELBRUECK TAKES REST AS FOOD RIOTS GROW

Berlin Sees Connection Between Minister's Absence and the Shortage of Eatables.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9.—A Berlin official statement says that Clemens Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, and Vice Chancellor, who recently resumed work after three weeks' leave of absence on account of a furuncle, has not yet completely recovered, and has, therefore, been obliged to discontinue work for the present.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, commenting on this statement, says:

"The prolongation of the Minister's rest cure is believed to be closely connected with the recent food troubles in Germany and the inability of the Department of the Interior to force dealers in foodstuffs to sell their stocks instead of withholding them for higher prices."

All the Berlin papers give prominent place to accounts of the disturbances over the shortage of food, and especially to riots before butcher shops, where the police were frequently forced to interfere to protect the lives of the owners.

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There is no suggestion of the confection, nor attempt to cajole with artificial flavors.

Its use produces an immediate sensation of genuine cleanliness, more delightful and refreshing by far than any fictitious flavoring.

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DOSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

FRENCH RETRIEVE LOSSES AT VERDUN

In Furious Combats They Drive the Germans Out of Captured Trench at Hill 304.

CROWN PRINCE'S LOSS HEAVY

But Berlin Insists Great Offensive on Sunday Won the Summit of the Hill.

HARD BATTLE EAST OF MEUSE

Germans Also Forced Back There, Says Paris, After Winning Ground at High Cost.

Australasians Join the Allies in France

LONDON, May 8.—Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and have taken over a portion of the front, it was announced in an official statement tonight.

This announcement does not make it clear whether the Australasian force has taken over part of the British line, now extending to Frise, just west of Peronne, or whether it has relieved some of the French troops which have been holding the long line from Frise to the Swiss frontier.

PARIS, May 8.—Furious fighting continued last night and today on the Verdun front and especially in the region of Hill 304 on the west of the Meuse.

Severe attacks by the Germans near the hill during the night were repulsed by the French, according to the War Office bulletin this afternoon, and in a counter offensive the French drove the Crown Prince's troops out of a communication trench which they had captured in the day time.

Today a terrific bombardment was in progress along this whole front, but a German attack, directed against Hill 287, west of Hill 304, was stopped by the French curtain of fire.

The German objective in this region is the ravine between Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill. In renewing their attack before Verdun after seventy-seven days of battle with a violence rivaling that of early March, the Germans followed the Napoleonic policy of attempting to turn what could not be carried by frontal attack. With a whole army corps they made an assault by way of the ravine in an attempt to crush in the French line along a front of one and one-half miles. The ground there is favorable for an attack and the French commander, knowing the weakness of the position, put one of his best trained army corps at that place. This corps disposed of the first attack without ceding any important ground, but the battle is still raging there.

On the east of the Meuse also there was fighting of much violence last night. In making their gains yesterday the Germans delivered four attacks on a front of 2,000 yards, between Haudromont Woou and Fort de Douaumont, each advance being made by a different Prussian regiment.

In their counter offensive at night, according to the War Office bulletin, the French drove the Germans out of a trench south of Haudromont, which they had just occupied, and captured thirty men, including two officers.

Hill 304 Under Heavy Fire.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with the same violence against Avocourt Wood and the whole region of Hill 304. A German attack, launched during the course of the afternoon against our positions at Hill 287, west of Hill 304, was stopped by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns.

On the right bank and in the Woevre the artillery action was quite active. Our batteries effectively cannonaded enemy encampments northwest of Euvezin and south of Thiaucourt.

The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon bulletin only summarizes the reports on the Verdun fighting, but says of other developments of yesterday:

Two German aeroplanes have been brought down as a result of aerial encounters in the region of Verdun. One of them fell not far from Ornes, and the other, seriously damaged, was compelled to come to land to the south of Azannes.

Says Germans Reached Top.

BERLIN, May 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the recent fighting on the Verdun front the Germans captured an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, the War Office announced today.

The operations west of the Meuse (Verdun front) during recent days have been carried out principally by brave Pomeranian troops. They were attended by great difficulties but, with moderate losses were successful.

Notwithstanding the tenacious defense and furious counterattacks of the enemy, the Germans took an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304. The German lines reached the top of the height. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses, so that only forty unwounded officers and 1,280 soldiers were captured by us. Attacks by the enemy on our positions on the western slope of the hill were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

East of the Meuse, on both sides of Thiaumont Farm, there was bitter fighting. The enemy, along with other troops, employed negroes in the fighting east of the farm. The attack broke down, and 800 men were made prisoner. In the engagements mentioned fresh French troops were recognized.

In the Meuse sector the enemy has employed 51 divisions, including divisions which were used a second time after being brought up to full strength. This means fully twice the forces put in action by the Germans, who are making the attack.

On the remainder of the front there were no important developments, aside from successful enterprises carried out by patrols in the district of Tiepval and Lirey.

After a battle in the air two French biplanes which were over Côte de Froide Terre fell to earth in flames.

There are about 12,000 men in a division, so that according to the German statement, the French have employed more than 600,000 men in the battle of Verdun. It has been generally believed that the number of troops used by the Germans was much in excess of the 300,000 indicated in this official report from Berlin.

The successes at Hill 304, reported by the German official bulletin, are apparently the same as were described in the French announcement of Sunday night. The Paris reports today of the fighting in this sector, it would seem, cover a later period of time.

ATTEMPTED FATAL THRUST.

Germans Sought to Turn Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill by One Stroke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 8.—The fourth great offensive by the Germans is in progress at Verdun and on a scale comparable with those preceding. An officer attached to one of the subordinate staffs there, who has arrived here, says:

"Yesterday's battle involved most of the German troops. The preliminary bombardment was the most furious of any single day since the beginning of the Verdun attack."

This officer left the front last night before the French counterstrokes recovered the sections of the line where the Germans succeeded in penetrating. He continued:

"The attack west of the Meuse was undoubtedly the principal effort. The assault east of the river, although directed against the Douament key sector, was rather an attempt at a diversion.

"On the western bank the Germans followed their usual plan of attacking at a point where they were aided by the configuration of the ground. The point chosen was along the road from Bethincourt to Eanes, which runs southward in a wooded ravine between Hill 304 and the twin crests of Le Mort Homme. If they could pierce the French front there they would simultaneously turn Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

"Fully 30,000 men were flung forward in masses so heavy that it was evident that the Germans expected to find our trenches demolished by the bombardment.

"An equal number was employed in the battle of April 9. The Germans then attacked Hill 304 from three sides, whereas yesterday they advanced on a front barely a mile and a half wide.

"In my opinion the narrowness of the front spoiled the attack, for it enabled the French artillery to do execution on almost the same scale as mitrailleuses. This compensated for the latter being put out of action by the bombardment and the withdrawal of French troops.

"Eyewitnesses told me that they had not seen such slaughter since the February assaults on Pepper Hill, when the hillside torrents ran blood red into the Meuse and made smears across its surface. When the gusts of wind blew aside the smoke that generally hid the advancing lines one saw earth, trees, and bodies thrown up in fragments amid fountains of flame.

"Only at the southern point of the ravine did the Germans enter our trenches, and that gain must have cost 10,000 casualties.

"The attack here began at dawn and lasted until early evening, but on the east of the Meuse fighting did not begin until afternoon, where four Prussian regiments were used up on this front to obtain an equally trifling advantage along the road from Douaumont to Fleury, southeast of the fort. Altogether it was one more costly failure.

"I find that many persons here expected the Germans to abandon Verdun and try some other point, but the fact is that they have accumulated too much material and too many men before Verdun to undertake a big effort elsewhere. They took on Verdun eagerly. Like the old man of the sea, the burden will ultimately strangle them."

VERDUN'S NEW COMMANDER.

Gen. Nivelle, Aged 60, Is One of Joffre's Discoveries.

PARIS, May 8.—General Robert George Nivelle, whose promotion to the command at Verdun put him in charge there at a critical time, is 60 years old. He comes from Tulle, in the Correze Department.

General Nivelle is one of the discoverers of the war. At the outbreak of hostilities he was in command of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery. General Joffre soon singled him out for a leading rôle. He was promoted to be a General of Brigade on Oct. 24, 1914, and soon afterward was placed in command of the Sixty-first Infantry Division. On Dec. 23, 1915, he received his three stars and at the same time was appointed commander of the Third Army Corps.

ARMY OF 250,000 DOOMED BY HOUSE

Two Decisive Votes Defeat the Senate Proposal, and Volunteers with It.

DEBATE ON NITRATE PLANT

"Water-Power Lobby" Suspected by Lenroot—Compromise Appears Certain.

MAY FIX FORCE AT 175,000

This Figure Is Expected to be Final Result of Joint Conferences.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senate amendments to the Army bill again were rejected today by the House and the measure returned to conference. The proposals to empower the President to raise the standing army to 250,000 men in time of peace and to raise a Federal volunteer army of 261,000 were rejected flatly, 221 to 142 and 251 to 109, respectively, while the nitrate plant amendment was substituted by one offered by Chairman Hay of the House Military Affairs Committee without a record vote.

Substitution of the nitrate plant amendment came after a hard fight by opponents of the Senate proposal, led by Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, who maintained that the "water power lobby" was responsible for it.

The plant proposed under the Hay amendment would be operated exclusively by the Government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital, and the President would be empowered to select the site. These provisions were intended to silence critics of the measure, who maintained that the Alabama Muscle Shoals property owners were to be made the direct beneficiaries of the Senate amendment.

The initial appropriation for the plant would be $20,000,000, or $5,000,000 more than the Senate amendment would have provided, and the money would be raised by the sale of Panama Canal bonds. They would become payable in not more than fifty years.

Democratic leaders tonight felt optimistic over the outlook for a settlement of the nitrate problem. There is some fear, however, that a clause to permit the Government to sell the by-products of the proposed plant may arouse the objections of those opposed to Government ownership.

Prior to the adoption of the Hay amendment, the House defeated amendments by Representatives Lenroot and Mondell of Wyoming, Republicans. The Lenroot amendment, which was beaten 194 to 107, proposed the selection of a plant site by a commission and would have permitted construction to begin immediately upon the selection of the site. The Mondell amendment, beaten 177 to 173, proposed an appropriation of $50,000 for an investigation to determine the feasibility of erecting a plant.

Thirty Democrats voted against the 250,000 army feature. The line-up on it was virtually the same as it has been previously when the question was before the House. The speeches, too, were along the same lines.

It is now believed that the conference will agree to some compromise on the standing army for about 175,000 men. The House bill originally would have provided 140,000. Regarding the volunteer army feature there is much speculation. Representative Hay told the House today that the country could not have both the Federal volunteer and the National Guard forces, as the Senate proposes, and the House by its vote sustained him.

Debate on the conferees' report began with a speech by Representative Kahn, ranking Republican of the Military Committee, approving the larger force and opposing the provisions of the House bill to increase the National Guard. He said it would be impossible to recruit the guardsmen proposed, and indorsed sections of the Senate bill authorizing an army of 250,000 men and for a volunteer army.

Representative McKenzie, Republican, assailed Representative Kahn for urging an army of 250,000 men.

"If we are going to have an army of 250,000, let us really have it," he said. "The present plan is a fraud and a deception. It does not mean an army of 250,000 men, but only the officers for this number."

Representative Mondell told the house that if the Senate bill became law the President would be besieged by those interested in a big military establishment. He ridiculed the Senate plan for a volunteer army as a revival of the "discredited and repudiated continental army idea."

ITALIANS EXPECT A GENERAL ATTACK

Reports Say Austria Hopes for a Decisive Combat—Increasing Activity on a Wide Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 8.—Revelations of Austrian prisoners confirm the reports received by Italian Headquarters through communications with neutral countries that Austria is preparing a general attack on the Italians which might be decisive in the conflict between the two powers. This news, having spread among the Italian troops, caused the warmest rejoicing, all being anxious to measure themselves finally with their foes, and end the long drawn out waiting.

One of the leading Alpini officers who distinguished himself in daring expeditions said: "What a relief at last to be able to let our men go, who have been straining at the leash for so many tedious months!"

White Star Liner Cymric and Her Commander, Capt. F. E. Beadnell

LINER CYMRIC IS TORPEDOED

Continued from Page 1.

heavily armed patrol boats, which escorted her for more than fifty miles, or to the end of the danger zone. On that trip she carried a number of passengers.

BRITISH SHIP IS SUNK, 14 OF CREW MISSING

The Galgate, Bound from Portland, Ore., Destroyed by Submarine—French Bark Torpedoed.

LONDON, May 8.—The British ship Galgate, from Portland, Ore., Jan. 2, for ports in the United Kingdom, was sunk Saturday, according to a report to Lloyd's.

BREST, France, May 8.—The British four-master Galgate of Liverpool was sent to the bottom by a submarine Saturday night. Twelve of the crew were picked up by a smack and landed here. One boat, with fourteen aboard, is missing.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 8.—The Galgate was commanded when she left here by Captain Fisher, who was a British subject, as were the vessel's other officers. In her crew were nine Jamaican negroes, five Japanese, and one Scandinavian, but no Americans.

The Galgate was last reported as having arrived at St. Michaels April 24. She was a 2,381-ton vessel.

French Bark Sunk.

LONDON, May 8.—The French bark Marie Molinos was sunk by a submarine on May 3. All the eighteen members of her crew have been landed.

The Marie Molinos was last reported on her arrival at Nantes, France, on March 24 from Iquique, Chile. She was built in 1899, was of 1,040 tons, and was owned at Havre.

U-BOAT HALTS SHIP, SEIZES PRIZE CREW

BERLIN, May 8, (via London.)—A German submarine on April 22 held up the Norwegian bark Pestaiozzi, which was then in charge of a British prize crew, made prisoners of the prize crew, and after an examination released the bark to proceed to its destination.

This incident occurred 160 miles west of the Hebrides. A British cruiser had placed a prize crew aboard with instructions to take the Pestaiozzi to Kirkwall. She was bound from Malmo for Argentina with cement.

The submarine brought a British officer and a petty officer to Germany. It left four sailors to continue the voyage as involuntary passengers to Argentina.

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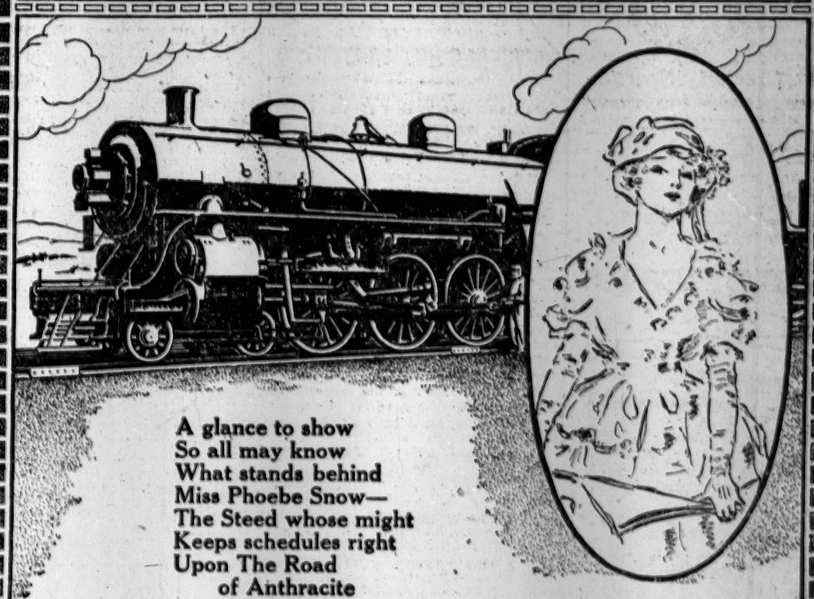

**A glance to show
So all may know
What stands behind
Miss Phoebe Snow—
The Steed whose might
Keeps schedules right
Upon The Road
of Anthracite**

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Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

CAUCASUS SNOWS MELT; RUSSIANS ADVANCING

Both Turkish Wings Bent Back, But the Main Army Is Still Intact.

PETROGRAD, May 8.—With the melting snows no longer delaying the descent of the Russian Caucasus armies from the high Aremnian plateau into the valleys of Asia Minor, where the Turks, having gathered all available reinforcements, are ready at last to make a determined stand, the campaign in Asia Minor has reached a most interesting and possibly a decisive stage.

The descent of the Russians westward toward Erzingan has thus far proved the most difficult of all the Russian lines of advance. Here until the last few days the Winter snows still held, and this, added to other hazards accompanying the descent from a tableland averaging a mile above sea level, has made satisfactory progress impossible. To the southwest into Mesopotamia, however, owing to the fact that the season is further advanced here, the descent has been easier, and the Turks south of Bitlis are being driven from a series of fortified positions, hotly pursued by Cossacks, who have proved themselves masters at this sort of warfare.

Thus both the Turkish flanks—that is, the one along the Black Sea and that south of Bitlis—have been bent back by the severity of the Russian assaults, while the Ottoman centre before Erzingan remains slightly advanced for the reasons just stated. If the Russians succeed in their present effort directed against this extended Turkish centre, Erzingan and Bathurt will soon fall into Russian hands and the way will be open to Sivas.

Plunging Directly Into Straw Hat Season

LATE coming, but it's in—the front end of the Summer Special is drawing up at the station.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner Straw Hats are being shown—headed by the new "NIKKO" hat—of a conservative twisted braid imported from Japan.

* *

Takes its name from the "NIKKO" braid—which is "picked up" by hand, to give it that hand-made distinction which a machine-pressed hat never possesses.

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A gentlemanly model, characterized by that quiet animation required by this season's New York styles.

Price, $3.

New Porto Rican splits, with a white-flannel whiteness; country club Panamas in mushroom knock-about shapes; Milan straws, in new Parisian blocks, Leghorns, Bangkoks and Balibuntal straws.

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The most cosmopolitan selection we have ever shown—$2 to $25.

Weber and Heilbroner
Hats at Nine of the Eleven Stores

241 Broadway	1185 Broadway	58 Nassau
345 Broadway	44th and Broadway	42nd and Broadway
20 Cortlandt	150 Nassau	30 Broad

Making a Crowd With Five People

IT was a famous French artist who said he could make a big crowd with five people.

* *

You can make a big Summer wardrobe, for town and country—for business and vacation—with four Weber and Heilbroner suits.

* *

Or you can make a big start towards it with just one—to alternate with your last Summer's suit.

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You can top it off with a Weber and Heilbroner topcoat and a Weber and Heilbroner hat—and you may be sure that they are both appropriate and becoming for wear amongst the best dressed people of the city.

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Suits and topcoats, $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

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44th and Broadway	1363 Broadway	58 Nassau	150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt	30 Bread	42nd and Fifth Ave.	

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It takes more than pleats, tucks and a belt to turn out a double of my "Shapelee" at $20. It takes custom-drafted fit and custom-needled style. Come to be measured or send for cloth clippings!

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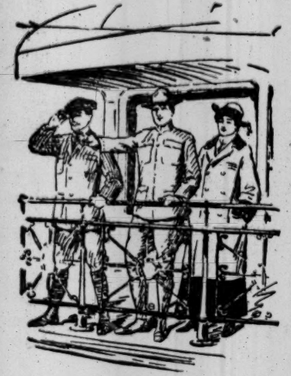

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No pussy-footed implements — no tiddledewinks — but the things which red-blooded Americans like to use in their glorious open-air life.

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In addition, you will find here the bandanas, wrist watches with non-breakable crystals, field glasses, and all other items of equipment such as the army men themselves purchase.

Boy Scout uniforms and uniforms for girls' camps, and a large assortment of A. & F. "Rufstuff" country clothes for general sporting use.

Tents, sleeping bags, cook outfit, fishing tackle, and guns for campers everywhere.

Abercrombie & Fitch Garden Skirt

Aside from the greatest assortments of sporting clothes for men and women ever shown, here is also the occasional specialty for the Outdoor Woman, for practical use at her country home.

A garden skirt of awning cloth, with a large, buttoned garden pocket, to hold flowers or vegetables, which drops when unbuttoned and becomes a knee-pad when kneeling.

Price, $10.

Garden shirts, hats and gloves; and the garden basket, as shown, price $8.

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Golf clubs, bags and balls; tennis goods, lawn bowls, Badminton, archery—every outdoor game for the country home and camp.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

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OUR MEXICAN POLICY ASSAILED BY BORAH

Senator Declares Time Is Near When Carranza Must Be Treated as Enemy.

AMERICANS NOT PROTECTED

Persistent Outrages Against Them and Ostentatious Insults Called Humiliating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today declared that the time was almost here when General Carranza would have to be treated as an enemy of the United States for embarrassing the American Government in its defense of the border and in its efforts to punish Mexican raiders into American territory. Mr. Borah did not declare for general intervention, but said that the steps taken by the Administration so far to prevent and punish outrages on American citizens in Mexico and in the United States had been inadequate.

Mr. Borah's statement, which was a severe arraignment of the Administration's policy in Mexico, follows:

"I do not suppose there is another story in history so humiliating as our relationship with Mexico. There have been times, of course, when weak and defenseless nations have had to suffer indignity and all kinds of outrages and had to submit to the robbery and murder of their citizens simply because of their weakness and their inability to protect their own. There have been times when nations well on the downward road to ruin and in the midst of the throes of internal dissolution have overlooked that treatment which their subjects have received at the hands of other powers.

"But I venture to say you will not find in the pages of history an instance in which a strong, powerful nation, a nation professing service toward all mankind and assuming to be the guardian of the rights of humanity, has ever submitted, as we have, week after week and month after month and year after year, to the studied and ostentatious insults, to the attacking of its women and to the murder of its men as we have at the hands of the Mexicans. These things have happened to our people and we have submitted to it, not while our citizens were on foreign soil, though protected by solemn treaty, but even when they were upon their own territory and under their own flag.

"Leave out for a time the four years of brutal treatment of our people in Mexico, where all principles of humanity and our solemn treaties and national honor required us to protect them, and consider alone the murders on this side of the border, the repeated, continued, persistent outrages of our citizens for the last five years. Is it any wonder that nowhere are our demands respected and nowhere are our citizens protected?

"It may well be in the face of the news this morning to reflect for a moment on the record. After having driven Huerta and leaving chaos in his place, we left chaos to reign supreme over the interests of Mexico and our own citizens therein for nearly two years. Then we recognized one of the bitterest foes of America in Mexico. Carranza had manifested his hatred toward us in many ways. Every one who understood anything about Mexico understood how cruelly he treated, or consented to the treatment of, Americans in Mexico. The first break between Carranza and Villa was really over the proposition that Villa was charged with being too friendly to the Americans.

"In addition to this, Carranza was without ability, stubborn, stupid, and a bigot, a persecutor of religion, and a hater of the American people. But we recognized him. Then we gave him the exceptional privilege of crossing over our territory with his troops to fight Villa, our former friend. Then came the massacre at San Isabel. The Americans traveling in Mexico and in San Isabel carried with them the assurance by our own Consul, and upon what he believed were sufficient assurances from Carranza, that these Americans were safe and would be protected.

"After this massacre the Americans were told that Carranza was in hot pursuit and would avenge the murders. The inspired news sent out from the border was to the effect that Villa was near capture when, as a matter of fact, he was perfectly safe as against Carranza. Furthermore, it can be well established that a part of the band of assassins at San Isabel had been a very short time before Carranzistas and in all probability were a part of his sympathizers.

"Then followed the massacre at Columbus, and we started in pursuit of the bandits. Every one must have known who knew anything about the Mexican situation at all that we would be hampered and embarrassed by Carranza and his forces, and before we had been four days in the territory this fact appeared. Since that time we have been handicapped, embarrassed, impeded, and disconcerted in every way by the petty, annoying acts of Carranza and his forces. And at the time we were being assured by Carranza and his forces that they were still in charge of the situation, and that the bandits had been dispersed, and that we should withdraw, another massacre takes place.

"It must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the situation that Carranza cannot restore order in Mexico, and cannot establish a Government, and, what concerns us most, he cannot protect the border. We ought to put enough troops upon the border, to say nothing more, to make absolutely safe the lives of our own people. And if any man or combination of men in Mexico undertakes to embarrass us, or prevent us from protecting the border or the lives of our citizens or punishing those who murder our citizens, we should consider them as enemies and treat them the same as the others."

BANDIT RAIDS NEAR COLIMA.

Supposed Villistas Reported Active in Guadalajara District.

MANZANILLO, Mexico, May 8, (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—Mexican bandits, believed to be followers of Villa, have been active near Colima and in the Guadalajara region, according to stories told by Americans who reached here from the scene of the depredations. Colima, it was stated, was made the object of attacks twice in the last three weeks. A train on the Mexican National Railway near Colima was held up and robbed by the bandits, it was said.

Thirty Americans, it was learned today, are aboard the Pacific Mail steamer Newport, which is due here on Wednesday. It is thought many other American refugees either here or en route from the interior will take passage from San Francisco on the Newport.

The Cinco Minas and Ampira gold mines and many other large American-owned mines in the Colima district are said to be harassed by the bandits.

Manzanillo is in a normal condition and quiet also was reported from Guaymas, Topolobampo, and Mazatlan. The United States cruiser Denver is patrolling the coast in the vicinity of Manzanillo.

Slain Soldiers from New York.

William Cohen, one of the American soldiers from New York who were killed in the latest Mexican raid across the border, is survived by his mother, two brothers and sister. They live at 116 East 115th Street. Miss Cohen said her brother had left them a year ago, and they had received no communication from him since then. Mrs. Cohen was prostrated over her son's death. Stephen J. Coloc, the other soldier from this city, was supposed to be living at 331 East Thirty-ninth Street, but tenants of the house there said yesterday that they knew nothing of him and had not heard the name.

CAVALRYMEN START ON TRAIL OF BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

follow out. As the first man leaped through the window, Smyth heard a volley of shots and with his head shot nearly off the man fell outside the building.

"The body was there when I arrived. Fifty feet away was another, face down on the ground. Three hundred yards away was another on a hillside."

In the store run by O. G. Compton, the Postmaster of McKinney Springs, which is the Post Office name for Glenn Springs, the body of Mr. Compton's son, Garnett Compton, 7 years old, was found. The tragedies of the families of the little town are intertwined. Mr. Ellis and his wife saw their wax plant going up in flames and took refuge in the desert, where they wandered until dawn. When they returned after all had grown quiet Sunday morning they found, wandering among the bodies of dead, a deaf and dumb son of Compton, Howard Compton, 9 years old. The child, who had been killed, lay upon the floor with a bullet hole sidewise through his body.

Private Roscoe Tyree and Mr. Compton arrived here late this afternoon with Sergeant Smith in a motor car from Glenn Springs. Nothing had been heard of Tyree, who had run from the adobe house, where he and his companions fought the Mexicans and supposedly had been killed or captured.

Compton had been reported taken into Mexico by the marauders. It is believed now that the man reported kidnapped with John Deemer from below Boquillas was named Coy. Compton's little son Garnett was riddled with bullets in the raid.

"I heard the sound of many feet upon the rocks," said Compton, whose home was but a short distance from the soldier encampment, "and then two Mexicans with handkerchiefs tied across their faces stuck their head in the front door and asked if any soldiers were there. I answered them and looked out and saw Mexicans coming in all directions, yelling as loudly as they could. They opened fire on the adobe house and I went and got my rifle and counted my cartridges. I had only a hundred. Sitting at the window I waited for them to attack.

"My eight-year-old girl Louise, with her two brothers, Howard and Garnett, tumbled out of bed. Louise put her arms around my neck and said she was afraid. I picked her up, and leaving the two boys behind, carried her out of the back door to the shack of a Mexican washerwoman, who took care of her.

"I started back to the house to get Garnett and Howard, but I could not make it. The Mexicans were too thick, and I could not shoot my way through them. I emptied my gun, but they crowded me, and I had to head away to the creek and slip behind a rock. In the morning I found Tyree with his feet and arms burned, wandering in the creek bottom."

Compton and Tyree moved toward the camp and finding a body of Mexicans still in the place they hurried away and hid in a cave. Here they remained until Sunday afternoon, when they entered Glenn Springs. Compton learned that his boy, Garnett, had been shot and that the body had been taken to Marathon.

Sergeant Smyth said tonight that he thought about twenty-five Mexicans were killed or wounded in the raid. Two dead Mexicans have been found at Glenn Springs. Compton believes that some members of the attacking band lived and worked on the American side.

Carranza Officer in Raid?

From a Staff Correspondent.

EN ROUTE TO GLENN SPRINGS, Texas, May 8, (by Courier to Marathon, Texas.)—Half way between Marathon and Glenn Springs two automobiles coming from the south were met at 4 o'clock this afternoon by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. The machines stopped. In them were Sergeant Charles E. Smyth of Macon, Mo., his feet wrapped in bath towels, and Private R. Tyree of Kentucky, sweated and bandaged. They are two of the soldiers of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry, who survived the Mexican raid on Glenn Springs. As this is being written the injured men are being carried out of their car for the benefit of a movie operator.

"I think we killed about fifteen of them and wounded about thirty," said Smyth. "They carried away their dead, but this morning one who had been killed was found. He had papers in his pocket identifying him as a Carranza officer."

"Privates Birck and Defrees were on guard and the rest of us were asleep," Sergeant Smyth continued. "They heard some sounds near the camp and woke us. As soon as I got to the windows we could make out dark objects moving about a short distance away. The Mexicans opened fire, and we fought back from the windows and doors of our adobe. I think there must have been 600 of them, for in escaping we found their outposts as far as two miles away. They tried to charge us and we drove them back. They fought for an hour and a half and made a second attempt to charge. Then they began throwing fuses of some sort on our thatched roof.

"The fuses looked like the kind used by miners, but burned brightly after landing. We shot whenever we saw a man lighting a fuse, but soon our whole shack was on fire. At the start half the dozen of my men were in a tent beside the adobe, but they rushed into the adobe early in the fight, most of us were barefoot and the burning building was tumbling in on us when we made the dash.

"I ran to Compton's because he had three kids in his house, but they were gone and I hid behind an embankment and began shooting. The Mexicans almost surrounded the place when they traced the shots. They were yelling for both Carranza and Villa. I dropped back from one boulder to another until I reached a rock formation that was safe and waited there until daylight."

LANGHORNE LEADS PURSUIT.

Colonel Sibley to Join Him Later and Assume Command.

MARATHON, Texas, May 8.—Two troops of American cavalry swung southward this afternoon into the Big Bend country, moving on to Glenn Springs, where three soldiers were killed and a little boy was shot to death in the raid by Villa bandits Friday night.

Troops A and B of the Eighth Cavalry, under Major George T. Langhorne, halted at Garden Springs, twelve miles below here, this afternoon while the truck trains went on ahead to prepare camp. The two troops then moved southward to a point thirty miles from Marathon and camped for the night.

Colonel Frederick W. Sibley, with troops F and H and a machine gun troop of the Fourteenth Cavalry, detrained here tonight and will move to the border tomorrow. Colonel Sibley will assume command as soon as his forces join those of Major Langhorne.

A strict censorship is enforced to screen the troop movement in the field campaign in whatever form it takes either in the pursuit of the Villa brigands or in the protection of the border from further attacks.

Captain Caspar Cole, with twenty-three men of Troop A, is now scouting the river country where the bandits recrossed the Rio Grande in their flight after the attacks on Glenn Springs and Boquillas. His observations and reports of the bandit movements are to be sent to Major Gen. Funston, that a plan of future action may be developed.

Chase Over Border Unlikely.

Unconfirmed reports are current tonight at Boquillas that bodies of bandits are operating in numbers on the Mexican side. The number of cavalrymen ordered to proceed toward the river indicates that no effort will be made to pursue the bandits into Mexico unless they are observed near the border. In that event a chase into Mexican territory may be attempted that may carry the American forces fifty or more miles into Coahuila.

Lack of transportation and properly defended lines of communication preclude any extended pursuit into Mexico and military men here do not think another punitive expedition possible because of the lack of cavalrymen. The last body of Villa followers recrossed the Rio Grande last Saturday morning and they are now probably nearly forty miles south of the river.

"It would take a brigade of at least 3,000 men to form an expedition into Mexico to cope effectively with the situation," said an army officer here today, just before the troops moved toward Glenn Springs. "The four troops of cavalry that are going in can do little more than offer protection to the border and there are no more troops of cavalrymen that we can draw on.

"There is now, I believe, a regiment of cavalry, the Second, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., but that is the only cavalry available. All other cavalry troops are on duty at other points along the border, and in the main expedition in Chihuahua. We simply have not the men for another punitive expedition.

Must Have Cavalrymen.

"You can't chase mounted bandits with infantrymen. They cannot be used for the purpose. If we see any bandits near the river I imagine we shall get orders to go after them, but I don't know positively. But I do know we can't go far after them with but four troops of cavalry."

It was learned here today that after the raid on Glenn Springs the bandits split their forces into two bodies, one heading toward the Rio Grande and fording the river at Boquillas, and the other, about forty in number, working southeast and recrossing the river at San Vicente. It was here that they were observed by Mrs. Hart, a school teacher, who reported that the brigands, mounted, crossed the Rio Grande about 5 o'clock Saturday night and disappeared into Mexico.

A telephone message was received tonight over a private line from the Chisos Mining Company at Terlingua, fifty miles west of Glenn Springs, saying that all was quiet there.

The wives of several employes of the Chisos mine started for Alpine when they heard the news of the Glenn Springs raid. The American troops, in the event of an advance into Mexican territory, probably would ford the river at Boquillas, where, after a heavy sandy stretch reaching back from the Rio Grande for five or six miles that would cause trouble in moving truck trains, they would enter a broad valley through which leads a fine hard road to Ocampo, 125 miles away. There is a good ford at San Vicente, but the territory beyond is broken and difficult of access.

The United States Signal Corps is erecting a telegraph wire south from here to Glenn Springs.

Signal Corps Men on Way.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 8.—A section of Company H, Signal Corps, left for Marathon tonight on a special train of nine cars. The Signal Corps outfit will establish a telegraph line from Marathon to the border at Boquillas, where Mexican bandits crossed to attack Glenn Springs. This movement is reported to be in connection with General Funston's plan to send a second expedition into Mexico. The Signal Corps section is carrying full equipment.

To obviate any delay in placing the line in operation, the section is taking its own transportation equipment.

While nothing official was given out at headquarters concerning the report that the bandits would assume the magnitude of a second punitive expedition, officers here were frank in saying such was probably the only logical course to be followed.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 8.—The State Ranger force is to be increased by fifty additional men at once, and a call may be issued for 100 additional rangers for service on the border, according to an official statement issued today by Governor Ferguson.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Eighteen men of Company E, United States Signal Corps, arrived here today from Fort Shafter en route to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for border or expeditionary duty. They carried field signal equipment.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry in the Musketry School at Fort Sill, Okla., have been ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, to take the place of Fourteenth Cavalry troops which were sent to the Big Bend district.

NEW EXPEDITION AUTHORIZED.

Agreement of March 10 Permits Another Entry Into Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Major Gen. Funston is moving troops into the Big Bend country of Texas, with the view of dispatching another American military force into Mexico in pursuit of the Mexicans who raided the Texas settlements at Glenn Springs and Boquillas Friday night.

Secretary Baker tonight received from General Funston reports concerning the steps taken for the movement of the second punitive expedition into Mexico, but declined to disclose their nature. Under the terms of the agreement reached between the American and Mexican Governments on March 10, troops may be sent across the line at any time in pursuit of raiders who enter the United States from Mexico and then recross into Mexico.

The Carranzista interpretation of this agreement has been that it did not permit the first expedition to cross into Mexico to punish the Columbus raiders, but only allowed American soldiers to enter Mexico "if unfortunately there should be repeated along the frontier incidents such as that which occurred at Columbus." Consequently, even under the defacto Government's interpretation of the agreement, the United States, whatever the legal status of the first expedition, has full warrant for the dispatch of a second expedition into Mexico.

The raid into the Big Bend country not only demonstrates, in the opinion of officials here, the emptiness of the Carranzista professions of ability to control the bandit problem active in the entire frontier Mexican States, but affords the United States an opportunity to send troops into Mexico from the Big Bend country without the de facto Government's being able to offer the excuse that such an expedition would be without legal warrant.

Some weeks ago General Funston was anxious to establish a second line of communications for the expedition which was sent from Columbus after the Villistas who attacked Columbus. It was his desire to run this new line of communications from Presidio in the Big Bend Country, opposite Ojinaga, to Chihuahua City, because it would be a better and shorter route for army auto supply trucks than the route southward from Columbus.

The troops crossing the border from the Big Bend country, it was pointed out tonight, probably would find it necessary to pursue the Glenn Springs and Boquillas raiders at least as far as Agua Chile or even to Santa Rosalia, which would put the forces of the second expedition within striking distance of the Parral country over a shorter route from the American border than that which has its base at Columbus.

Secretary Lansing sent a dispatch last night to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the State Department in Mexico City, directing him to make special representations to the Carranza Government regarding the latest raid, and pointing out the failure of the de facto authorities in that part of Mexico to cope with the bandits.

Information reaching official quarters here indicates that the Carranza Government is "stalling for time," and refrainings from finally approving the Scott-Obregon tentative agreement because of the political situation in Mexico, where there is growing sentiment against the de facto Government on account of the continued presence of American troops in Mexico.

Another element of unrest has been injectd into the general Mexican situation by conditions in the Tuxpam oil fields. Reports to the State Department today asserted that Americans were being threatened in the Tuxpam region. An appeal has been made by one of the American oil companies for the dispatch of a United States warship to Tuxpam for the protection of American interests.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Welcoming the destitute who have cancer, from points near the Home, or as far off as Iowa and Missouri, and having always from 35 to 40 men and women patients, whose support comes only from the public, is being overdome by heavy bills, which have grown in numbers during our poverty until our daily expenses are threatened. $800 was granted to this Home by benefactors before Easter—to our great joy; but we could pay off few bills with it, and live. We implore the gifts of those persons who like to see others succeed in a cherished work.

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Supr.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer,
ROSARY HILL HOME, Hawthorne, N. Y.

According to the official reports, Carranza troops are largely responsible for the disorders that threaten and have been fomenting anti-American demonstrations.

Secretary Baker conferred with President Wilson this evening, but he said later there had been no developments in the Mexican situation. He declined to discuss what steps had been taken by General Funston or what recommendations he had made.

War Department reports today noted that a force of Carranza soldiers was being sent to San Geronimo and Ojo Azulas, where American cavalrymen surprised and almost exterminated a band of Villa followers last week. The attitude of the Carranza forces was said by General Pershing to be friendly. Part of the supplies for General Pershing sent by rail from the border has reached the advance base after being delayed at Chihuahua until General Obregon ordered the shipments released. Four cars of forage have been delivered.

Consul Letcher reported quiet at Chihuahua. There is a Carranza garrison of 1,000 men now in that place.

FUNSTON NONCOMMITTAL.

Says Only That Troops Have "Not Yet" Crossed Border.

EL PASO, Texas, May 8.—General Funston refused to indicate whether a second expeditionary force was to go into Mexico near Boquillas, Texas. Considerable significance was placed in his reply to a question asked him. He was asked if a report from Washington that troops may already have crossed was true. He replied that he believed they "had not yet" gone over.

The General said earlier in the day that the forces which arrived at Marathon totaled only about 300 men and that with detachments available along the border, Colonel Sibley, in command, would have fewer than 500 men at his disposal.

Two survivors of the Glenn Springs raid arrived here at the base hospital this morning. They were Privates Joseph Birck and Frank Defries of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry. Birck had a bullet wound through his legs and Defries was suffering from deep burns. Birck was operated on at the post hospital this morning to remove a rifle bullet from his right leg, where it had lodged after he had been shot through the left leg below the knee.

The two troopers estimated the number of Mexican raiders at from 150 to 300 men, not being able to tell the exact number because they were scattered. At fewest fifty Mexicans were seen to fall, according to Birch and Defries, but it was impossible to estimate the number of men killed, as the Mexicans carried their dead away in wagons captured from the ranch houses.

"I was out on the picket line with Private Cohen," Defries said. "We heard a chorus of Mexican yells and we saw the men coming toward us. Cohen fired his pistol in the air and then his rifle, and the Mexicans appeared over the brow of a hill, yelling and waving their rifles over their heads as if in a frenzy for the charge. We rushed back to the tents and awakened the other boys and told them the Villistas were coming. When the bullets and shot from the shot guns got so thick that we could not stay in the tents longer we went to the adobe house, which we had built for protection in case of a raid and we started to fire at the approaching Mexicans from the windows and loop holes we punched in the walls.

"The three members of the guard who were sleeping there were awakened, and we made as good a fight as we could against the odds we were up against. It was hot for a while in that adobe hut with bullets spat-spatting against the walls. I looked at my watch when we got into the house and it was just 11:35. There were seven of us in there, two of our boys having been cut off in the hay tent, where they sought shelter behind piles of baled hay.

"The adobe had four windows and two doors and we manned each of these with Sergeant Smith in general charge, and a braver man never lived. We answered with volleys every time those Mexicans poked their high hats up over the edge of the rocks and we sniped them between times. The Mexicans came at us in the dim light, some of them with their faces masked, and we let them have it full in the face.

"Finally, one greaser climbed onto the roof, fired the candelerla weeds which we had used to build a roof, and then we knew we were gone. The roof fire spread and filled our lungs with smoke. Poor old Cohen was the first of our bunch to go. He could not stand the smoke and plunged out of his window, firing as he went. A Mexican right under the window discharged both barrels of his old shotgun full into Cohen's face and blew his head off.

"Birck then told us he was going to take us out of there and we formed in single file and out we went. As I went out the roof fell and the timbers fell across my breast, burning me. Coloe rushed to another building and was shot down. The others then scattered. Rogers was killed fifty feet from the building. Sergeant Smyth, Dempsey and Crosken and myself made a run for it and we managed to get away. We then ran to the wax factory. Four men pursued us part of the way. We saw three outposts ahead and we shot them down with our last shots. We then hid under a ledge of rock until we were found later and brought back to the camp. There must have been fifty of the Mexicans killed, for we saw many fall and many horses scattered over the ground as we ran."

A Mexican nurse hid the little baby daughter of O. G. Compton of Deemer, took her across the river to Mexico, and later returned with her to the American side unharmed. She said that J. Deemer was forced to load his stock of goods into a wagon, that he drove it across the river, and then his throat was cut.

General Gabrial Gavira, the commander of the Juarez garrison, declared today that he believed the Mexicans who made the raid were not from Mexico, but were American Mexicans who were known in the Big Bend country. He asserted he had information that the riders were organized on the American side.

"It is the work of the interventionists on the American side," General Gavira said. "There are no Villistas in that district, nor are there any Carranza troops closer than Ojinaga."

Andres Garvia, Carranza Consul, said, on the other hand, that he had information the raid was led by General Rosalio Hernandez, a former Villa General, and that the raiders came from the vicinity of Santa Rosalia.

CONFEREES MEET; UNABLE TO AGREE

Scott and Obregon Hold Animated Discussion—Satisfactory Progress Is Reported.

EL PASO, Texas, May 8.—Generals Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston and General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, and Juan Amador, Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, conferred for more than an hour today without reaching an agreement regarding the status of the American troops in Mexico.

The conference was held in the American Generals' car in the railroad yards here. When it ended at 6:30 o'clock this evening, both Generals Scott and Obregon said they had no statement to make.

"Is the conference ended?" General Obregon was asked.

"No," he replied. "It is just beginning."

"The conference this afternoon was satisfactory to the Constitutionalist leaders," General Obregon said later. "It was not final, but I expect the final conference to come soon, probably tomorrow."

Mr. Amador also said the conference was progressing satisfactorily.

In addition to the officials, the session was attended by A. J. McQuatters, the American mining man, and his secretary. The conferees could be seen through the windows of the private car. Copies of the tentative agreement they had drafted were distributed and it was read aloud. At intervals General Obregon stopped the reading long enough to discuss some point. Once he arose from his chair and continued his discussion as if he were emphasizing some contention. Throughout the session his manner was aggressive and he could be seen to gesture with his one arm, shrug his shoulders, shake his head, and even strike the table with his fist.

Generals Scott and Funston appeared determined and at times spoke with animation. After General Obregon's most emphatic statement, General Funston ordered lemonade and these were drunk, after which the conference continued with less vigor. The discussion lasted an hour and twenty minutes.

The feeling grew in El Paso tonight that the conference had taken on added gravity following the bandit raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported, on good authority that most of the conference had to do with the raid and the steps to be taken to disperse bandits in Northern Coahuila. New demands were presented to the Mexican representatives, it was said, which would include the co-operation of the Mexican and American troops in districts not hitherto touched in the negotiations.

Whatever the reply of the Mexican Minister of War, it was evident that he wished to gain more time. Tonight there were more telegraphic conversations between General Obregon and General Funston.

After his return this evening from the El Paso railroad station, where he went to meet his son Alfredo, who arrived here from New York, General Obregon held a long conference with his Generals. Following the meeting General Gabriel Gaviro, commander of the Juarez garrison, announced that General Obregon had expressed himself as being satisfied with the progress the conference made, and had told the Generals that Mexico's cause was being cared for.

The special train which General Obregon had held with steam up to take him south was released, and arrangements were made this evening for the Mexican party to remain in Juarez another day.

General Plutarco Elias Calles left today for Douglas, Ariz., and will rejoin his command at Agua Prieta, Sonora.

Lieut. Col. R. E. Michie announced tonight that Colonel Frederick W. Sibley had arrived at Marathon, Texas, and had been ordered by General Funston to take the field at once.

APACHES LED HOWZE CHARGE.

Whooping Indians Showed Marksmanship at Ojo Azules.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Chihuahua, Mexico, May 7, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 8.)—Twenty war-mad Apache Indians, acting as scouts with the American expedition, took a prominent part in the recent battle at Ojo Azules, according to reports brought here today by officers. The engagement was the first in which the Indians brought here recently from the White Mountain Reservation of Arizona had participated.

Shrieking shrill, weird war whoops, the Indians rode at the head of the charging troopers of the Eleventh Cavalry as they swept through the town. They demonstrated their marksmanship with six-shooters, killing a goodly number of the fifty-five Mexican victims. The defeat of the Mexicans was complete.

Two Carranza soldiers from the small garrison at Quiocche arriving at the American camp at San Antonio, Chihuahua, last Thursday evening, gave Brig. Gen. Pershing, the expeditionary commander, the first intimation of the presence of Villa bandits at Ojo Azules. General Pershing immediately ordered Major Robert L. Howze with six picked troops of cavalry in pursuit.

Poor guides delayed the column's arrival at Ojo Azules until daylight, enabling a Villa sentry to discover their approach and give the alarm.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, May 3, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 8.)—The punitive expedition under Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing has accounted to date for about 125 Villa bandits slain and between 200 and 300 wounded. Meanwhile the Americans lost six killed, a ratio of twenty bandits slain for every American life lost. In wounded the bandits have suffered nearly thirty casualties for every American hit by a bullet.

While the expeditionary forces have not lost one officer, half a dozen of the Villa leaders have been killed. The significance of this showing was that it was made against some of the most desperate fighters in Mexico, men whose reputations have ranked high among the military men produced by five years of Mexican revolution.

More important than the number of bandits killed has been their complete loss of morale. Nowhere will they stand any longer to fight Americans. A few shots from advantageous ground and the bandits run, abandoning their good positions before the Americans are on equal terms.

Knowing that pursuit in the darkness was not possible, Colonel Dodd held his men on the comparatively disadvantageous ground until morning, hoping that Cervantes would remain. Daylight, however, showed nothing in the Mexican position except a few hastily made graves.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

UNDERWEAR-CHILDREN'S WEAR
AT PRICES NO HIGHER
THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

PHONE PIONEER MAIN 6900
Our 37th Year
51 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rugs---Carpets Cleaned, Stored Moth Proofed

Under Guarantee Against Fire, Moths or Theft

CARPET CLEANING

5¢ PER YARD ALL GRADES

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FOR PORCH OR SUN ROOM
HEAVY RUSH RUGS
OVAL AND ROUND—NATURAL COLOR
All Sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. to 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.
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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 (Fifty) S&H Green Trading Stamps Free
TODAY OR WEDNESDAY
with Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY OR WEDNESDAY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, May 9, or Tomorrow, May 10.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S. N. Y. T., 5-9-16. **157**

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

Preparedness Sale

Today's Specials for House and Garden

Rubber Garden Hose—fully guaranteed.

4 ply	25 ft., $2.50	50 ft., $5
5 ply	25 ft., $3.00	50 ft., $6
6 ply	25 ft., $3.50	50 ft., $7

Woven Cotton Garden Hose—exceptionally strong; rubber-lined; 25 ft., $3; 50 ft. $6

Wooden Hose Reel—oak frame; iron running wheel; at 85c

Screen Doors—walnut stained; 4-inch frame; ⅞ inch thick; best black wire cloth; six sizes, from 2x6 to 3x7 ft. $1.10

Screen Doors—natural color; 4-inch frame, ⅞ inch thick; best black wire cloth; six sizes, from 2x6 to 3x7 ft.; at $2.50

"Model" Blue Flame Oil Stoves—2-burner; Wickless at $3.35

Adjustable Window Screens—natural finish.

Height	Extension	Price
24 inch	21 to 33 inches	30c
24 inch	23 to 27 inches	35c
28 inch	23 to 37 inches	40c
30 inch	21 to 33 inches	40c
30 inch	23 to 37 inches	40c
30 inch	29 to 45 inches	55c
36 inch	29 to 45 inches	60c

Manhattan Lawn Mowers—warranted to give good service; has three crucible steel cylinder knives; 8-inch driving wheel.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch
$2.75	$3.00	$3.25

Manhattan High Wheel Ball-Bearing Lawn Mowers—has patent cone adjustment; self-sharpening; for large lawns and thick grass.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch
$4.50	$5.25	$5.75

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Play or Work—

You can't keep your eye on your play or your work if you wear prickly, sticky underwear.

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

for men is cool and comfortable, fits, protects, wears like iron and is always uniform Why don't *you* wear Kavanaugh Knit? Ask your dealer.

Kavanaugh Knitting Co., Inc., *Makers*
Waterford, N. Y

Utility Safety Convenience

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

If there is any one thing that you haven't got and really need, it is Waterman's Ideal. Get one—fitted to your hand.

Sold at the Best Stores
L. E. Waterman Company, Cortlandt St. and Broadway, New York

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is exactly the same distance from the Grand Central Station as 135th Street, Manhattan. A subway like that which made high land values north of 135th Street is soon to be operated through Jackson Heights. Cost o land at Jackson Height is less now than it was at 135th Street before the p esent subway was opened.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE **QUEENSBORO** CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT

Connecticut Progressives Told to Vote for Him "All the Time."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—The Progressive Party of Connecticut, through its mass convention here today, instructed its delegates to the national convention to vote "first, last, and all the time" for Theodore Roosevelt for the party nomination for President. Another resolution offered, debated, and withdrawn would have permitted the delegates to have voted for some one else.

Delegates in demanding specific instructions claimed that the "psychological moment" when votes could be cast for some other candidate would come, if it came at all, when Colonel Roosevelt should decide that his name should not be presented. One of the delegation was told by Joseph W. Alsop, the Chairman, that the instructions meant that the delegates were at liberty to vote for another candidate under such conditions.

Mr. Alsop is related through marriage to Colonel Roosevelt.

The platform reported by Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations under President Roosevelt, and adopted, declares for "protection of the American and his business" through a tariff commission and for control of business which shall insure its development and prosperity among the people. The first duty of all governments, that of protecting its citizens, is demanded.

As to the party, the platform declared it would follow a leader "whose purposes we know, whose power to drive these purposes to fulfillment we know. We will follow no man whose position on these issues we do not know or who has not the power to make them good."

The duty of the party is to co-operate with the Republicans to defeat President Wilson's re-election if the Republicans will make it possible for them to do so, declared Mr. Alsop in his address as temporary Chairman. Messrs. Smith and Alsop were elected delegates at large.

NO WILSON INSTRUCTIONS.

Porto Rico Democrats Not Expected to Indorse President.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Incomplete returns from the Insular Democratic primaries held last Saturday to select local committeemen and delegates to the insular convention, which will be held May 14, indicate that the island will send six uninstructed delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis.

In most of the island districts there were two lists of candidates for the convention, one faction favoring an indorsement of President Wilson and the other opposing such action. Those opposed to a Wilson indorsement take this stand, according to their statements, because the local Democratic organization has not been recognized by the Administration in appointments to local offices.

B. R. T. CAR KILLS A CHILD.

Screaming of Mother and Women Causes Court to Adjourn.

Three-year-old Victoria Nenvidomiski of 275 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed at noon yesterday by a surface car used for carrying freight on the B. R. T. construction work, which was being switched into the car barn at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The child was playing in the street with a number of others and rolled under the rear wheel of the cars. She died in the Norwegian Hospital at 6 o'clock.

Her mother and a number of other women, who saw the accident from their doorways and windows, became so hysterical that the sitting of the Fifth Avenue Police Court was interrupted temporarily and police from the Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue Stations were called out to keep the crowd away from the car barns. The motorman, William Skinner, was not arrested, as witnesses exonerated him.

PENROSE MAY HAVE DARK HORSE IN KNOX

Pennsylvania Leader Says Delegation Will Go Unpledged to Chicago Convention.

T. R. BEATEN IN ARIZONA

Ex-Gov. B. B. Odell Says Hughes Is the Logical Candidate and Would Accept Nomination.

Pennsylvania will not send a delegation instructed for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to the Republican National Convention, according to United States Senator Boies Penrose, whose forces are expected to win a sweeping victory in the Spring primaries a week from today.

Senator Penrose, who made one of his frequent visits to this city yesterday, said at the Waldorf-Astoria that he expected to see at least sixty-five of the seventy-six delegates from Pennsylvania go to Chicago unpledged. Senator Penrose himself expects to head the delegation.

According to reports from Oyster Bay Colonel Roosevelt has expressed himself as hopeful of receiving the wholeheatred support of Senator Penrose and his following in the Chicago Convention, although four years ago Penrose was one of the big Republican chieftains who, in Oyster Bay parlance, helped to "steal" the Presidential nomination from the Colonel.

Frequent conferences between Senator Penrose and George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman of the Progressive National Committee and Colonel Roosevelt's right-hand man, have led the Republican politicians who are determined to prevent the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt in the Republican National Convention this year to believe that perhaps something more substantial than the wish was father to the Colonel's thought. The United States Steel Corporation, with which Mr. Perkins has been prominently identified since its formation, has always wielded a potent influence in Pennsylvania politics. There was a report in Republican circles yesterday that the day of Senator Penrose opened with a conference with Mr. Perkins in the Senator's suite at the Waldorf. This Senator Penrose denied in his talk with newspaper men later in the day. He admitted that he frequently met Mr. Perkins when visiting this city.

Penrose Sees Perkins Often.

"I would not call our meetings conferences," said the Senator. "I have known Mr. Perkins for a good many years, and I see him frequently when I am in New York. My visit in New York this time has no particular significance. I come here pretty nearly every week. I find it more convenient to see some of my Pennsylvania people here than in Philadelphia."

Senator Penrose said he felt certain that he would win a sweeping victory in the Pennsylvania primaries next Tuesday over the forces headed by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, who for two years has been engaged in an effort to dislodge Penrose from power. Governor Brumbaugh at the beginning of the primary campaign came out as a claimant for the favorite son vote of Pennsylvania. Recently, in a speech made at Altoona, Mr. Brumbaugh said that he was not really a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and it has been supposed since that the Governor and his following were behind the Roosevelt boom.

Senator Penrose said that Colonel Roosevelt had not been an issue in the Pennsylvania primaries.

"The unpledged delegates from Pennsylvania," said the Senator, "will be free to vote for any candidate in the convention. They will go to Chicago uncommitted. When we get there we will look the field over and consult with other delegates to the end that in a judicial and patriotic spirit we may be able to aid in the selection of a candidate who, in the judgment of a majority of the delegates, will do the country the most good and the Republican Party the greatest credit."

Senator Penrose was told that there had been reports to the effect that he would support Colonel Roosevelt in the convention.

"I shall preserve an open mind on the question of candidates as well as on any other question of importance likely to come before the convention until I reach Chicago," the Senator replied.

Ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox is an unopposed candidate in the Republican primaries for United States Senator. Some months ago there was considerable talk among Pennsylvania Republicans of sending a delegation pledged to Knox to Chicago. Senator Penrose smiled when this was recalled to him.

Knox Is a Favorite Son.

"If Pennsylvania has a favorite son," he said, "it is Knox. That does not necessarily mean that his name will be placed before the convention during the early stages of the balloting."

Philander C. Knox has figured in the Republican pre-convention gossip as one of the Republican candidates whom Colonel Roosevelt might find a way to support in case he could not land the nomination for himself. There is no reason why the nomination of Senator Knox should not please the Old Guard Republicans who are preparing to give the Colonel a fight in the convention this year as they did four years ago. The thought embodied in the comment of Senator Penrose on Knox led to inferences in some quarters that he might be the dark horse on whom the Colonel and his following and the Old Guard element in the Republican Party hope to unite.

There is a belief among the Republican Old Guard that the name of Colonel Roosevelt may not be presented in the Republican National Convention at all. One of the Old Guard leaders said yesterday that in his opinion the Colonel was far too shrewd a politician to risk a losing fight in the convention.

"In my long experience in politics," said this leader, "I have never known Mr. Roosevelt to size up a situation wrongly. In my opinion he is fully aware by this time that his nomination by the Republican National Convention is out of the question. Unless I entirely misjudge Mr. Roosevelt, he is occupied just now not with thoughts of how to land the nomination, but with making plans to extricate himself from a difficult situation in such a way that he can save his face. I think he will support the nominee of our convention, take the stump for him go as to have an excuse to claim all the credit for his election, and work his way back into the good graces of his old party."

Ex-Congressman John W. Dwight, who is in charge of the Root headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan, was in Washington yesterday. Charles M. Pepper, director of publicity of the Root movement, had just returned from a visit to the capital.

"I talked with a god many Senators and Congressmen while in Washington," said Mr. Pepper. "The talks I had have convinced me that it is pretty generally understood by this time that Mr. Root is a candidate to be reckoned with in the convention. We are receiving word from many of the Western States, too, indicating that the sentiment for Root is growing."

Roosevelt Beaten in Arizona.

This statement was made public at the Root headquarters:

"Encouraging news was received at the Root headquarters this morning in regard to the delegation elected in Arizona last Saturday. On account of the contiguity to Mexico and the interest of its people in the Mexican situation the State had been practically conceded to Colonel Roosevelt. His forces there were under the leadership of Rudolph Cameron, member of the Republican National Committee and formerly a delegate in Congress. The conservative forces were under the leadership of Judge Richard E. Sloan and Judge Edward Kent. The Roosevelt candidates met a decisive defeat.

"Definite word received from the State of Washington concerning the delegation elected last Saturday was quite satisfactory to the Root managers. It was to the effect that, while the delegation was unpledged, Mr. Root had supporters among the delegates. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana also were credited with support. E. A. Perkins was elected National Committeeman."

Granville E. Mooney, campaign manager for ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, said at the Waldorf yesterday that the candidates who had the greatest strength throughout the Middle West were Burton and Hughes. He added:

"I think Senator Burton has a little the better of it, because he has the solid backing of the delegates from his State, while Justice Hughes will divide the New York delegation with Senator Root."

It is claimed by friends of Mr. Burton that he will have from 150 to 200 votes on the first ballot, while Justice Hughes is credited with at least 150. The Burton people expect to get the support of the delegates pledged to Charles W. Fairbanks and those pledged to Mr. Root whenever it is found that there is no hope for the nomination of these candidates. When the Illinois delegates have discharged their obligation to United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, it is claimed that twenty-seven of the delegates instructed for him will transfer their allegiance to Mr. Burton.

Odell Says Hughes Would Accept.

Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell said yesterday that he regarded Justice Hughes the logical candidate for President on the Republican ticket.

"The sentiment is for Justice Hughes," said Mr. Odell. "To my mind he is the candidate who should be nominated. He is the man we can elect. He has already a majority of the delegates from this State."

When the attention of Mr. Odell was called to the claim made by the supporters of ex-Senator Root that he would have forty-four, possibly more, of the delegates to the Republican National Convention from this State, he said:

"I haven't been able to find them. If they exist, I would like to know where they are. Mr. Root would make a splendid President, but I cannot find anybody who takes his boom seriously. I doubt whether we could elect Mr. Root. There is no doubt regarding the election of Justice Hughes if he is nominated."

Mr. Odell said that Roosevelt was "not in it."

"Would Justice Hughes accept the nomination?" Mr. Odell was asked.

"Of course he would," was the reply.

HUGHES OR COLONEL, BANKERS' FORECAST

Members of the American Association's Executive Council Give Their Views.

A MAJORITY REPUBLICANS

Texan Says Wilson Is Stronger In That State—All Believe Preparedness Popular with People.

More than 100 bankers from nearly every State in the country and from most of the large cities, who have gathered at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to attend the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, are discussing Presidential possibilities as well as banking problems. The Presidential discussions are personal, however, as the association shuns politics.

Those at the council who intend to vote the Republican ticket this Fall are considerably in the majority and, most of the Republican interviews believed Justice Hughes most likely to get the Republican nomination, though there was a difference of opinion as to whether he would make as strong a candidate as Theodore Roosevelt. Every Republican interviewed said he would support Roosevelt, if he was named by the Republicans. For the nomination, however, the Colonel was a minority choice.

Willing to "Eat Crow."

C. E. Burnham, President of the Norfolk Bank of Norfolk, Neb., put it this way:

"We'll eat crow, if necessary. The Nebraska delegation is instructed for Cummins. It is composed of regular Republicans who are not favorable to Roosevelt. They don't want him, but in case of a deadlock they may go for him."

C. E. Bowerman, President of the First National Bank of Ashton, Idaho, said that, while the Idaho delegation was uninstructed, it would vote for Borah while there was a chance that he would win, and then, if released by Senator Borah, might switch either to Roosevelt or Hughes.

"If released by Senator Borah they would probably be guided by him as to their second choice," he said. "Roosevelt is strong with the people of the State, and the opinion seems to prevail that, if he is eliminated, it would be difficult to choose a man to beat Wilson. The general feeling in Idaho is that he is entitled to much credit for the way he has handled the war situation. There is much interest in preparedness in Idaho, and Roosevelt is stronger on that issue than any one else."

One subject of general agreement was that opinion as to the tariff would have little effect on the coming election, and that the main issues were preparedness and the country's foreign policy. There were strenuous denials from bankers from the Middle West of the belief that the Middle West is indifferent on the question of preparedness. H. B. McDaniels, President of the Union National Bank of Springfield, Mo., said:

"I have talked almost daily with men coming into my banks from Springfield and that section and it is months since I have found a man who was not in favor of preparedness. On that issue Roosevelt has gained great strength in my State."

Eight in Colorado for T. R.

Harry M. Rubey, President of the Woods-Rubey National Bank of Golden, Col., became rather excited yesterday because of tables printed in New York newspapers crediting the twelve Colorado delegates to the conservative wing, and indicating that they were twelve stampede-proof anti-Roosevelt votes.

"That is all wrong," he said. "Roosevelt will have eight of those delegates on the first ballot. I am one of the alternates, and I hope that I have a chance to cast a vote for him. Before the convention is over it is probable that all twelve of the Colorado votes will be for Roosevelt. The sentiment in his favor among the people of Colorado is strong. He will sweep the State if nominated, and not only that, but he will sweep the whole country, with the exception of the South. In some parts of the South he will make great inroads."

Theodore G. Smith, Vice President of the International Trust Company of Denver, said that there were some Roosevelt men among the Colorado delegates, and that the latest raid on the Mexican border would increase Roosevelt strength in the State, but that any Republican would be sure to carry the State at the national election.

On the other hand, no doubt was expressed that Colonel Roosevelt has lost California.

Joseph Hirsch, Vice President of the Corpus Christi (Texas) National Bank and President of the Cotton States Bankers' Conference, said:

"I come from a city near the border and I can say that President Wilson is stronger with the people of Texas than he was in 1912, and I believe that the same is true of the country."

F. F. Downs, President of the First National Bank of Temple, Texas, agreed that President Wilson was as strong in Texas as ever, but George E. Webb, President of the First National Bank of San Angelo, Texas, said:

"I'm told that three-quarters of the men living near the border will vote against President Wilson. Colonel Roosevelt, if he runs, may not be able to carry Texas, but he will get an astonishing vote."

E. F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, and ex-President of the Illinois Bankers' Association, said:

"The country needs a big man of the type of Theodore Roosevelt for President at this critical time. If nominated, his election is assured. The sentiment in Illinois is strong for him. Besides being great himself, he would surround himself with strong men, in contrast to the present Cabinet. No one else can present the case against Wilson or the case for preparedness as he can."

Andrew J. Frame, President of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., said the strongest Republican in Wisconsin, after the two favorite sons, probably was Hughes.

"There is some Roosevelt sentiment, but he has the solid opposition of the Germans, who are a strong element of the population."

RAMS FIRE ISLAND LIGHT.

Floating Beacon, Badly Damaged, Towed in by the Philadelphian.

On her way into port at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the liner Philadelphian, from London, collided in the fog with the Fire Island Lightship, crushing in its starboard side amidship from rail to waterline. The Philadelphian, which is a cattle ship, received slight damage. No one was injured.

Captain Potham of the Philadelphian ordered coal passers to board the lightship, and all coal was quickly removed to the port side of the ship, causing a list which prevented the water from entering through the hole into the engine room of the lightship. The Philadelphian then took the lightship in tow as far as the Ambrose Channel, where the lighthouse tender Mohawk towed her to Staten Island. The crew of the lightship remained on board.

Another ship will be anchored at the Fire Island moorings until the lightship is returned to the service.

EX-WIFE DEMANDS $35,000.

Schley, Admiral's Nephew, Resists Collection of Her Judgment.

James Montfort Schley, nephew of the late Rear Admiral Schley, asked Justice Hotchkiss in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside the execution obtained by his former wife, Morna Cliff Andrews, against his share of his mother's estate. The execution called for the payment of $35,000, which Mrs Andrews said Mr. Schley had promised to pay her if she would go to Texas and divorce him under the laws of that State. She started the suit, but directed her lawyer to discontinue it because she had discovered that she would not be able to obtain alimony under a Texas decree unless the defendant owned community property.

She came to this city and obtained a separation from Mr. Schley with alimony of $200 a month. Then, having learned that the divorce proceedings in Texas had not been discontinued, she returned there and won her decree. She demanded that Mr. Schley pay her the $35,000 promised and sued him, for the amount. He confessed judgment, but did not pay, whereupon she obtained an execution against his inheritance. Two months after the divorce the plaintiff married her present husband.

Bernstein Verdict Upheld.

Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon handed down a decision refusing to set aside the verdict of a jury which recently ordered the reinstatement of Samuel Bernstein to his position as purchasing agent in the Charities Department. Bernstein brought suit against Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, and after the jury decided in his favor the Commissioner moved that the verdict be set aside.

BOY SHUTS DOWN SUBWAY.

Turns Off the Current Near Essex Street in Mischief.

Joseph Shabelman, 13 years old, of 87 Sheriff Street, was before Justice Hoyt in Children's Court yesterday charged with juvenile delinquency in having tied up all service on the Centre Street loop of the Fourth Avenue Brooklyn subway by surreptitiously turning off the current in the third rail. Towerman Arthur Turvill said the entire system was held up on Sunday afternoon for twelve minutes as a result of Joseph's mischief. The boy was remanded until May 13.

He confessed that he had turned off the current, but said two other boys, whose names he did not know, had suggested it.

Jersey Commuters' Appeal Heard.

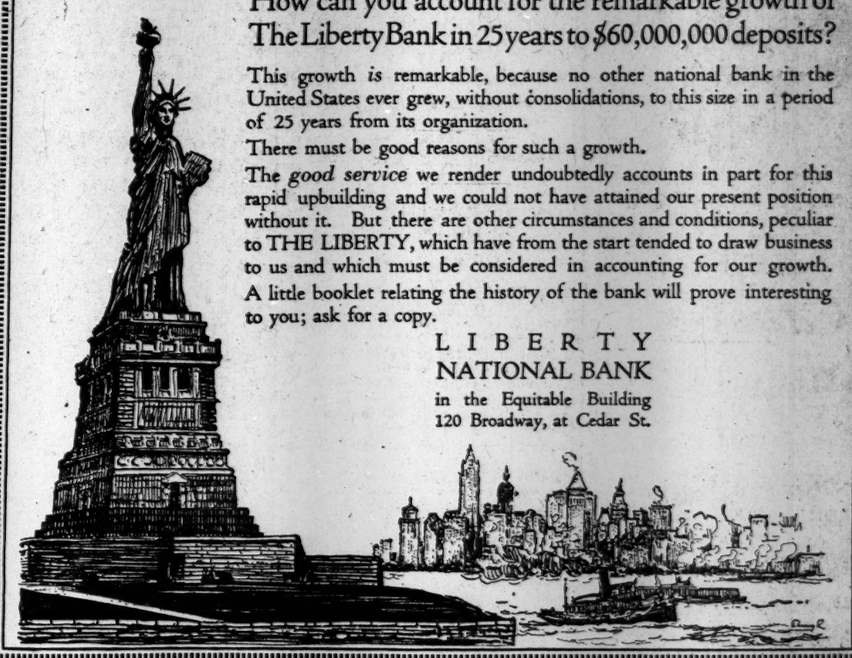
Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners today heard the final argument in the reargument of the application of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company for approval of proposed increases in passenger rates between points within New Jersey and the application of the South Jersey Commuters' Association for an order reducing the rates now in force. E. G. Bleakly of Camden made the argument for the commuters, and H. W. Bikle appeared for the railroad. It was contended for the commuters that the railroad's case was not proved in the matter of valuation of property and division of revenue between passenger and freight traffic. The railroad's lawyer submitted that by actual figures the company had proved it was not getting a reasonable income on the money invested.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $25 from a subscriber, "G. H. T.," for the benefit of a family of seven in need of food and clothes for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed.

How can you account for the remarkable growth of The Liberty Bank in 25 years to $60,000,000 deposits?



This growth *is* remarkable, because no other national bank in the United States ever grew, without consolidations, to this size in a period of 25 years from its organization.

There must be good reasons for such a growth.

The *good service* we render undoubtedly accounts in part for this rapid upbuilding and we could not have attained our present position without it. But there are other circumstances and conditions, peculiar to THE LIBERTY, which have from the start tended to draw business to us and which must be considered in accounting for our growth.

A little booklet relating the history of the bank will prove interesting to you; ask for a copy.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Special Sale of
COSTUME & IMPORTED SUITS $95 $125 $150
(Formerly $150 to $350)

Two and three-piece effects, of taffeta, faille, satin, French twilled, imported serges, checks, and novelty materials. The latest styles of the season—Original Paris Models and duplicates of designs from Callot, Cheruit, Jenny, Lanvin, Bernard, Bulloz, Weeks and other noted Couturiers.

ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS IN GOWNS —WRAPS — COATS — BLOUSES AND HATS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

Gimbel Brothers
BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Men's & Young Men's Clothing
In the Sale of Stock of
VOGEL BROTHERS
Offers a Rare Opportunity

You usually expect such values as these from your favorite store in a season-end clearance. But here they are at the very opening of the season and instead of limited, season-end stocks, you find top notch styles, every size in the list and an assortment that will open your eyes.

Here is a Taste of the Values:

Men's $32 Suits and Overcoats — $23.50
Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits, including many fine "Pinch Back" Norfolk Models, and lightweight overcoats. At $23.50.
GIMBELS—Fourth Fl.

Men's $20 Suits and Overcoats — $14.50
Men's and Young Men's Spring and Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats. Sizes, styles, fabrics, colorings, effects to suit any taste. Variety too numerous to mention.
GIMBELS—Fourth Fl.

Men's $18.50 Spring Suits — $12.75
No end of smart suits for men and young men at this price. Suits that are usually marked special at $18.50. In this sale at $12.75.
GIMBELS—Fourth Fl.

Men's $30 Suits and Overcoats — $19.50
Men's actual $30 spring and winter weight Suits. Soft rolling models and many conservative models. Also the new Norfolks — Pinch Back. All sizes. $19.50.
GIMBELS—Fourth Fl.

Men's $25 Suits and Overcoats — $16.75
Men's actual $25 and $27.50 spring and winter weight Suits. Soft rolling English models, as well as plenty of "Pinch Back" Norfolks. All sizes. $16.75.
GIMBELS—Fourth Fl.

Men's $20 Knitted Cloth Overcoats — $13.50
Loose fitting knitted Overcoats, shower proof; ¼-silk lined; all sizes.
GIMBELS—Fourth Fl.

—and These in the Subway:

Men's Clothing

Men's $12.50 Suits, $7.75.
Men's $15.00 Suits and Overcoats, $9.50.
Men's $18.00 Suits and Overcoats, $11.75.
Men's $3.50 Odd Trousers, broken lines, $2.35.
GIMBELS—Subway Store, Balcony.

Boys' Clothing

Boys' $5 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs knickers, full lined, $3.50.
Juvenile Boys' $3.50 Brown and Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, button to neck, with belt all around, $2.00.
Juvenile Boys' $5.00 Winter Overcoats, polo style, in brown and blue chinchilla and gray cheviots, $3.15.
Boys' $3.50 Blue Norfolk Suits, $2.35.
Boys' $5 Mackinaw Sport Coats, $2.95.
Boys' Tan $4.00 Covert Cloth Spring Reefers, $2.50.
Boys' $6.50 Norfolk Suits, 2 prs. knickerbockers, full lined, $4.50.
Boys' 50c Wash Pants, 35c.
Boys' $1.00 Odd Knickers, fancy mixtures, 65c.
Boys' $1.50 Wash Suits, neat color combinations, newest styles, 85c.
Boys' 75c and $1.00 Wash Suits, stripes and plain colors, 50c.
GIMBELS—Subway Store, Balcony.

Gimbels
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TRUNKS
INNOVATION of Known Value $25
New, Improved and Dependable 1916 Models at, $25
The Full Size, 45-Inch Innovation—Not the Small Steamer Trunk

Big, roomy, and made to give satisfaction. Best known of trunks, INNOVATION in its very name, stands for **Quality.**

No more seasonable a purchase could be made.

Just at the Time When You Need a Trunk for Your Vacation Trip.

There's none can compare with the INNOVATION for strength and durability. It's light, doubly reinforced so that it will withstand the most severe usage. And it is designed to carry all your clothes without creasing or crushing. You can take every garment from an INNOVATION just as neatly pressed and as fresh and new in appearance as when you put it there.

Eliminate disaster to your wearing apparel from your next trip. Use an

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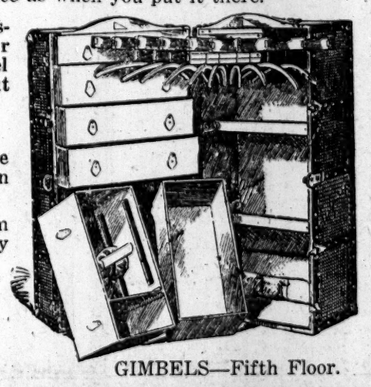
Made in three sizes. For Men and Women.

Some of them more elaborately constructed.

Others at **$35, $55, $75 and $95**



GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

Revillon Frères
Established 1723

Important Sale of Natural Fox Skins

Red Foxes	$20	$25	$35
Cross Foxes	25	35	50
White Foxes	30	35	40
Silver Foxes	150	250	400

Clearance Sale

Imported Models in Summer Coats and Wraps, together with copies made in this country

DRY COLD STORAGE FOR FURS

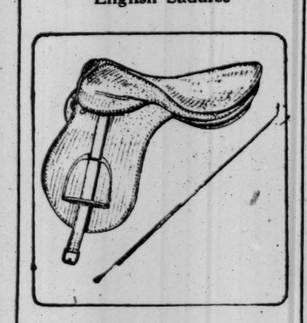
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street New York

ESTABLISHED 1848
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Everything—

for the rider but the horse, —and everything for the horse but the rider.

Cross
English Saddles



Astride Saddle—For men or women, pigskin throughout, hand-sewn, with or without knee-rolls, "Park Style" serge lining, regulation padding, numbered stirrup leathers, complete with stirrups and Fitzwilliam girth.....$41.00

Other styles from $30.00 to $65.00
Champion & Wilton, and Mayhew side saddles, of solid pigskin, complete with safety stirrup leather, stirrup and girth.....$125.00

Cutting Whip—(Illustrated) Gut-covered steel, pigskin handle and silver plated cap.....$2.75

Ladies riding crops, from..$2.00
Crops for men, from.....$2.50

Cross Bridles
Polo Goods, etc.

Bridles—Of tan hide leather, "Weymouth" style—ladies' weight, ⅝ and ¾ inch reins,—men's weight, ¾ and ⅞ inch reins—complete with non-corrosive "Weymouth" curb bits and jointed mouth Bradoon $11.25

Others at $14.50—$16.50—$18.50

Spurs—Solid nickel, with or without rowels, per pair.....$2.50

Spur straps, in tan or black, per set $1.00

Non-corrosive stirrups, per pair.. .....$3.50

Fancy brow bands, each...$1.50

Polo Mallets—Malácca or Penang shaft, tapered head, leather grip and thong, lengths: 50 to 54 inches, inclusive $2.50

Leggings—Of solid pigskin, for men or women, strap or spring style, per pair.....$9.00

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Dealers Throughout the World

PRESIDENT URGES BRANDEIS ON SENATE

Writes Warm Letter in Support of His Nominee for the Supreme Court.

DISMISSES ALL CHARGES

Lauds His "Extraordinary Ability" and His Love of Justice—Committee Still Is Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Wilson has taken a hand in the fight for and against the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by writing a long letter to Senator Culberson of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking for a favorable report. The correspondence between the President and Mr. Culberson, which was given out today at the White House, shows that Mr. Brandeis had none of the usual indorsements for the nomination. The committee had asked the Attorney General for the reasons for the nomination, and when Mr. Gregory replied that the department had no papers on the case Mr. Culberson carried his inquiry to the President.

This inquiry the President answered last Friday by writing that he had asked no indorsements and depended on none, but had "acted upon public opinion and personal acquaintance with the man, and preferred to name a lawyer for this great office whose abilities and character were so widely recognized that he needed no indorsements."

He added that he had dealt with Mr. Brandeis "in matters where nice questions of honor and fair play, as well as large questions of justice and the public benefit, were involved." He had found Mr. Brandeis's counsel "singularly enlightening, singularly clear-sighted and judicial, and, above all, full of moral stimulation." The President in his letter paid little attention to the many charges against Mr. Brandeis, which he said he had investigated when he wanted Mr. Brandeis to enter his Cabinet. The President's letter lays stress on Mr. Brandeis's part in settling the disputes between garment workers and manufacturers in New York City, his fight for cheaper gas in Boston, and his opposition to the Boston Elevated Company when the question of ninety-nine-year leases was under consideration.

The President said that the charges against Mr. Brandeis threw more light on the characters of those making them up than upon the qualifications of Mr. Brandeis, showing that they hated him for his refusal to serve their selfish interests. His letter says that "the report of your sub-committee has already made it plain to you and to the country at large how unfounded those charges were. They threw a great deal more light upon the character and motives of those with whom they originated than upon the qualifications of Mr. Brandeis. I myself looked into them three years ago when I desired to make Mr. Brandeis a member of my Cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be serviceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests, and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled. The propaganda in this matter has been very extraordinary and very distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of the great professions.

I perceived from the first that the charges were intrinsically incredible by any one who had really known Mr. Brandeis. I have known him. I have tested him by seeking his advice upon some of the most difficult and perplexing public questions about which it was necessary for me to form a judgment. I have dealt with him in matters where nice questions of honor and fair play, as well as large questions of justice and the public benefit, were involved.

In every matter in which I have made test of his judgment and point of view I have received from him counsel singularly enlightening, singularly clear-sighted and judicial, and, above all, full of moral stimulation. He is a friend of all just men and a lover of the right; and he knows more than how to talk about the right—he knows how to set it forward in the face of its enemies. I knew, from direct personal knowledge of the man, what I was doing when I named him for the highest and most responsible tribunal of the nation.

Lauds His Ability.

Of his extraordinary ability as a lawyer no man who is competent to judge can speak with anything but the highest admiration. You will remember that in the opinion of the late Chief Justice Fuller he was the ablest man who ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States. "He is also," the Chief Justice added, "absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties."

Those who have resorted to him for assistance in settling great industrial disputes can testify to his fairness and love of justice. In the troublesome controversies between the garment workers and manufacturers of New York City, for example, he gave a truly remarkable proof of his judicial temperament, and had what must have been the great satisfaction of rendering decisions which both sides were willing to accept as disinterested and even-handed.

Mr. Brandeis has rendered many notable services to the city and State with which his professional life has been identified. He successfully directed the difficult campaign which resulted in obtaining cheaper gas for the City of Boston. It was chiefly under his guidance and through his efforts that legislation was secured in Massachusetts which authorized savings banks to issue insurance policies for small sums at much reduced rates. And some gentlemen who tried very hard to obtain control by the commerce in the Elevated Railway Company of the subways of the city for a period of ninety-nine years can probably testify as to his ability as the people's advocate when public interests call for an effective champion. He rendered these services without compensation, and earned, whether he got it or not, the gratitude of every citizen of the State and city he served. These are but a few of the services of this kind he has freely rendered. It will hearten friends of community and public rights throughout the country to see his quality signally recognized by his elevation to the Supreme Bench, for the whole country is aware of his quality and is interested in this appointment.

I did not in making choice of Mr. Brandeis ask for or depend upon "indorsements," acted upon public knowledge and personal acquaintance with the man, and preferred to name a lawyer for this great office whose abilities and character were so widely recognized that he needed no indorsement. I did, however, personally consult many men in whose judgment I had great confidence, and am happy to say was supported in my selection by the voluntary recommendation of the Attorney General of the United States, who urged Mr. Brandeis upon my consideration independently of any suggestion from me.

Let me say, by way of summing up, my dear Senator, that I nominated Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court because it was and is my deliberate judgment that, of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test, and know, he is exceptionally qualified. I cannot speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly, and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit, or of the many evidences he has given of being imbued, to the very heart, with our American ideals of justice and equality of opportunity; of his knowledge of modern economic conditions and of the way they bear upon the masses of the people, or of his genius in getting persons to unite in common and harmonious action and look with frank and kindly eyes into each other's minds, who had before been heated antagonists.

This friend of justice and of men will ornament the high court of which we are all so justly proud. I am glad to have had the opportunity to pay him this tribute of admiration and of confidence; and I beg that your committee will accept this nomination as coming from me, quick with a sense of public obligation and responsibility. With warmest regard, Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Charles A. Culberson, United States Senate.

Committee Far from Agreement.

The committee today is as far from agreement as ever, and the opinion was expressed this afternoon that the President's letter, ignoring the opposing views of the members of the sub-committee and brushing aside the voluminous testimony taken by it, had not helped matters. There was undoubtedly a feeling of deep resentment at the President's expressions, and this resentment was expressed even by Democratic Senators favorable to Mr. Brandeis.

When the committee was sitting this morning it appeared that a vote, which had been postponed from week to week in the hope that the opposition would lose strength, could be reached. Messages were sent to Mr. Borah of Idaho, Republican, and Mr. Reed of Missouri, Democrat, calling them to the meeting. When they reached the committee room, however, a vote was not in sight, and later even an attempt to fix a future day for voting failed. It is understood that Mr. Shields of Tennessee and Mr. Reed, Democrats, both of whom are supposed to oppose Mr. Brandeis, said they were not ready to vote.

As announced on the floor of the Senate a few days ago a vote on the nomination in committee at any time since the sub-committee closed its hearings would have resulted adversely for Mr. Brandeis. The Republicans have been ready to vote, but the Democratic supporters of the appointment have fought for delay while they tried to rally their forces. At that time Mr. Smith of Georgia, a Democrat, said he had not made up his mind. Privately he was understood to be opposed to Mr. Brandeis. Mr. O'Gorman of New York, although he has not expressed himself, has also been listed in the opposition.

One careful estimate of the situation in committee today was that a vote would stand eleven to seven against confirmation. As there are ten Democrats and eight Republicans, this counts three Democratic opponents. Two of them are Mr. Shields and Mr. Reed. Whether Mr. O'Gorman or Mr. Smith was counted for third place is unknown.

Senator Culberson's Inquiry.

Senator Culberson's letter to the President follows:

United States Senate, Committee on the Judiciary.
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1916.

Dear Mr. President: As you are aware, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has under consideration the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In response to the formal and usual request of the committee made to the Attorney General for all papers in the possession of his department touching this nomination, he replied that there were no such documents in his department.

Inasmuch as this request usually results in the presentation to the Committee on the Judiciary of papers showing the reasons which actuated the President in making the nomination, I would be glad to have you state these reasons for the benefit of the committee, in case you see no objection to so doing. Very sincerely yours,

C. A. CULBERSON.

President's Defense of Brandeis.

In answer to Senator Culberson the President wrote as follows:

The White House,
Washington, May 5, 1916.

My dear Senator—I am very much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to make clear to the Judiciary Committee my reasons for nominating Mr. Louis D. Bandeis to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States created by the death of Mr. Justice Lamar, for I am profoundly interested in the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate.

There is probably no more important duty imposed upon the President in connection with the general administra tra of the Government than that of naming members of the Supreme Court, and I need hardly tell you that I named Mr. Brandeis as a member of that great tribunal only because I knew him to be singularly qualified by learning, by gifts, and by character for the position.

Many charges have been made against Mr. Brandeis. The report of your sub-committee has already made it plain to you and to the country at large how unfounded those charges were. They threw a great deal more light upon the character and motives of those with whom they orginated than upon the qualifications of Mr. Brandeis. I myself looked into them three years ago when I desired to make Mr. Brandeis a member of my Cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be serviceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests, and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled. The propaganda in this matter has been very extraordinary and very distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of the great professions.

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WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Charles A. Culberson, United States Senate.

Miss McEwan a Suicide in Ocean.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 8.—The body of a woman found floating in the ocean at Belmar yesterday was today identified as that of Miss Anna McEwan, 50 years old, daughter of Captain William G. McEwan of South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, and for many years a resident of Asbury Park. Miss McEwan had been brooding over the death of a sister who died on the beach at Wildwood three years ago, and it is believed this led her to drown herself.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PREPARE FOR
PREPAREDNESS PARADE,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 13TH.

There will be thousands in line, and all who march should fortify their feet by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes. It removes and prevents the soreness, smarting and aches that come with Spring days and activity. It takes the friction from the shoe, and rests the feet. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the troops in the war zone. For acute aches, sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease in the Foot-Bath and soak and rub the feet. Sold by Druggists and Department Stores everywhere. 25c.

FIFTY YEARS OF QUALITY
NEUMAN & CO
FURNITURE DRAPERIES
An Artistic Assemblage
at No Greater Cost
417 MADISON AVE

SEE $20,000,000 PORK IN HARBOR BILL

Senate Committee Minority of Two Assail Measure to Spend $43,000,000 on Waterways.

THREATEN A FILIBUSTER

Increases Made in House Bill Show Studied Care to Placate the Committee Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—One of the liveliest fights of the session will begin in the Senate tomorrow when the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is taken up.

The bill, as amended by the Committee on Commerce, carries in appropriations and authorizations a total of $42,934,885. A minority report presented today by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, asserts that half of this amount is to be poured into "waterless streams and dry rivers."

Two years ago a big River and Harbor bill was held up single-handed by Senator Burton of Ohio, in one of the most spectacular filibusters in the history of the Senate; all the items were stricken from the bill and a substitute measure was adopted, voting $20,000,000 to be expended on continuing projects by the Secretary of War. A similar plan is proposed in the report of Senator Kenyon. He is rallying a strong faction that is considering a filibuster to defeat the present bill.

In its amendments to the measure the Senate Committee made a gross increase in appropriations and authorizations of $4,000,000, and a net increase of $5,326,000. Of the cash ordered paid, the States represented on the committee get $1,484,000. All other States get only $1,180,000. The reductions recommended total $703,000, of which $700,000 is taken from New York, which has no Senator on the committee. The committee recommends surveys costing $100,000, most of these in States represented on the committee.

There are nineteen Senators on the committee, and twelve of these get the benefit of amendments increasing appropriations or recommending new expenditures in their States. Two of these twelve, however, refused to sustain the majority—Kenyon and Sherman. The others getting appropriations for their States are Clarke of Arkansas, Fletcher of Florida, Ransdell of Louisiana, Sheppard of Texas, Vardaman of Mississippi, Reed of Missouri, Nelson of Minnesota, Smith of Michigan, Jones of Washington, and Lippett of Rhode Island.

An effort was made by the majority to placate Senator Sherman. During one session of the committee he got the impression that some Illinois items were being omitted, and he said he would file a minority report. Later, in his absence, the committee voted to retain the items, and it was explained to him that he ought to be content. Mr. Sherman said nothing, his items were retained, and today he joined Mr. Kenyon in the attack on the bill.

Their monthly report says in part:

"This bill, as it passed the House, carried an appropriation of $40,000,000. The Senate Committee has added about $3,000,000, and has taken out two propositions: One of the projects for $500,000 for the East River, New York, where the work is deep and the commerce is heavy; and the Cache River, Arkansas, where the water sometimes reaches a depth of six inches and the commerce is nothing. Just how both of these projects fell under the condemnation of the committee is difficult to ascertain.

The East River project is considered so important that on Feb. 11 the President requested the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House to restore this item in the bill. The Secretary of the Navy also urged it, as it seemed necessary to make such improvements in order that our battleships might reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but such considerations seem of little avail as compared to appropriations for Cold Spring Inlet, Pamunkey River, inland water ways, Fishing Creek, Swift Creek, and other commercelees streams.

"The bill then, as presented to the Senate, carries approximately $43,000,000 This bill, in the judgment of the minority, could not be justified in ordinary times. Now utterly indefensible are such expenditures at a time when the resources of the nation are to be taxed to the uttermost in a policy of preparedness that goes to the very life of the nation! Wherever economy can be practiced in governmental affairs now is the time for such practice. This bill contains projects condemned by the board of army engineers.

"Colonel Townsend has recommended that fifty-eight of the projects be halted and that the work be confined to finishing the lower Mississippi and the Ohio. That would seem to be a wise recommendation—complete some projects entirely and then study results as to whether further expense in the improvement of our internal waterways is justified.

"In the opinion of the minority a national river and harbor commission should be established by law with large power, being made as responsible and effective a body as the Interstate Commerce Commission, with full authority to deal with all the intricate problems arising out of water transportation, flood control, and expenditures. Political and Congressional influence might in that way be eliminated.

"The minority submit that in the present time of great national expense and the condition of the Treasury this bill ought to pass, but that in order for necessary work to be done, a substitute providing for not over $20,000,000 to be used in the discretion of the Secretary of War for carrying on the necessary work should be passed."

'AMERICAN LEGION' BARRED.

Canada Forbids Troops' Use of Name at America's Request.

TORONTO, Ont., May 8.—Americans who have enlisted for army service in Europe are deprived of the use of the name "American Legion" under instructions received here today from the Dominion Government authorities at Ottawa.

This action was taken, it was learned, in response to a request by the United States Government to the British authorities.

The instructions also forbid the officers and men of the Ninety-seventh Battalion and other Toronto units composed of Americans to display the title on uniform or other parts of equipment. The Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Battalions at Winnipeg and Vancouver come under the order.

GILLESPIES APPEAR TODAY.

Thompson Committee Not Sure of Getting Their Books.

When the Thompson Legislative Committee resumes its sessions in the Municipal Building today, another effort will be made to trace a connection between the alleged "commitments and obligations" of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the contracts for third tracking the elevated roads.

"This is the vital issue for the immediate future," said Senator Thompson. "We have subpoenaed T. A. Gillespie, head of the contracting firm, and his son, T. H. Gillespie, Vice President of the concern. Their subpoenas call for the production of the accounts showing the amounts transferred from their New York office to their Pittsburgh office, and which they have so far refused to surrender. We intend to go to the mat with them if they again decline to hand over those accounts. We will probably take the case before the nearest Magistrate, as there is a provision of law which defines such action before a legislative committee as a disdemeanor. If necessity demands, we will test the force of that law."

The committee has finished its investigation into the cave-in accidents on Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

"I believe that the testimony relating to the subway cave-ins which we brought out last week was really important," continued Senator Thompson. "If we can contribute the smallest fraction to the information that will tend to prevent any more such catastrophies we will have performed a genuine service to this community."

The main committee did not hold a session yesterday, but the sub-committee continued its examination of the books of the Interborough.

WIRE MUZZLES REQUIRED.

Health Department Tells Dogowners Straps Won't Do.

The Health Department in a special circular issued yesterday served notice on all owners that a dog with a strap muzzle is unmuzzled and his owner is liable to a fine.

"Many contrivances are offered for sale as muzzles," to quote from the circular, "which do not prevent a dog from biting, and the courts have ruled that any dog that can bite is not muzzled. Such contrivances are in effect used either to evade the law or are sold under the false pretense that they are muzzles, and do not satisfy the demands of the law.

"All merchants selling dog muzzles, such as dealers in sporting goods and hardware dealers, should refuse to sell strap muzzles for use in New York City. The strap muzzle or figure 8 is not a proper muzzle. If loose the dog can bite; if applied tightly enough to prevent biting its use is cruel and inhumane. A dog wearing a strap muzzle and biting a person is considered by the courts as unmuzzled, and its owner must suffer the penalty imposed by such negligence."

The department and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after making a thorough examination of all muzzles on the market, have recommended two types. They are made of wire with leather straps at the neck.

Dr. Emerson says that hydrophobia has been entirely stamped out in the British isles by having all dogs wear effective muzzles and instituting a rigid quarantine against those brought in from the outside.

Five Paterson Firemen Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 8.—Five firemen were overcome by smoke and there was a $50,000 loss this afternoon at a fire which burned out two floors of the seven-story brick storehouse of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company at Dale Avenue and Slater Street, this city. Chief Thomas Coyle was in charge, and Police Lieutenant Joseph Mosley and fourteen officers formed a rescue squad and carried out the unconscious firemen. The building, which is half a block long, is stored with millions of bales of flax used in the company's adjacent weaving mill, where 3,000 women are employed. This burning flax caused a dense black smoke to arise, according for so many men being overcome.

FIND FAY GUILTY, ALSO HIS AIDS

Continued from Page 1.

ment the jurymen sent word to Judge Howe that they wished to see the confessions made to the police by Fay and Scholz, but the court ruled that as these were not exhibits in the case, within the meaning of the law, but were simply to refresh the memory of witnesses, they could not be given to the jury. He permitted, however, the Clerk of the Court to read both documents.

Following the reading of the alleged confessions, the jury was led back to the jury room, where they deliberated until 6:15 o'clock, and then, under the escort of Deputy Marshals, went to dinner in a restaurant in the Woolworth Building.

Former Judge Henry W. Unger, counsel for Fay, began his address to the jury in the morning. He ridiculed the Government's charge that his client was the head of a conspiracy that would, he said, have required much money and many men to carry out. It Fay had had any plan to blow up ships, he said, the refusal of Captain von Papen left him "high and dry." The financial embarrassment of the three defendants, Mr. Unger said, made an extensive plot out of the question.

"The T. N. T.," said Mr. Unger, referring to the trinitrotoluol, "was planted on Fay when he gave orders that it should not be received."

He argued that the case hinged upon the T. N. T. and insisted that the evidence of the trial showed Fay had not sought the high explosive, but had gone out of his way to avoid receiving it. He contended that the so-called confessions were practically dictated by the police.

James J. McDonald, attorney for Scholz, took up the defense. He cited the abnormal conditions existing because of the European war, the nervous tension due to newspaper headlines, explosions and loss of ships. If it had not been for the war, he continued, there would have been no trial, because the statute, a hundred years old, was relative to piracy, and a conspiracy thereto. Fay only, he said, would have been tried for spy duty. On Nov. 7, 1914, von der Goltz was seen and recognized by a Russian secret service agent who communicated with the British authorities, his arrest and commitment to the Tower of London, on a charge of espionage, following.

In his confession, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 21 last, von der Goltz, referring to Consul Lüderitz's activities, stated that he "went to Baltimore and consulted Lüderitz, who obtained a passport in the name of Taylor." In that same confession he told of Captain von Papen, former German Military Attaché, ordering him to return to Berlin.

"Von Papen," he said, "directed me to proceed to Germany. "He said he would arrange with Bernstorff for my passage. * * * I sailed on Oct. 8 for Italy."

In the indictment returned yesterday von der Goltz is named as a conspirator but not as a defendant. The indictment was received by Federal Judge C. E. Wolverton of Maine, who is sitting by designation in this district.

CONSUL IS INDICTED IN PASSPORT FRAUD

Luederitz, German Agent in Baltimore, Accused of Aiding von der Goltz.

FALSE AFFIDAVIT WAS MADE

Government Involves Another in Net as Result of Spy's Confession.

Carl A. Lüderitz, Imperial German Consul at Baltimore, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here yesterday for having conspired with Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgman Taylor, in the fraudulent procurement for von der Goltz, issued under the alias given, of a United States passport. With the aid of this passport von der Goltz was able to return to Germany, where, after it had been viséed by Ambassador Gerard and the German Foreign Office, he returned to London, where he was subsequently arrested by the British authorities as a German spy. The passport was issued by the State Department on Aug. 31, 1914, and was signed by William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State.

No bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of Herr Lüderitz and none will be unless he fails to appear in New York for pleading after the lapse of a reasonable time. The application for the passport, in the procurement of which the Government alleges the German Consul played a principal part, refers to "Bridgman H. Taylor" as "a native and loyal citizen of the United States."

"In support of the above application," the application reads, "I do solemnly swear that I was born at San Francisco, in the State of California, on or about the 16th day of July, 1887; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York City, in the State of New York, where I follow the occupation of export broker; that I am about to go abroad temporarily, and that I intend to return to the United States within two years, with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein. Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me, God."

The application was sworn to before Frederick F. Schneider, a lawyer and notary public, of 2 East German Street, Baltimore. Charles J. Tucker, who gave as his address 82 Wall Street, this city, made an affidavit in support of the application to the effect that he knew him to be as stated, a native-born citizen of the United States. Lüderitz is said, is one of the former German agents identified with the alleged von Papen plots, and who has now become a Government witness.

Application for the passport was filed in the Federal Building at Baltimore on Aug. 29, 1914, and was approved and signed by Secretary Bryan two days later. On Oct. 2 following von der Goltz appeared at the Italian Consulate General in this city and had the passport visèd, stating that he intended sailing a few days later for Italy on the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta. The next day he went to the office of the line, showed his passport as identification, and bought a ticket to Genoa. Von der Goltz sailed on the Duca d'Aosta and in about three weeks had arrived in Berlin where he reported to his superior.

Shortly after he arrived in Berlin he was ordered, von der Goltz stated in his confession, to proceed to England and then only for the possession of some explosive, which was a minor charge.

He pictured Scholz as a hard working young man, and Addison S. Pratt, who followed on behalf of Daeche, had the same opinion of his client. Mr. Pratt said he thought the alleged confession obtained by the police showed police intimidation, and he told how Daeche, ignorant of the country and ignorant of the meaning of the word conspiracy, had been dragged out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning to undergo a police inquisition.

The presentation of the Government's side of the case was by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox. The alleged conspiracy, he contended, sprang from the brain of Fay, and was developed through infernal machines and trinitrotoluol until experiments showed that vessels could so be destroyed, after which the plot was perfected. Mr. Knox was bitter in his attacks on the three defendants.

"No man, even for patriotism, can violate the laws without feeling upon their shoulders the lash of those laws," said Mr. Knox. "These men wished to use this country as a stamping ground to carry on warfare with countries with which we are at peace. Fay says he wanted to perfect an automobile invention, but the things shown are those damnable machines and contrivances here in the courtroom. He talks about his infernal machines as being more or less of a joke. I wonder if the depleted families of the Lusitania victims think the sinking of a ship a joke.

"For Daeche his attorneys asks freedom, because the young man, though 4,000 miles away from Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin, poses as having heard the ordering shriek of the Prussian Black Eagle through the lips of this man Fay.

"These defendants first tried to argue themselves out of their nefarious guilt by saying the whole thing was an invention, then the defense almost tried to show that Fay was insane, and lastly they yell about their confessions as police frame-ups. You have seen the police on the stand. Who would you rather believe, these men who guard your property and your homes, or these bomb throwers?"

Judge Howe, because of the diversified phase of the case, he said, would read his charge to the jury. He had concluded at 4:30 o'clock.

INDICTED IN CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Von Igel, Scheele, and Aid, Who Escaped, Involved in Oil "Fertilizer."

The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment yesterday against Wolf von Igel, former aid of Captain Franz von Papen; Dr. Walter T. Scheele, President of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, and Gustave Steinberg, an alleged aid of Franz Rintelen, charging them with having been concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the United States through the false manifestment and shipment of lubricating oils to Germany.

The indictment states that the conspiracy existed between July 1 and Nov. 30 of last year, and that the conspirators' plan was to get the oil into Germany via Sweden, by fraudulently manifesting it as fertilizers, manufactured in the Scheele factory in Hoboken.

Of the three men under indictment, von Igel is already under indictment as a principal in the first Welland Canal conspiracy; Dr. Scheele is under indictment in the ship fire bomb case and is a fugitive from justice, while Steinberg is said to be in Germany, having managed to get back to that country disguised in woman's clothing.

Steinberg, who is described as one of Rintelen's confidential agents, bought his ticket disguised as a woman, and managed to get to Holland without a passenger suspecting that he was a man in female garb.

The indictment charges that during the five months the conspiracy was in force von Igel and his associates caused to be placed on board steamers leaving New York for Sweden large quantities of heavy hydro-carbon oil, mixed freely with finely-powdered mineral matter. The oil cakes were packed in bags and sacks and manifested at the Custom House as fertilizer. The entries made at the Custom House, the indictment adds, were false, and resulted in the transmission to Washington of false and inaccurate statements as to the kind and quantity and value of the goods shipped.

On Aug. 6 of last year, the indictment charges, Dr. Scheele caused to be delivered to Frederic Henjes, Jr., registered at the Custom House as a shipping broker, an affidavit, purporting to have been sworn to before William Wilke, Commissioner of Deeds for Hudson County, N. J., concerning the nature of the goods manifested as fertilizer. Mr. Henjes, when questioned by the authorities, stated that when he received the affidavit he had no reason to believe that the "fertilizer" was really lubricating oil, and that in this he was a victim of deception practiced by Dr. Scheele and his confederates.

As overt acts the indictment charges that on Aug. 5 and 7, 1915, von Igel delivered to Mr. Henjes two checks, one for $1,910.75 and the other for $906.75, in connection with the shipments complained of, and that on Oct. 9, 1915, Dr. Scheele caused the shipment of 720 bags and sacks containing heavy hydro-carbon oil, mixed with finely powdered matter and described as "fertilizer," on board the steamship Esrom, owned by the Interocean Transportation Company of America.

The Esrom on that trip was held up by the British naval authorities, and examination of the "fertilizer" by chemists revealed the fact that it was soaked with heavy hydro-carbon oil, of which, since the outbreak of the war, there has been a scarcity in Germany.

HORN'S TRIAL IS PUT OFF.

Federal Court Denies Government's Motion—Dynamiter in Court.

BOSTON, May 8.—The Federal District Court today denied a motion by United States District Attorney Anderson that Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the international bridge at Vanceboro, Vt., in February, 1915, be brought to trial immediately. The defendant appeared in court to enter personal notice of his intention to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Appeals, which denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Counsel for Horn contended that the indictments against him for illegal transportation of dynamite relate to an act of war which should be heard by the State Department rather than in the courts.

ORDER FOR LINCOLN'S RETURN.

Supreme Court Mandate Will Be Brought Here at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Supreme Court today issued the mandate in the case of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln requiring his return to England by extradition to answer a charge of forgery. It will be taken to New York at once, so that Lincoln may be extradited immediately.

Lincoln was formerly a member of the British Parliament and is a confessed spy.

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MRS. HEATH VICTOR IN HOUSEWIVES FIGHT

The Attorney General Dismisses Yocum Petition for Dissolution of League.

MANAGEMENT IS CRITICISED

Findings Assert President's Methods Were Arbitrary and High-handed—Mrs. Heath Replies.

The petition of Florence Yocum and other members of the National Housewives' League, Incorporated, for the dissolution of the league or removal of its officers, which was aimed particularly at the ousting of its President, Mrs. Julian Heath, of 25 West Forty-fifth Street, was dismissed yesterday by a ruling of the Attorney General's office. The report of Leonard J. Obermeier, Deputy Attorney General, who heard the testimony, criticises Mrs. Heath's management of the affairs of the league, but holds there is no evidence to support the contention of the petitioners that she be removed from office. This precludes the taking of the petition to the courts from the ruling of the Attorney General. The findings of the Deputy Attorney General are as follows:

"A careful and impartial reading of the testimony shows that much she (Mrs. Heath) has done is open to criticism; to censure at once severe and merited. Her methods have been arbitrary and highhanded; her conduct ingenious rather than ingenuous; her attitude toward the respondent corporation one of absolute control or ownership rather than of service.

"There may even be a grave question as to her good faith in creating or causing to be created various corporate bodies, which, while bearing names so similar to that of respondent as to be calculated to deceive the unwary, yet possessed powers and conferred rights much more extensive than any which the respondent might assert under its charter.

"Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether all those acts now under examination have in any single instance represented more than Mrs. Heath's conception and belief of proper official duty; and fairness compels the finding that of actual and intentional malfeasance in office on her part the record is bare. Concerning the lesser officers of the respondent, there is no need for separate comment. Their participation in the control or direction of the respondent's affairs was largely under the supervision of Mrs. Heath, and a finding in her favor of necessity involves a similar ruling as to them."

Close Corporations Alleged.

In the petition and in a summary of the case as detailed in the brief of the attorney for the petitioners, Frank C. McKinney, it was alleged that Mrs. Heath and other officers and members associated with her had incorporated three organizations in addition to the National Housewives' League, all with similar titles: The National Housewives' League Magazine, the National Housewives' League Educational Committee, a Delaware corporation, and the National Housewives' League of New Jersey.

It was alleged by the petitioners, through their attorney, that the magazine and the Educational Committee League were being conducted solely by Mrs. Heath and her assistants, who were conducting a business of "thousands of dollars a year"; that there was no accounting made to the members of the parent league; that there had been no annual meetings, nor were records obtainable showing that members of the National Housewives' League, Incorporated, were admitted to membership in the other corporations.

This characterization of the activities and separation of the affairs of the National Housewives' League Educational Committee from that of the National Housewives' League, Incorporated, was submitted to the Attorney General in the brief of the attorney for the petitioners:

"It is a helpless ragamuffin kicked around at will by one woman without the ability to cry out and be heard. Large sums pass through the child's pockets, but so far as the evidence shows the parent league has received none of this money."

It was further alleged that, whereas the National Housewives' League, Incorporated, was a voluntary membership corporation to "secure the enforcement of the laws which are designed to safeguard the production and distribution of proper food supplies, to promote the health of the family, to protect the welfare of the home, and to make the cost of maintenance thereof just and equitable," the National Housewives' League Educational Committee and the magazine were being conducted for profit for others than those in the membership of the parent league.

Mrs. Heath Issues Statement.

In a statement last night concerning her position, Mrs. Heath said:

"I have built up the National Housewives' League, Incorporated, step by step, starting with $10, and giving my time and means free. We had to have a headquarters, as I could no longer find sufficient room in my own home. As its membership was scattered all over the country, we had to have a working organization for commercial purposes, to bring in some revenue for the support of the work, which the parent league was prohibited from doing. The income is not more than $900 monthly, from which the rent and salaries of the working staffs must be paid.

"All but a few of the members are loyal to the organization. The only resignation was that of the Yonkers League, which withdrew after making a demand for an answer to the charges before the Attorney General, insisting that the answer must be in writing, when we invited them to meet with us in conference.

"The reason no convention has been held was due to the fact that the officers were elected for four years and the work, as originally designed, is carried on by the Executive Committee. I have hundreds of letters from men who have told how much their homes have been improved through the membership of their wives in the league. The dues of the National League are 10 cents from each member, not enough to carry on the work without the help of the affiliated organizations."

$175 FOR HAWTHORNE SET.

American Statesmen Series Brings $100 at Anderson Galleries Sale.

Gabriel Weis paid $175 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday for catalogue No. 274, a large paper edition of the "Complete Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne," published at the Riverside Press. Other items, with catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

17—Large paper edition of the American Statesmen Series, Riverside Press; Gabriel Weis $100
29—"The Works of Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England," London, William Pickering, 1825-1834; binding by Riviere; Charles Scribner's Sons 60
82—The British Poets, Chiswick, 1822; Gabriel Weis 70
104—Autograph edition of the "Complete Writings of John Burroughs," Riverside Press; Gabriel Weis 110
131—Novels of James Fenimore Cooper, illustrations by F. O. C. Darley, New York, 1859-61; Gabriel Weis 57
140—"George Cruikshank's Table Book," first edition, in the original parts, London, 1845; George D. Smith 42
198—Autograph centenary edition of the "Complete Writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson," Riverside Press; Gabriel Weis 102
212—Edition de luxe of the "Writings of John Fiske," Riverside Press; Gabriel Weis 130

The session's receipts were $2,403. The sale will be continued today.

Reitman Gets Sixty Days.

Ben Reitman, the anarchist, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to distributing birth control information in violation of the law, and was sentenced to spend sixty days in the workhouse.

TAKE X-RAY OF BROKEN BACK

Miner, Now in Bellevue, Will Know Today if Cure Is Possible.

John Poski, the 28-year-old West Virginia coal miner who traveled hundreds of miles in the hope that Bellevue Hospital surgeons could mend his broken back, will know his fate today. He was taken to the X-Ray room of the hospital yesterday and photographs were made of his spinal column. Dr. Edwin Beer, specialist in spinal injuries, will give his verdict this morning.

Poski rested on a mattress Sunday and yesterday after his long trip, his courage undiminished. His body was strapped in steel stays, and though he could move his arms, from the waist down he was powerless. A year ago a fall of slate in the Pocahontas coal mine at Caretta, W. Va., crushed his back.

Terek Berti, his father-in-law, who attended him on his journey of pain, said good-bye yesterday and started home. The sufferer loaded him with messages of cheer for his wife and baby, whose photographs, tucked under the pillow of the hospital cot, are Poski's one consolation.

$12,000 Verdict for Auto Injury.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8.—A jury in Part II., Justice J. Addison Young presiding, gave a verdict of $12,000 today to Charles W. McCauley of 13 Dale Place, Yonkers, in his suit against Amy Forster, now Mrs. William Foggett of West End Avenue, New York. Last Fall, McCauley testified, he came out of the subway exit at 178th Street and Broadway, and, as he started to cross the street, was struck by the woman's automobile, driven by Foggett. He suffered a broken leg and other injuries. Foggett is physical instructor at Princeton University.

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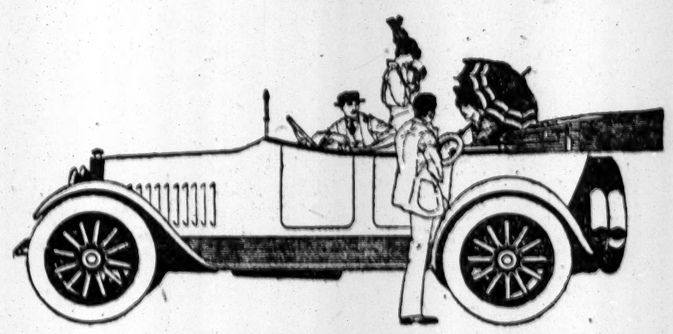

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Lynbrook, L. I.—Jake's Garage.
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Mineola, L. I.—Lauder's Motor & Supply Co.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Michel-Schneider Garage, Inc.
New Brunswick, N. J.—New Brunswick Garage Co.
New Canaan, Conn.—Blue Arrow Garage.
Newfoundland, N. J.—Newfoundland Garage.
New Hyde Park, L. I.—The Long Island Seed Co., Inc.
Newton, N. J.—Kishpaugh, J. M.
Newark, N. J.—Paddock Bust Motor Car Co.
New Haven, Conn.—White Motors Co.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Seaton Touring Co., Inc.
Nyack, N. Y.—Whitehall's Garage.
Oyster Bay, L. I.—Blue Ribbon Garage.
Ossining, N. Y.—Ossining Garage Co.
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Point Pleasant, N. J.—Gross & Harvey.
Port Chester, N. Y.—Howatt's Central Garage.
Port Washington, L. I.—Stannard's Garage.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Van Benschoten, John.
Red Bank, N. J.—Van Dorn, Fred H.
Richmond Hill and Jew Gardens, L. I.—Richmond Hill Garage.
Riverhead, L. I.—Carnwall & Morrell.
Southampton, L. I.—Southampton Garage.
South Norwalk, Conn.—Vasel Brothers Garage.
Stamford, Conn.—Hexamer Motor Co.
Torrington, Conn.—Perkins Electric Co., A. E.
Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.—Tottenville Garage.
Weehawken, N. J.—Krause & Marshall.
West Hoboken, N. J.—Smythe, George A.
West New Brighton, S. I.—Charleton Motor Car Co.
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FOUR MORE REBELS SHOT IN IRELAND

Sentences of Death on Nineteen Others Commuted to Terms of Penal Servitude.

J. M. SULLIVAN SET FREE

John MacNeill, President of Sinn Fein Volunteers, Is Arrested—Redmond Pleads for Rebels.

LONDON, May 8.—Four more of the leaders in the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by the Dublin court-martial and executed, according to an official statement issued tonight. They were Cornelius Culbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon, and J. J. Heuston.

Nineteen others concerned in the insurrection were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to various terms of penal servitude. On three others prison terms were imposed. Two were acquitted.

To date eleven prisoners have been executed and thirty-seven who were condemned to death have had their sentences commuted.

James M. Sullivan, former United States Minister to Santo Domingo, who was arrested following the recent uprising, notified the American Embassy here from Dublin today that he had been released two days ago.

John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, who disappeared on the day the Irish disturbance began, has been arrested. On the Saturday before the start of the trouble MacNeill sent out a notice postponing indefinitely the parade of volunteers arranged for Easter Sunday. MacNeill held a high position in the Accountant General's office, but resigned to take a professorship in the National University.

The Government is making a rigorous examination into all its local departments with the object of purging them of rebels. The Sinn Fein insurrection has revealed that many branches of the Government service, particularly the Post Office, have been honeycombed with disloyalty. The investigation thus far has uncovered the case of a high Post Office official who lived in a house which had been used as an arsenal by the rebels. A large magazine of explosives, arms, and ammunition was discovered in this house.

A large number of looters have been arrested and are being tried in the police courts. A large quantity of goods taken in their operations has been recovered.

The Irish question was again raised in the House of Commons today by Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, who attacked the Government last week on account of the putting to death of leaders of the Dublin uprising. In response to a question from Mr. Ginnell, Premier Asquith said he could not give an undertaking that no more men would be put to death before opportunity was given for a discussion of the matter in the House of Commons. On receiving this reply Mr. Ginnell shouted: "Murder! Murder!"

John Redmond, the Irish leader, put a question to Mr. Asquith in which he suggested that the continuance of military executions in Ireland was causing rapidly increasing bitterness and exasperation among a section of the population which had no sympathy with the insurrection. He asked whether, following the precedent set by General Botha in South Africa, the Premier would cause a stop to be put to executions.

Mr. Asquith replied that from the very first Mr. Redmond had been urging upon the Government arguments which had not fallen on unwilling ears in favor of clemency for the rank and file. Mr. Asquith had to say that General Maxwell had been in direct personal communication with the Cabinet on the subject. He had great confidence, the Premier said, in the General's discretion. General Maxwell's instructions, which conformed to his own judgment, were to sanction the infliction of the extreme penalty as sparingly as possible and only in the case of responsible persons guilty in the first degree.

Mr. Asquith said no one was more anxious than the members of the Government or General Maxwell himself that these cases should be confined within the narrowest limits and that executions should cease as soon as possible. The course to be adopted with regard to the rank and file was at present being considered anxiously by the Cabinet. Steps had been initiated to ascertain whether Government officials were implicated.

John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson conferred today on the question of disarmament in Ireland. Mr. Redmond favors the disarmament of everybody except soldiers. Sir Edward Carson put forward a counterproposal, the details of which have not been made public. It is presumed, however, that he does not desire the disarmament measure to apply in the same degree to the Ulster and Nationalist volunteers.

Irish Priest Dies from Wounds.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Father Watters, President of the Catholic University School here, died today from gunshot wounds. He was shot while standing in the doorway of the school during the disturbances.

SEES HOPE FOR CASEMENT.

His Sister Here Thinks He Will Escape Death—Message to Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Mrs. Agnes Newman, only sister of Sir Roger Casement, issued today through her Attorney, Michael Francis Doyle, the following message to Philadelphians:

"Philadelphia is a place filled with happiness—I wish I could transplant some of your joy to unhappy Ireland. My heart, in spite of its sorrow, is warmed by the great tide of the courtesy and kindness that the American people have shown me in this time of trouble."

While the fate of her brother is at stake, Mrs. Newman declines to meet or talk with any one but two or three personal friends. One triumph she has so far. Her brother is to be tried in the civil courts, and not by court-martial. Casement was arrested before martial law had been proclaimed in Ireland, and therefore escaped the military tribunal which sentenced others to execution. Mrs. Newman's lawyer said today that his client now felt she could save not only her brother, but also other Irishmen who had not yet been put to death. This hope was based on the strength of powerful influences said to be at work in her behalf.

Until she hurried to Washington last week, in a vain attempt to induce the United States Government to intercede for her brother, Mrs. Newman had been living in retirement in New York for five months. She left Ireland last Winter because she felt unhappy there, and became a voluntary exile. Sir Roger Casement has no other relative to whom he can look for aid. His brother, an officer with the British Army in South Africa, is too far away to render assistance.

POLICE JOB FOR SLAYER.

Gov. Major Decides to Name N. M. Vaughan a Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Governor Major, while in this city today, said he had decided to appoint Norman M. Vaughan to the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis to succeed Charles P. Williams. Vaughan was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for shooting and killing Hayden Loring in November, 1904. He was pardoned by Governor Folk in September, 1906, while the case was on appeal, without having served any of the sentence. His citizenship also was restored.

He claimed self-defense, though at the trial Vaughan's attorneys did not lay great stress on this plea, but attempted to show that Vaughan shot Loring because of remarks Loring made in the presence of Vaughan's mother and sister.

For several years Vaughan has been editor of The National Elks Horn, a paper devoted to the Order of Elks.

Under an appointment by Governor Major, Vaughan was Secretary of the Missouri Commission at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. A general shake-up in the Police Department is expected.

145,000 WILL MARCH FOR PREPAREDNESS

Executive Committee Decides to Admit 10,000 More Business Men to the Lines.

DENY REQUESTS OF 60,000

Miss Robinson-Smith Organizes a Self-Supporting Women's Battalion to Take Part in Parade.

The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Citizens' Preparedness Parade next Saturday decided yesterday to admit 10,000 more business men to the ranks, which would bring to 145,000 the total number of marchers in line, including 20,000 women and 10,000 National Guardsmen.

The general order announcing the increase of the business men's force issued yesterday from the executive headquarters, 120 Broadway, read:

New York, May 8, 1916.

General Orders No. 2.

The formation of sixteen files front prescribed by General Orders Nos. 1 and 2 is hereby changed to twenty files front. Marshals of trades will take due note of this change and act accordingly.

Although we have had to refuse applications for positions in line from new units totaling over 60,000 men, our units already admitted to the column have been growing so rapidly that in order to enable our column to pass the reviewing base in the number of hours at our disposal this increase of each line became absolutely necessary. With a formation of twenty files front we will be able to pass in review about 28,000 more men than was possible with the original formation of sixteen files front. The trades now admitted to our column are cautioned against allowing any further increase in their numbers, because that would delay and greatly inconvenience trades starting after them.

The patriotic enthusiasm which this parade has already aroused in this city, and is arousing throughout the country, is the splendid reward of the hundreds of loyal organizers in our different trade units, to whom and to whom alone belongs the credit for this magnificent demonstration of old-fashioned Americanism.

Preliminary figures showing the total enlistments of the various marching divisions, other than those of the women and National Guard, showed that the financial district was leading, with an enlistment of more than 10,000, the lighting trades being second, with a total marching force of at least 9,000 assured. Here are some of the preliminary figures, as given out at headquarters yesterday:

Financial	10,200
Lighting trades	9,000
Silk trade	7,600
Dry goods	7,500
Insurance	7,000
Paper trade	2,500
Municipal employes	2,000
Rubber trade	2,100
Engineering	5,000
Millinery trade	2,400
Clothing trade	1,600
Boots and shoes	1,000
Hardware trade	2,000
Grocery trade	1,500
Automobile trade	1,000
Physicians and surgeons	1,000
Jewelry trade	2,500
Oil trade	1,000
Exporters	1,000
Lower Wall Street	3,000
Produce Exchange	1,000
Lawyers	2,000
Brooklyn business men	1,500
Knit goods trade	1,500
Woolen and worsted	2,000
Laces and embroideries	1,100
Haberdashers	1,000
Upholstery trade	1,000
Pottery and glass	1,000
Garment salesmen	1,000
Needle trades	2,500
Sporting goods	800
Lumber trade	600
Clergymen	500
Carpet trade	500
Actors	500
Shipping trade	500
Corset trade	350
Drug trade	700
Tailors	800
Coal trade	650
Wines and spirits	500
Cotton Exchange	500

The last general meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the Yale Club tomorrow afternoon and final details for the parade will be made public at that meeting.

"You have put together," the notice calling the meeting read, "by far the greatest patriotic demonstration this or any other city has ever seen."

Mayor Mitchel will address the committee at the close of the business session of the committee.

Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, President of the Vacation Society, is to head a Self-Supporting Women's Battalion of 500 in the parade. When the women of the National Civic Federation planned to take a stand instead of marching Miss Robinson-Smith decided to have her own band of women and the girls of the Vacation Society will form a large part of it. Mrs. Robinson-Smith, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry Ainley, and Mrs. Urquart Lee are assisting in the arrangements and will march. The women in the battalion will carry United States flags and will wear blue and gold badges. The battalion will have a banner and will be led by a band. Miss Robinson-Smith will be marshal.

Women who belong to no individual group are invited to join this by sending their names to 38 West Thirty-ninth Street and falling in for the parade on Saturday at East Nineteenth Street, between Fourth Avenue and Broadway, at 6 o'clock, the battalion to march at 6:30 o'clock.

MORE MARINES LANDED.

Force at Santo Domingo Strengthened—French Warship Arrives.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 8.—In view of the serious situation here, American marines, fully equipped, were landed today on the outskirts of the city.

The French armored cruiser Marseillaise arrived in port this morning.

Advices from Santo Domingo yesterday were that the situation there, which had assumed a serious aspect because of hostilities between the opposing factions of President Jimenez and General Arias, had become quiet following the resignation of President Jimenez. The President is said to have taken this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States, which previous advices had announced had been threatened unless the hostile factions settled their differences. A Santo Domingo dispatch on May 5 said that marines were landed that day from the American converted cruiser Prairie for the protection of the American Legation following the outbreak of disorders in which several persons were killed or wounded.

SISTERS OPEN A BAZAAR.

Dominican Order Hopes to Raise Funds to Establish a Hospital.

The Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, 140 West Sixty-first Street, opened a bazaar at Academy Hall, 111 West Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday, through which they hope to raise funds to establish a small hospital in connection with their work. The bazaar is to continue for two weeks.

The Dominican Sisters have labored among the sick and destitute in their own homes for thirty-eight years. They have in prospect a hospital where the more serious cases can be received and where also sisters may be trained in the work. At the same time they will continue their efforts in behalf of the sick poor in their homes.

SHAKESPEARE BIRDS SHOWN AT MUSEUM

You May "Know a Hawk from a Handsaw" After Viewing This Exhibit.

CARDS GIVE QUOTATIONS

There Are Forty Birds in the Collection Which Has Been Prepared for Tercentenary.

Shakespeare students and bird lovers will be interested in studying a case of Shakespeare's birds at the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum's contribution to the tercentenary celebration. Charles H. Rogers of the Bird Department of the Museum has prepared the exhibit and he will announce it at a meeting of the Linnaean Society of New York at the Museum this evening.

There are about forty of the birds in a case on the west corridor of the first floor of the Museum. A card gives the quotation in which each bird is mentioned with the act and scene of the play.

Several of the birds are found in America, the golden eagle, the mallard duck, the peregrine or falcon, the cormorant, the gray partridge the pheasant and the house sparrow which we speak of as the English sparrow. There are birds of the same species as those of America with differences only apparent to ornithologists.

One of the most interesting birds shown is the robin redbreast, the original bird of his name, the real robin which covered the babes in the woods, a tiny little creature, hardly a quarter as large as the American robin redbreast, which is more closely allied to the English blackbird. All the birds mentioned by Shakespeare in any way have been brought together, only excepting the commoner ones like chickens and pigeons and some foreign birds, like the parrot and ostrich.

There is a beautiful specimen of an owl, which is mentioned in Act 2, Scene 1, of "Macbeth": "Hark! Peace! It was the owl that screeched." In "Julius Caesar," Act 5, practically the same words are used three times with the names of different birds: "Crows fly over our heads and downward look on us as we were sickly prey." The kite and the raven are mentioned at other times.

"I know a hawk from a handsaw," from Act 2, Scene 2, of "Hamlet" refers to the henneshaw, which is an old name for the heron. "I have a fine hawk for the bush," in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," refers to the goshawk which is shown in the collection. There are jays or magpies, which are also found in America west of the Rocky Mountains, and the chough mentioned in "King Lear" is a bird much like our American crow, but smaller, with slender curved red bill and red feet.

The kingfisher is the gayest bird in the collection, not half as large as the American kingfisher, with beautiful light blue plumage, a touch of red in the bill, and little red feet. It is the most brilliant of English birds. Shakespeare shows his knowledge of the habits of birds when he says: "The hedge sparrow feeds the cuckoo." Both birds are shown, the sparrow only half the size of the larger bird which leaves its eggs in her nest for the sparrow to hatch.

The exhibition is a special one and will be shown for several weeks.

DENIES BIG MOTOR MERGER.

An Imaginative Tale, Without Solid Basis, Says W. C. Durant.

Copies of The Michigan & Manufacturer and Financial Record containing a seven-page article alleging that a $300,000,000 merger of automobile companies is being formed, of which W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Motor Company, is to be the head, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Durant made the following statement regarding the article:

"The entire article and report is a fabrication pure and simple, the invention of some imaginative mind, the facts concerning which could easily have been ascertained, prior to publication, had any request for information or verification been made of any of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned." Mr. Durant said further that he was not identified directly or indirectly with any such project, that the Chevrolet Motor Company was not acquiring other automobile companies and no such policy was in contemplation.

"The Chevrolet Motor Company," he said, "is giving its entire attention to the manufacture of Chevrolet cars and has neither time nor inclination to absorb any other companies."

DR. AMABILE KILLS HIMSELF.

Harlem Physician, in Poor Health, Drinks Hydrocyanic Acid.

Dr. Felix Amabile, a physician well known in Harlem, committed suicide yesterday morning by drinking hydrocyanic acid in his office at his home, 171 East 116th Street. He was unconscious when found with the bottle of poison clutched in his hand. Dr. Unger of the Harlem Hospital, who was summoned, removed the physician to that institution, where he died soon after.

Dr. Amabile, who was 54 years old, had been in poor health for several years. He is survived by a wife and daughter.

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You are literally care-free out there. If you want to go on a long "hike," you go; if you want to ride horseback, you ride; or if you prefer to just out-and-out "loaf," why, there's no one to stop you from drinking in all the sky, scenary and ozone in the whole State of Colorado; and with all this you are going to do some real sleeping—the kind that makes you start the new day right, and sends you back from Colorado feeling fit for any task—feeling as you haven't felt in years—and no wonder, you've had Nature's very own tonic.

The best part of it all is that it is so inexpensive to live out there. I have all the information about the country in my office, and it is at your disposal without charge. If you can drop in we will talk it over, or if you write a postal I will send you a mighty interesting folder on Colorado, with maps and pictures, and full details about the new low-price excursion tickets.

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Your taste and satisfaction is proof that Prince Albert quality is more desirable than coupons or premiums.

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold, in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors, and in that fine crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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The Cigar Luxurious

You'll find its flavor rich but mild—compelling—irresistible. It will take you out of the old rut—give you new enjoyment. It's an Havana-Tampa hand-made cigar—with the peerless shade-grown wrapper. Smokes evenly, freely, and it's rich—tasty—pleasure-giving. It will whet your appetite—for MORE!

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SIR HERBERT TREE IN THE 'MERCHANT'

Greatly Aided by Elsie Ferguson, Who Is a Delightful Portia.

HER SHAKESPEAREAN DEBUT

Tree's Shylock a Picturesque but Superficial Performance in an Elaborate Revival.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Sir Herbert Tree's second production in his season at the New Amsterdam:

Shylock	Herbert Tree
Bassanio	Julian L'Estrange
Antonio	Lyn Harding
Gratiano	Schuyler Ladd
Duke of Venice	Walter Douglas
Prince of Morocco	Claude Beerbohm
Prince of Arragon	George Hayes
Salanio	Craig Ward
Salarino	Gerald Hamer
Salerio	Edward S. Tories
Lorenzo	Eric Maxon
Tubal	Henry Herbert
Launcelot Gobbo	Cecil King
Old Gobbo	Douglas Ross
Leonardo	James Smythe
Balthazar	Alfred Shirley
Stephano	George G. Carr
Clerk of the Court	A. E. Smithson
Jessica	Auriel Lee
Nerissa	Nell Compton
Portia	Elsie Ferguson

Sir Herbert Tree reached the second production of his highly prosperous New York season last evening when, on the spacious stage of the New Amsterdam, he followed "Henry VIII." by an elaborate revival of that Shakespearean comedy which has been the most successful in the theatre—"The Merchant of Venice." He himself, of course, is Shylock. Tree's Shylock is a picturesque and superficially effective performance, something better than mediocre, and less than great, but more admirable far than his work as Wolsey.

The Portia is Elsie Ferguson, and it is the first Shakespearean part that has ever fallen to her lot. There are heights in the trial scene that she does not reach, moments, indeed, when she leaves a good deal to be desired, but in all the scenes at Belmont she is lovely and completely satisfying. It goes without saying that she is a joy to behold.

These two stand head and shoulders above the other members of the company, for not a few of those intrusted with the lesser roles maltreat them painfully. Some of this shoddy work, however, is lost in the shufile of a production which is on a generous scale that taxes even the New Amsterdam.

Last evening's audience, which was both large and imposing, seemed thoroughly pleased with the entertainment provided, and the second revival was started on its way with a rush. There was every omen of prosperity for "The Merchant of Venice," and no warning signs that Sir Herbert should hurry his preparation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

It was evident last evening that Miss Ferguson began her first scene with considerable nervousness, and it is probable that many of her auditors on the other side of the footlights felt a sympathetic trepidation at the prospect of a great favorite thus entering on a field of work so new to her, so radically different from the work wherein her great abilities had been demonstrated and matured. It is the greater pleasure, then, to record how delightfully she acquitted herself. You could ask little better than the complete charm of her Portia in those portions of the play that lie at Belmont. So played, the princess, whose fate lies in one of the three inscrutable caskets, has beauty and intelligence and a captivating humor. As suitor after suitor wavers over the caskets, the play of her expressions is enchanting to watch; her surrender to Bassanio is most exquisitely made.

In the trial scene her inspiration seems to leave her and in the abrupt conventionalizing of her performance you suspect the presence of an alien and interfering direction. Here she grows mechanical and lets even the sense of Portia's immortal speech escape her. Miss Ferguson's handicap in Shakespearean comedy is then the more apparent. This is a voice monotonous in tone, a voice trained, too long, perhaps, in the contemporary drama, trained too long, as Henry Arthur Jones would say, in the perfect utterance of things not worth uttering at all.

There is so much of grace and romantic charm in her Portia that you would wish her several seasons of uninterrupted Shakespeare in the conviction that his verse would communicate its music to her voice. You want to describe her, then, as Portia describes herself:

> An unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
> Happy in this, she is not yet so old
> But she may learn; happier than this,
> She is not bred so dull but she can learn.

And if that quotation be so infelicitous as to sound patronizing, why, it has the precedent, at least, of the speech Sir Herbert himself made last evening before the curtain.

Tree's Shylock is a towering figure, gray and unkempt of beard, bent, haggard, forlorn in his tattered gaberdine. He makes little compromise with the black suile and malignant hate of the old money-changer, but, without softening Shylock, he does make strong his appeal to your sympathies for the lonely desolate, persecuted Jew. At a dozen points in the play odd bits of business are fabricated for this alone, and Shylock, whose stature grows in the final scene, is at the end a deeply pathetic figure.

A wealth—indeed, a surplusage—of superficial detail keeps the performance interesting and picturesque all the way through, but the force is spent in the ranting climax of the second act when the news of Jessica's flight and profligacy reaches him. Shylock as a heroic figure in literature; Shylock as a heroic thing bigger than ragin or revengful; you do not see it in the New Amsterdam; of deep feeling there is little or none. Tree's singularly inflexible voice is, apparently, unable to express the tragic note. To hear him as Shylock or Macbeth is to feel a growing preference for his work in such parts as Malvolio or Mr. Micawber.

It remains to be said that Lyn Harding, though suggesting reminiscently a bluff King Antonio, does well enough as the merchant, and that Julian L'Estrange, though somewhat mature and chubby for Bassanio, brings a pleasant voice to the part. But Cecil King and Douglas Ross make the scene of the two Gobbos unusually dreary. Claude Beerbohm wastes all the best lines of the rich rôle of Morocco. George Hayes is a quite ineffective Arragon, and Schuyler Ladd as Gratiano forfeits incredibly his many opportunities as the chanting spectator in the Court of Venice.

This court scene is a handsome set, and considerable scenic beauty is achieved in the moonlit Ghetto and in Portia's garden at the end. The production is a multitudinous one, and the street scenes are kept lively with the passing gondolas (which barely get by), with the singing in the synagogue, the sounds of revelry by night, the shifting crowds, and the whole pleasant hubbub of carnival Venice.

BIDDINGER HELD 30 DAYS.

Chicago Detective, Accused of Bribery There, to be Extradited.

Guy Biddinger, a Chicago detective, who was arrested here several weeks ago on a telegram from the police of that city which stated that complaints alleging bribery, grand larceny, and neglect of duty had been preferred against him there, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Nolan in Essex Market Court and held for thirty days to await extradition.

Biddinger's attorneys asked that he be released on the ground that all but one of the charges against him were outlawed, and that that was only a misdemeanor. Assistant District Attorney Johnston, opposing the application for dismissal, said he had been informed that the Governor of Illinois had set a rehearing of the case for today.

PRESBYTERY WON'T REPLY.

No Formal Statement in Answer to Charges Prior to Assembly.

The New York Presbytery will not prepare in advance a formal answer to its critics who are going into the General Assembly of that body at Atlantic City this month and ask that New York be thrown out of the Presbyterian Church. There was a conference of leaders in this city yesterday, and the decision was reached not to call a special meeting of the Presbytery to prepare such a statement. A canvass made within the last few days to determine whetner it were wise to call a special meeting and prepare a reply was reported as showing that very few New York Presbyterians feel such course to be wise; hence the decision to say nouing at this time.

Six Presbyteries have now joined the original Cincinnati one in overtures in favor of putting New York out of its church. Such a formidable array, it was admitted yesterday, means the charges will get before the Assembly. New York leaders profess to think, so they said yesterday, that the Assembly will take no such drastic action. They admit that a committee may be named to come to this city and make inquiries. If such committee is named, the New York leaders say they will welcome it and be able to tell its members that their theology is sound. Everywhere confidence on this point was to be observed yesterday, and among most of the leaders seen the opportunity is welcomed.

DEWEY IN WORLD'S COURT.

The Admiral Is a Director in the League's New York State Branch.

The New York State Branch of the World's Court League was incorporated yesterday by permission of Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court. Among the Directors is Admiral George Dewey. The purpose of the league as defined in the application is to advocate the establishment of a world's court for the judicial settlement or all questions of international differences.

Among ther other Directors are William B. Guthrie, A. J. Dittenhoefer, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Leslie M. Shaw and George Van Tuyl, Jr.

LAMBS GIVE AUCTION SHOW.

Brilliant Salesmen Get Seat Premiums of $8,170 for the Gambol.

The auction sale of seats for the Lambs' gambol, the free show that always precedes the big show, was held yesterday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre and, as usual, a big audience took advantage of the opportunity of seeing stage favorites sans makeup without having to pay admission.

William Courtleigh, Shepherd of the Lambs, opened the show and then Colonel James Elverson o Philadelphia bought the first box. This is an annual event in the lives of Co——l Elverson and the Lambs. A syndicate of Lambs purchased the second box at a premium of $800, and then the premiums graded down to $725, $550, $350, $325, $300, and $100. Several boxes brought the last-named premium.

The staff of auctioneers was a brilliant one. Frank Tinney conversed with himself, and made such a convincing talk that he persuaded himself into paying $300 for a box. As a matter of fact, Tinney didn't have much choice in the matter, for he bid that figure and there it lay. Donald Brian, Barney Bernard, Jack Hazzard, Julius Tannen, Andrew Mack, Hal Forde, Percy G. Williams, and Tom Wise were among the other salesmen.

The highest price paid for single seats was $50 each for the choice of orchestra chairs. J. Brulator was the purchaser. Among those who paid fancy prices for boxes were Herbert Kaufman, Joseph Grismer, Percy G. Williams, S. Baruch, Stevenson Scott, and B. J. Greenhut.

The premiums totaled $8,170, of which about $5,000 was for boxes. The sale will be resumed on Friday at the Hudson, when Clifton Crawford, Fred Niblo, Wilton Lackaye, Augustus Thomas, George Nash, William Courtenay, and Dudley Field Malone will be among the Lambs to try their blandishments on their admirers.

UNITE AGAINST CENSORSHIP

Movie Men Plan a General Protest Against the Bill.

A meeting of moving picture manufacturers and distributors was held yesterday at Delmonico's to discuss means of offering united opposition to the Cristman-Wheeler Censorship bill, which has been passed by both branches of the Legislature and is awaiting the Governor's signature. The meeting was one of the most representative in the history of the industry, as the manufacturers are practically unanimously against the bill. Representatives of the Lasky, Metro, Vitagraph, Pathé, Famous Players, Thanhouser, International, World, Triangle, Arrow, Paramount, and V. L. S. E. companies were present.

J. Robert Rubin was appointed to present the general protest and Bainbridge Colby and Martin W. Littleton will be among those who will speak for the picture interests. The bill will come up for hearing Thursday and representatives of the companies opposing it will go to Albany by special train to attend the hearing.

White Rats Actors Rally Tonight.

A mass meeting of the White Rats Actors' Union will be held after theatre time tonight in the clubhouse in West Forty-sixth Street. James William Fitzpatrick, International President of the order, will act as Chairman and among the speakers will be Harry Lauder, Paul M. Turner and Howard Kyle, officers of the Actors' Equity Association and Francis J. Gilmore. Harry Mountford, who has just returned from a tour of the larger cities in the interests of the organization, will tell of his trip. The meeting is open to the public and "all interested in the betterment of theatrical conditions," according to the announcement, are invited to attend.

Aborn Opera Company in the Bronx.

The Aborn Grand Opera Company gave its first performance in the Bronx in the many years of its existence last night in the Bronx Opera House. Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" was chosen as the initial offering. Dora De Phillippe was the Cho-cho-San of the cast, Marie Louise Biggers sang the rôle of Suzuki, Harry Taylor appeared as Lieut. Pinkerton, and Morton Adkins was the Sharpless. The engagement will be for four weeks, and there will be a change of bill twice weekly.

"The Sea Gull" at Bandbox May 22.

The Washington Square Players will present their fifth and last bill of the season Monday night, May 22, at the Bandbox. For the first time in the history of the organization a long play will be presented publicly. It is "The Sea Gull," a four-act drama from the Russian original of Anton Tchekhov. The decorations have been designed by Lee Simonson. The company's lease of the Bandbox expires June 1.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Next Sunday night will be Newsies' Night at the Hippodrome. The receipts will be shared with the fund that maintains a Sunshine home for the newsboys. The program will be made up of numbers given by players in current attractions.

Emma Mabel Hale, dancer, has been added to the cast of the new "Follies."

Another special matinee of "The Tempest," at the Century, has been announced for Friday. It will begin at 2 o'clock, for the convenience of students.

Mrs. William Cummings Story, President of the D. A. R., and six members of her staff will visit the Strand tomorrow night with other members of the organization as a compliment to Katherine Esselston, who gives a dramatic reading of "The Star-Spangled Banner" on this week's program. Miss Esselston gave the reading before the D. A. R. when it met in Washington last month.

A party of 1,000 boy scouts will attend the showing of "Ramona" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Thursday night in honor of Norman L. Spier, one of the most famous members of the organization. The party will march to the theatre from Columbus Circle to the rhythm of music from three bands.

The engagement of "Ric Grande" at the Empire will end Saturday night. May 20, to permit Richard Bennett to go to Los Angeles to act for pictures.

NEGRO BISHOP PLANS TO GIVE UP POST

Missionary Leader in Africa Will Ask Methodists to Retire Him.

CONTEST OVER HIS PLACE

General Conference Refuses to Change Retirement Rule—Gov. Whitman to Speak Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 8.—Bishop Isaiah Benjamin Scott, the only negro missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has notified the Sub-Committee on Effectiveness of Bishops of his intention to retire at the present session of the General Conference. The news caused a stir late tonight when it became known. Bishop Scott, it was learned, had been in conference with the sub-committee for several days, but did not come to a decision until this afternoon. The Bishop is expected to read the announcement of his retirement on the floor of the General Conference tomorrow morning, although it may be withheld until the sub-committee reports on Wednesday.

Negro delegates to the conference upon hearing of Bishop Scott's intention held a caucus and decided to propose two candidates, also negroes, as Bishop Scott's successor. They are the Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, a professor at the Gammon Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. R. E. Jones, editor of The Southwestern Christian Advocate. The negro delegates desire Bishop Scott's successor to be a Bishop with full powers, but it is expected that this request will be resisted on the floor of the General Conference.

The reason to be given by Bishop Scott for his request for retirement will be that the health of one of his daughters will not permit her to live in Africa, where he has been stationed, and that the enforced separation from his wife and family, who live in Nashville, Tenn., makes it undesirable for him to retain his present office. Bishop Scott is 62 years old, and in normal circumstances would not be retired until the General Conference nearest his seventy-third birthday. He was elected Bishop for Africa in May, 1904, and his Episcopal residence has been in Monrovia, Liberia. It is understood that he will be retired on a pension of $1,500 a year.

Bishop Scott's retirement and the determination of his friends to demand the election of a negro Bishop with full powers to take his place adds material interest to the many campaigns for the Episcopacy now being conducted. Predictions were made tonight that the Committee on Episcopacy would be unable to resist the pressure from all parts of the United States and would recommend the election of at least six Bishops, instead of five as had been planned. The sub-committee will report on Friday, and balloting in the General Conference is expected to start on next Monday.

The delegation from the New York Conference held a meeting this afternoon, and, according to one of the delegates, voted unanimously to support the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary, for one of the places in the Episcopacy. There are very few conferences without a favorite in the field, and each is certain its candidate is certain of victory.

The plan to create a new Episcopal area in Europe, with a residence in Rome, has been abandoned, it was learned tonight.

The introduction in General Conference this morning of the proposed revisions of the ritual developed a debate fully as vigorous as was anticipated. The proposed revisions cover sixty-five pages of the handbook of the General Conference, and only one of the pages was considered in the discussion, which began after the morning recess and continued until the General Conference adjourned for the day.

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, one of the delegates from Indiana, was rigidly opposed to some of the liberal interpretations, and took a leading part in the debate. The revision was offered to the conference by the Rev. Harris Franklin Rall of Chicago, each section being moved for adoption by Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago, a member of the committee.

The Rev. Frank S. Townsend of West Virginia, the Rev. Austin M. Courtenay of Ohio, the Rev. George H. Bickley of Philadelphia, the Rev. David G. Downey of New York, Leander W. Munhall of Philadelphia, Dr. George Elliott of Bay City, Mich., the Rev. Harry E. Blake of California, the Rev. William F. Conner of Pittsburgh, the Rev. W. F. Oldham of New York, the Rev. Clarence True Wilson of Oregon, President A. W. Harris of Northwestern University, and the Rev. Charles M. Boswell of Philadelphia were some of the delegates who took part in the debate.

The General Conference voted favorably on the elision from the Baptismal Service the words "conceived in sin," and men are conceived and born in sin," but refused to accept "living" as a substitute for "lively" in the phrase, a "lively member of the church."

The paragraph was accepted with these changes, but later ex-Governor Hanly moved for a reconsideration on the ground that it was a mistake to adopt the sentence "For to such belongeth the Kingdom of God" as a substitute for the version formerly authorized. Mr. Hanly said that he stood by all the beautiful and sacred old phrases, so long as their meanings were not misunderstood. President Harris of Northwestern University agreed with him.

The Committee on Revision recommended the elimination of the four prayers beginning "O Merciful God," but the General Conference decided to refer the proposed change back to the committee for further consideration. The hour for adjournment being at hand, it was voted to postpone further discussion until tomorrow morning.

Governor Whitman will address the delegates in the morning, and this will materially curtail the discussion. It was asserted this evening that unless better progress was made than was made today, it might be necessary to postpone final action on the ritual until the next General Conference.

The General Conference this morning refused to pass a resolution introduced by Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University proposing a change in the law regarding the retirement of Bishops. The rule now is that Bishops must be retired at the General Conference nearest their seventy-third birthday.

Chancellor Day asserted that fitness, not age, should govern retirement. His resolution was opposed by Dr. Edgar Blake of New Hampshire, who won an ovation by the manner in which he conducted the argument.

Bishop Earl Cranston announced the following committee this morning to consider the proposal for church unity from the Methodist Episcopal Church South: Bishop Earl Cranston, Bishop F. J. McConnell, Bishop W. F. Thirkield, J. F. Goucher, Baltimore Conference; J. B. Day, New York Conference; Edgar Blake, New Hampshire Conference; E. M. Randall, Puget Sound Conference; G. W. Brown, St. Louis Conference; J. W. Fisher, Houston Conference; E. E. Kidney, Pittsburgh Conference; A. W. Harris, Rock River Conference; J. G. Penn, Washington Conference; E. F. Dennett, California Conference; F. B. Trotter, West Virginia Conference, and W. F. Burris, Missouri Conference.

TO FAVOR ELLENBOGEN BILL.

But Technical Bodies Oppose Act to Merge Building Departments.

A committee of citizens has been asked by Mayor Mitchel to represent him at a hearing before Governor Whitman on Wednesday morning on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which aims at the consolidation of the various departments which have jurisdiction over local building and building inspection. The committee consists of E. R. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Allen Robinson, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company; William Fellowes Morgan, Alfred E. Marling, Robert S Binkerd, of the City Club, and Walter Lindner, who drew the bill for the Mayor and his associates in the city administration and among business interests.

Although the measure has been approved by the Mayor, the Borough Presidents, and by real estate and business organizations, it is being attacked by the American Institute of Architects, the Building Trades Employers' Association, the Board of Fire Underwriters, the Committee on Safety, and the Central Federation of Labor. The technical organizations oppose the bill on the ground that the Board of Standards and Appeal is not to be selected from the lists of men whom they may designate or recommend.

PERHAPS NOT SUBMARINES.

What French Skipper Saw Probably Target Practice at Sea.

Captain Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché here, after a long examination yesterday of Captain Bonifacio, commander of the Faber Liner Venezia, reported to the British Admiralty that the supposed German raiders which sailors of the Venezia reported seeing off the Azores headed this way were probably ships belonging to the Allies engaged in target practice. He had expressed the same opinion to a TIMES reporter on Sunday night.

The "submarines," Captain Gaunt said yesterday, were probably craft tenders for targets put out by the ships, and the shots were fired at a target probably three or four miles away, which was not visible from the Venezia. Captain Gaunt called attention to the fact that the Venezia could do only twelve knots and that any battleship might easily have caught up with her.

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COHAN & HARRIS Present
Leo Ditrichstein
IN THE COMEDY TRIUMPH OF HIS ARTISTIC CAREER.
The Great Lover
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48th St., West of B'way. Phone 23 Bryant. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
HAS PASSED ITS 200TH PERFORMANCE.
"'The Great Lover' is a clever play."—Herald.
"A genuine success."—Morning Sun.
"Plays as good as 'The Great Lover' are rare."—Tribune.
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"Best comedy offering of the season."—Telegraph.
"Notably brilliant performance."—Eve. Mail.
"The most effective part Mr. Ditrichstein has ever had."—Globe.
"It is a big success."—Eve. World.

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THEATRE TICKET OFFICES
DOWNTOWN: 71 Broadway. Tel. 1000 Rector. 165 Broadway.
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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "RIO GRANDE" "BIG POPULAR SUCCESS."—World
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday at 2. Tree's Production of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice with ELSIE FERGUSON | LYN HARDING | and TREE. Julian L'Estrange and Co. of 100.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT ROYAL MARIMBA BAND NEXT MONDAY. Aftap New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evgs. 8:25. M. Mats Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. Mitzi in "POM-POM" "Best musical comedy of season."—Eve. World
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Rainbarti, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. ANGLIN — BLINN. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JOHN BARRYMORE in JUSTICE. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE.
CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. 4TH BIG MONTH ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth
CENTURY Nights 8:15. 25c to $1.50. Mats Today, Thurs. & Fri. at 2. Dollar Mat. Today at 2. SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. Direction Wm. Harris. Staged by H. H. Burnside.
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2.30. The Boomerang
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
MOTION All this week and Sunday. MADISON 11 to 11. PICTURE 50c. SQUARE. EXPO' DANCING PICTURES GARDEN
Shubert Theatre West 44th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. THIS WEEK—Benefit Actors' Fund. SOTHERN and MARLOWE in JULIUS CAESAR. Next Week—FUND OF LONDON. Week May 15—BRITISH RED CROSS.
Punch & Judy 49th, E. B'y. Evgs. 8:30. 183 Times. Charles Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins. TREASURE ISLAND. ORCHESTRA, $2.50, $2, $1.50 and $1.
PARK POPULAR PHOTO PLAYS. B'way, 59th St. Charlie Chaplin. 12 to 11 P. M. Grand Opera Stars. The Low Designs. 10c 15c 25c
BANDBOX at 5 St Av. Phone 812. Evs. 8:40. Mat. Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Children, Age of Reason. Magical City. Pelelia.
COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily | Pop Prices. THE MERRY ROUNDERS
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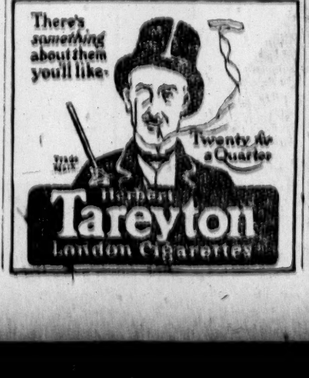

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Metropolitan Orchestra and Ballet
Special Novelties to Be Announced.
Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
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HIP-HIP-HOORAY 1374 People. New Ice Ballet
SOUSA AND HIS BAND | New Ice Ballet
Seats to June 1st. Daily Mat. $1.00 Best Seats. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50. Sun.—Newsboys' Home Gala Benefit

CORT W. 48 St. Eves at 8:30. LAST 7 TIMES. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Arnold DALY in his revival of BEAU BRUMMELL.
BIRTH OF A NATION. STANDARD B'way & 90th St. LAST 2 WEEKS. TWICE 2:15 | INCL. DAILY 8:15 | SUNDAY. ALL MATS. 25c. & 50c. EVS. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Engagement Ends Sat. May 20.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c. 15c. 25c. Today, Kitty Gordon in "Her Maternal Right." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. FRIDKOWSKY TROUPE. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Manicure, Hufford & Chain, others. 25c, 35c, 50c.
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Cathedral of Saint John the Divine. Recital of sacred music by the combined choirs of the Musical Art Society and the Cathedral. Cond. Mr. Frank Damrosch and Mr. Allen Farrow. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9TH, AT 8:15. No Tickets Required.
YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE. 84th St. & 2d Ave. Talk of New York. "Die G'Schamige" and Big Sensational Play. Program with ARNOLD KORF and MIZI GIRL. Prices 25c to $1.00. Matinees Saturday & Sunday.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

THERE SPOKE AMERICA.

The people of the United States hear their own voice and read their own thought in the note that went from Washington to Berlin yesterday. It commands admiration as the just and perfect answer to Germany's word that came to us in such questionable shape. It is a model in form, in tone, in brevity. No commendation of it would be misapplied, nor could any praise surpass its merit.

We accept no conditions. Limiting mental reservations, if there were any, we cast out. We are the dupe of no ambiguity or adroitness of phrasing. Germany puts forward "the general "principles of visit and search and "the destruction of merchant vessels "recognized by international law." For that we substitute "the recognized "rules of international law upon "which the Government of the United "States has insisted," thus shutting out the plea that merchant ships armed for defense are vessels of war, a point as to which we have already taken our position. The German intimation that submarines may resume their wicked work if we do not attempt, or if we fail in the attempt, to persuade England to modify her blockade we sweep aside by most peremptory challenge and rejection. "To "avoid any possible misunderstanding, "the Government of the United States "notifies the Imperial Government "that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion "that respect by German authorities "for the rights of citizens of the "United States upon the high seas "should in any way or in the slightest "degree be made contingent upon the "conduct of any other Government "affecting the rights of neutrals and "noncombatants." That is impregnably sound, sustained by custom and prescription, incontestable in law and morals.

It is a tremendously imperative note, but not offensively so to any clear conscience. We have but taken Germany at her word. She told us of her purpose henceforth to confine the operations of war "to the fighting forces of the belligerents." She told us of the new orders to her naval commanders. We accept her declaration that the old, lawless practices have been abandoned, and we say to her that we shall "rely upon a scru-"pulous execution henceforth of the "now altered policy of the Imperial "Government, such as will remove "the principal danger of an interrup-"tion of the good relations existing "between the United States and Ger-"many." No mention is made of the pledge given last September, but the words "a scrupulous execution henceforth" bring it vividly to mind. There is no room for "mistakes."

To have foreshadowed our course of action should German submarines now disobey their orders and give us fresh provocation would have been superfluous. Germany and all the world know what will happen. "The policy "which has so seriously menaced the "good relations between the two coun-"tries" has been abandoned. We hope there will be no return to it, for nothing but "motives of friendship," as the note says, has guided us and restrained us in our "patient efforts" to avoid a break. We hope in all sincerity that no new act of lawlessness will come to force us to a decision we have so long put off.

In the position taken by this note the President has the support of the united American people. When the German note to which this makes reply was read here some Americans felt that it justified the ending at once of diplomatic relations. All Americans found it unsatisfactory, but the prevailing opinion counseled acceptance of the new order to submarine commanders, the rejection of all conditions. Choosing that course of action, President WILSON again shows patience, he gives proof of our desire to continue relations of friendship with Germany. It was better so if there was any doubt about the unanimity of the country's feeling. There can be none, there will be none now, for the most persistent pleader for long suffering and the proffer of the other cheek knows that all exhortations to meekness have been honored by us even beyond scriptural requirement.

FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

The National Association for Constitutional Government, organized in Washington last week, will strive to "propagate," in the words of its President, DAVID JAYNE HILL, "a more accurate knowledge of constitutional "government as conceived by the "founders of the Republic, and to se-"cure a popular realization of the "vital necessity of preserving the national basic law unimpaired." A useful and still necessary work, though the nation preached so furiously in 1912 that the Constitution is a "Bourbon" and "Tory" document is not much heard of now.

Probably the best weapon against the "direct government" delusion is the working of it, long enough experience of its futilities. Oregon seems to be getting sick of it. The resounding downfall of HIRAM JOHNSON in the California primaries last week indicates, presumably, dissatisfaction or disgust with the whole new-fangled system. And much of it lies buried in the collapse of the Progressive Party.

Still, direct, instead of representative, government flourishes in many States. Even the Democrats of once conservative Massachusetts cry for the initiative and referendum, a talisman as to which one would love to hear choleric old JOHN ADAMS's opinion.

The direct primary, now a thing of universal derision, and pitilessly judged by its fruits, is another branch of the always thriving tree of humbug. The National Association for Constitutional Government can do a needed service by spreading knowledge of the Constitution and of representative government under the Constitution.

GUARD THE BORDER.

General OMMANEY ought to be able, with the forces now at his disposal in Northern Mexico, to hunt down the desperadoes who committed the murders on American soil at Glenn Springs and near by, and to prevent further outlawry of the same kind, at least, in that district. But there is no telling at what point another attack may be made. The Villistas will do all the harm they can before they are exterminated. Rather than to undertake a second punitive expedition to pursue this band of outlaws, the best course for the American commander on the border to pursue would be to strengthen the frontier guard as well as he can, (the impossible is not to be expected,) and to give such definite orders as would keep the guards watchfully on the alert. It does not seem wise to spare more men for operations across the border at present.

There seemed reason to hope a few weeks ago that the sad experiences we have had with our comparatively small available force on the Mexican border would assure an adequate increase in the army. But that hope was blasted by yesterday's action of the House of Representatives. We must do the best we can with what soldiers we have, or a very small increase. General FUNSTON can have the assistance of the Texas Rangers if he will accept it. General PERSHING's men are doing good work and have materially decreased the numbers of the bandits. The co-operation of the Carranzistas is now assured. The de facto Government of Mexico cannot be held accountable for the latest outrages. Our entire frontier should be strongly guarded until Mexico's troubles are over. It seems that National Guard regiments in some of the Southwestern States could be employed for this purpose, if it is not considered advisable at present to call upon the organized militia in this part of the country.

DEFENSE IMPERILED.

The action of the House of Representatives yesterday on certain provisions of the Senate's Military bill, referred to it because of a disagreement in conference, is more than disheartening. The revelation of the cynical indifference of these chosen representatives of the people in an hour of great national peril is appalling. They wasted nearly all the Winter on the making of a bill for military extension which proved wholly inadequate, and the Senate made a brave effort partly to repair its deficiencies. The army reorganization plan embodied in the Senate bill met the approval of the whole country. Its provision for the intensive training of a specified number of volunteers, apart from the organized militia of the States, for the extension and payment of which, however, ample provision was made, was its most valuable feature. The House deliberately rejects both. The regular army must be kept down, in spite of the alarming proof we have lately had of its present inability to guard the Mexican frontier while a large part of it is in pursuit of bandits on the other side of the border and most of the remainder is on duty in our outlying possessions.

There was not a hint of militarism in the Senate's bill. It did not nearly meet the demands of the extremists, who have been urging a large regular establishment and the formation of a great permanent reserve. A regular army of 250,000 would not be large for a nation of 100,000,000, with distant possessions to be garrisoned. We keep forces in the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone. Excepting the coast artillery, nearly all our present army is at these points, on duty in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, or in Mexico under General PERSHING.

The so-called federalization of the National Guard, with a pledge to pay out large and ever-increasing sums of money yearly to the States for the support of their regiments, has not received the approval of experienced military men. Its object was clearly political. The National Guard has not thus far profited, as it was expected to profit, by its partial subjection to Federal discipline under the Dick law. But the National Guard Association, with the aid of a powerful lobby in Washington, has worked vigorously to defeat the perfectly reasonable plan to establish a volunteer force under direct Federal control as an additional reserve, although its own dubious federalization, with payment from the nation's Treasury, was assured. We doubt if National Guardsmen in the future will have reason to feel proud of the success of their political manœuvring.

The worst has been done. Whatever we get out of the present Congress in the way of measures for land defense will be unsatisfactory. The Republican Party will at least have land defense for an issue, and will make the most of it. The navy bill is still in the making, but no high hopes are entertained regarding it. In regard to land defense, HAY of Virginia has had his way. Doubtless he has admirers who think him a national hero. It would not be worth while to put into words what the majority of his countrymen think of him.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Washington believes that the prospects of the passage of the Shipping bill have been improved by the limitation of the Government operation feature to five years after peace. What was considered the strongest feature of the bill proved to be its weakest, and the judgment of its promoters suffers with the bill itself, since they appear to have made a bad matter worse, that is, worse for the Government. The effect of the limitation is to put the Government into the shipping business under the worst conditions. The enormous profits reported in the industry are made on old ships, not on new. The old ships can survive economically under the normal conditions of the trade to be expected within the time when the Government must retire from the operation of its costly fleet. The Government undertaking then would be left to be liquidated at a loss, and without having meanwhile benefited trade. The Government cannot put any ships into operation within two years, for there are no idle ships, and every yard's capacity of construction is exhausted.

In that respect the conditions are no longer those which excused or justified, perhaps, the introduction of the bill. The reaction from the collapse due to the outbreak of the war had not then come, and was not foreseen. The Government scheme was introduced because it was thought that private capital was unequal to the emergency or unwilling to undertake the provision of shipping. The present condition is that a million tons of shipping are under construction in American shipyards and that there is no possibility of more being constructed until the means of production are enlarged. The prosperity of the shipbuilding industry is unprecedented, and is made so by the very stimulus which the Government is proposing to replace by its own deadening intervention. The "extortionate" rates are the cause of the profits which have awakened the shipyards, and the Government is proposing to reduce the rates as a burden and a check to commerce. If the Government could wave a wand and start ships toward South America, the effect upon commerce would be small and disappointing. Commerce would still flow where profits were greatest, that is, toward Europe. To provide the goods to fill the ships for other routes it would be necessary to divert the labor from the production of other goods for which there is the greatest demand. There is no surplus of goods awaiting empty ships.

There is no surplus of empty ships, as there was of empty railway cars. There is no surplus of idle labor or of idle plants. The situation is not one that will yield to heroic methods, or that calls for governmental new departures in methods of treatment. Great subsidies are being paid in the steamship trade by those who ought to pay them, that is, by those who pay the prices for the goods most in demand. To provide subsidies from tax money to promote the carriage of less-wanted goods is an example of that artificial stimulus of commerce against which the country revolted, and put the Democrats in power to execute the people's mandate. The Government shipping proposal is therefore both an economic and a political betrayal of the people.

The bill is offensive to business in another respect which the revision does not remedy. The rate-regulating clauses are objectionable, as all regulation of prices by law is objectionable, at a time when conditions are operative which cannot be regulated by law. In the case of the railways we are experiencing a demonstration of the inexpediency of regulating rates without regulating all the economic factors upon which just rates depend. Steamship rates are not quoted from shore to shore, but from producer to consumer. That is to say, there is a land end to the great bulk of transportation by ship. Through rates are composed of rail and ship rates in combination, and it is proposed to have independent regulation of ship rates.

Some of the rules for regulation differ from the views of the courts on those points. In the case of the trusts we saw the result of legislation taking sides in trade disputes and undertaking to settle them by edict. The rate-regulation clauses of the Shipping bill are the relic of the prosecution of the Shipping Trust, by the Government both in the courts and in Congress. There no longer is any Shipping Trust, and there are two sides to the Shipping Trust question. Such questions are better settled by the trade itself and by juries than by statutes creating crimes which are not held to be such by common consent. The bill is expected to be reported today, and to be next in order after the Rural Credits bill.

PATRIOTIC NEW YORK.

For years it has been the habit of many Western politicians and newspapers to declaim against the City of New York. Here was the seat of the Money Power, the lurking place of the Octopus. New York was an overgrown "foreign" settlement, sunk in luxury and wealth, indifferent to ideals, careless of great national issues, soaked in the provinciality of cosmopolitanism, dripping with sordid self-satisfaction, bereft of civic spirit and loyalty to the large scope of Americanism. Here the "money changers" were enthroned. Here Sardanapalus reveled. The shop, the cabaret, the lobster palace, the purple restaurant, the theatre, the moving picture, were the gods of an otherwise godless city, whose shriveled soul was incapable of the generosities and devotions of patriotism. For that you must go to the simpler and better West. New York was "Wall Street," a region to be viewed with alarm by ardent orators in Congress, to be taxed for its wealth and other wickedness, to receive the most meagre aid from the Federal Treasury for improvements necessary and national in their purpose.

New York, big and good-natured and careless of criticism, has never been eager to defend itself against animadversions that seemed rather political than sincere. A certain humorous exaggeration characterized a good deal of the Occidental tilting at the capital, as New York is in every other than the political sense; and it is the fate of capitals to kindle jealousies. The legend that has been built so industriously about the city has found wide, innocent, ignorant belief. Those of us who live here know how different is the fact. Nowhere in the country is there a keener patriotism, a stronger realization of the rights and duties of American citizenship, a more sensitive reaction to whatever touches the safety or the honor of the United States. The West should know that in what it affects to regard as the pit of perdition, "Wall Street," there is a fine, manly Americanism, the readiness to serve and to suffer, to the uttermost, if necessary, for the welfare of the nation.

Here young and middle-aged men with every gift of breeding, of education, of fortune, are glad to submit themselves to the discipline of the military camps, to fit themselves to defend the country. They prefer duty to ease. And their spirit is that of the community, aroused to the defenselessness of the United States, seeing abroad the dangers and disasters of neglect of preparation for war that comes like a thief in the night, resolved that, so far as in them lies, their country shall not be left naked to the world. The patriotic feeling of New York will be well illustrated by the Preparedness Parade of Saturday. There is not room and verge enough in the streets for that procession. Some 75,000 men who volunteered to march cannot do so because there is no place for them. But 115,000 men, delegates of all the professions and trades, the flower of the commerce, the industry, the learning, and the public spirit of New York, will be in that great company. And they will be succeeded by 20,000 women, women undeluded by the cowardly sentimentalities of pacifism, women who will teach their children that "life is dear only "as it is held cheap by the side of "honor and of duty." And at night the National Guard of the city will conclude the muster of patriotic New York.

Will the cities of the West surpass, in proportion to their populations, the patriotism of New York? It would be heartening to see Cincinnati and St. Louis and Milwaukee and Chicago, for example, enter this noble competition of Americanism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Alamo Defended.

When the more detailed histories of American happenings in these disquieting times come to be written, authors with appreciation for the heroic and romantic, as distinguished from—or as a part of—the intrinsically important, will give at least half a page to telling the story of the nine cavalrymen who held so long and well the little adobe hut at Glenn Springs. The episode was the defense of the Alamo over again, on a small scale, of course, but with all the essential details duplicated.

There was the same cheerful and determined resistance to overwhelming odds, the same exaction of a terrible price from the assailants for the inevitable victory that was theirs at last, and it hardly counts that, unlike the defenders of the Alamo, the modern cavalrymen made a last desperate dash for safety when the burning roof so close above their heads scorched them beyond further endurance. That may have been a little less magnificent, or, perhaps one should say, a little less picturesque, than it would have been to die where they had taken their stand, but, remembering that they knew how the bullets would fly the moment they appeared in the open, it was not in the slightest degree less courageous, and is to be commended as the taking of the one chance to escape they had. That chance it would have been madness to neglect, as they were under no obligation of duty, or even of pride, to remain where they were till they died.

As it was, only two out of the nine seem to have broken through the besieging bandits and reached the protecting hills—the same number, curiously enough, that survived the last assault on the Alamo.

Just why a detachment so small was subjected to a risk so great, when it was known as something more than probable that they would be attacked exactly as they were—that is a natural question, but it does not press for an immediate answer. Again, too, there is the mystery of a successful surprise, with only the briefest of opportunity, in consequence, to prepare for resistance. It is hardly conceivable that the lesson so emphatically taught at Columbus has so soon been forgotten, and yet its results are not visible in this second affair.

He Did His Duty as He Saw It.

There is help, in fixing responsibility for the lamentable "accident" that marked Saturday's police parade, to be derived from one pertinent question. If KILNOR had been right in thinking REILLY the thief and gunman he seemed to be, what would have been thought of KILNOR, and what would have been done to him, if he had not acted exactly as he did act in defense of an endangered brother policeman?

And KILNOR had more than excuse for making his mistake in the extreme realism with which the little drama of robbery, assault, and attempt to escape arrest had been devised and was being acted. That he did not know the affair to be in play, not in earnest, was not his fault, and it is hardly fair that he should be blamed even a little for conducting himself precisely as a policeman is expected to conduct himself when faced by circumstances such as KILNOR supposed were before him. That he was "off duty" did not diminish in the slightest degree his obligation to interfere with an attempt at murder.

Instead of criticism, therefore, KILNOR seems to have earned, if not quite praise, at least complete vindication both of ill-intent and of meddlesomeness and stupidity. The responsibility for REILLY's wound rests elsewhere—on the higher officials who did not fully appreciate the dangers incidental to the public commission of what seemed to be a combination of several grave crimes. But their intent, too, was good, and it is easier now than it was before the event to say that their precautions against an oversuccessful deception of everybody in the crowds attracted by the parade were inadequate. That the precautions were inadequate the result showed.

An Attack on Our Institutions.

One of our correspondents made, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, the truly dreadful, the really abhorrent, suggestion that election to State Legislatures and to Congress be restricted to men who have had a special training in the work to be done by such bodies. He even went so far as to propose, as a prerequisite to taking a seat as lawmaker, that the candidate be subjected to an examination to test his competence!

This was nothing less than a blow at the fundamental and essential principle of American politics. If anything is ancient, sacred, and fixed in our national creed, it is that any citizen who can get enough votes to defeat his rivals for office is quite good enough to be a member of any legislative body, from Board of Aldermen up to the United States Senate. That training for such positions is necessary or even desirable—that the popular choice should be corroborated or vitiated by an examination—these be heresies so black that adequate condemnation of them is impossible.

Somebody will get up next and say that there is something wrong about the venerable and truly American assumption that success in one field of activity is proof of ability to achieve equal success in any other field, no matter how different. After that there will be left, to complete the ruin of our civilization, only the declaration by some malignant that honesty is no more a sufficient qualification for holding a municipal, State, or Federal office than it is for playing the fiddle or computing eclipses. When such suggestions as those of our correspondent can be made, the pillars of something or other begin to wabble.

That our legislators may not all be just what we would like, and that some of them are less revered and loved than they should be, may be true, but it can't be because they are not trained and examined before they take their places. Possibly it is the electorate that needs training and examination before it votes! The thought is intensely painful, but now and then it does come to mind.

Study Spanish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news item of the interview of Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board on the subject "War Is Uniting Americas" suggests many good ideas concerning the future trade of our Latin-American sister republics to the south; but it seems to me that the safe and sure way of bringing about a more cordial understanding with Latin America is to encourage the study of the Spanish language. GEORGE B. GOLDEN.

New York, May 6, 1916.

THE LADY OF THE SONNETS.

Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of Princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme.

Through the last darkness did she hear the cry
That makes her one with immortality?
Did she, in dying, find diviner grace,
(The nameless lady with the unknown face)
Because, until the end, howe'er men fare,
All mortal passion would seem poor and bare
Beside that splendor of love, too fiery sweet,
Flung like a rose at her light, careless feet?

Where all men's praise, above his dreaming head,
Rings coldly in the places of the dead,
On some brave April night of stars and dew,
Does Avon's singing let her voice creep through?
And does he, tracing on the visioned gloom
Her dear dark face, thank God, from his strait tomb,
Who gave him kingdom and glory—yet, when ran
The poet's songtide fullest, left him man?

AGNES FAYRER.

QUARTERING TROOPS.

A New Yorker Sees How Efficiently It Is Done in Dresden.

New York University, May 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming that it was necessary to bring 30,000 soldiers suddenly to Manhattan to resist an invading army, or quell a riot, where would we quarter them? In the great hotels for which the metropolis is world famous, or on the grass in the various parks? I question very much if either our civil or our military authorities are at present in position to solve this problem "with neatness and dispatch." But I will tell you how it is done—has been done—in Germany.

During the first four months of this war I was living in Dresden. One night in August, during the mobilization of the reserves, I was awakened by a ring at the door, followed by vigorous pounding. When the door was opened it proved to be a husky Saxon soldier from near the Bohemian boundary, "come to stay with us." I stated that I had only one spare room, which was to be occupied by my daughter the next day. "She can go to a hotel, or sleep on the floor; I get the room and bed"—which was the law. In proof of the legitimacy of his demand, and the power back of it, he presented me a red paper entitling Max Dudek, of the 101st Grenadier Reserve Regiment, to lodging, so much meat or sausage, and so much bread and coffee, daily, at such times as he might require them; payment to be made by the city at a stated time after the soldier had left.

How did just Private Max Dudek happen to get just my house as his hotel?

The reserve regiment aforesaid was to replace the regular 101st Regiment as fast as the latter got decimated; and its headquarters were the same as that of the "main" or active regiment. The members coming from all quarters of Germany were to meet on the Fuerstenstrasse; the first company at one corner, the second at the next corner, and so on. The maximum number of soldiers which each dwelling must quarter was decided long ago. Each man, as he appeared, was told to go around the corner to dinner, or to bed, according to the time at which he appeared.

But the red tickets distributed in August, 1914, were printed in December, 1913. That was preparedness.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

Sowing the Wind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The abandoning of the Lusitania memorial meeting last Sunday marked low water in the tide of our ill fortune. Imagine such an actual happening being put as a hypothetical question before the war: "If a foreign nation, in the sphere of reprisal, should murder over 100 of our men, women, and children; if our Chief Executive should then promise his countrymen to 'omit no word or deed' to bring the offenders to justice; if, after a year of impotent inactivity, a band of patriots should be prevented from holding a meeting of protest, what Government would be judged to hold the upper hand, the foreign or the native?"

To a true American the question would have seemed purely hypothetical, a very nightmare of impossibility. Yet the actual answer favors the foreigner, and the balance of power leans toward Wilhelmstrasse and not Washington.

When the English Government failed to bring Carson and the conspirators of the Black North to brook, but allowed them to arm and drill, there is little wonder that the Home Rulers follow suit. A like state of affairs may arise here. If German-Americans are allowed to conspire in their clubs and drill in their schuetz-vereinen; if German reservists are reserved to carry out the plans of von Papens and von Igels, real Americans of the old stock are not going to be caught napping.

WOODBRIDGE RILEY.

Vassar College, May 7, 1916.

Rights of American Feeling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with amazement that those who had expected to attend the memorial meeting for the Lusitania victims at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, May 7, heard that the meeting had been canceled. There are only three possible explanations: (1) Fear of offending the susceptibilities of sympathizers with Germany; (2) fear that the meeting would be disturbed by sympathizers with Germany; (3) hesitation to allow public discussion of questions at present the subject of diplomatic exchanges between this country and Germany.

Is it not time that our public officials—national, State, and municipal—began to give some attention to the feelings and opinions of the American citizens who, up to the present, in the face of continued aggravations, have conducted themselves with admirable restraint, and a little less to those who have given their approval, outwardly as well as secretly, to the atrocities perpetrated in the name of Germany, both here and abroad? Has the friend of the Allies no rights which the authorities are bound to respect? May we not even mourn for our own dead without the consent of the German sympathizers? May we not protest, for fear of their resentment? May we not even speak the truth, for fear we may say something to which they may take exception?

GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

New York, May 8, 1916.

Unprivileged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the City of New York Irish-American societies have, without interference by the police, held meetings at a time when Irish conditions had reached a crisis. German-American societies were permitted recently to make use of a public building, and without interference were allowed to voice their pro-German and anti-American sentiment. And now, when a purely American society wishes to hold a meeting as a memorial to the hundreds of Americans who lost their lives when the Lusitania was torpedoed, the Mayor of this city requests that this meeting be stopped. What was the motive for this procedure? Was it due to threats of disorder? Or was it because the votes of the German and the Irish elements here have more importance than the purely American ones?

L. W. v. H.

Irvington-on-Hudson, May 8, 1916.

What Mr. Fichandler Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct your report of my remarks at the dinner of the Brooklyn Principals' Association, in which it is stated that I "denounced as 'hypocritical' the letter of the School Superintendent urging Principals to celebrate the peace day on May 18, as they advocated military training for children." I did not say that the Superintendent's letter was hypocritical. I said that it was hypocritical for Principals to celebrate Peace Day in the schools, as requested by the Superintendent, by speaking to the children about universal brotherhood, the Golden Rule, and the ideals of peace, and at the same time urge military training, which is nothing else but preparation for organized murder.

ALEXANDER FICHANDLER,
Principal P. S. 105.

Brooklyn, May 8, 1916.

Every Fourth Minute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know of no process under our law by which a citizen is deprived of his property with less formalities and fewer genuine safeguards than under our present tax law. Large, almost fabulous, sums are taken from the citizen under conditions of speed and time limitation which would not be permitted in a ten-dollar case in a Municipal Court. Some 550,000 valuations of real estate must be made annually by underpaid deputies, from whom flashes of intuition are expected every four minutes, the leisure intervals between the four-minute periods being taken up in the mere clerical work of writing out these intuitions. And these four-minute intuitions become the presumptions of absolute correctness, which the courts generally sustain as final adjudications, based on reasons of public convenience. Under the proposed bill these valuations are to be determined with equal finality, beginning April 10, 1916, (how that can be done when the bill has not yet become a law nearly a month later than that date is a mystery,) and to be finally passed in the typical months of June and July at gatling gun velocity. In other words, because four months have been found inadequate in the past, the remedy of but two months is provided for the current year.

BELA DARWIN EISLER.

New York, May 4, 1916.

Things Artists Will Not Paint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years I have argued with those artists (painters) in New York who have talked to me, more or less, about the lack of appreciation their work has met with and the difficulty of selling enough of it to pay more than bare living expenses, that if they would, with their unquestioned ability, paint pictures that people wanted they would have much less to complain of. One of my regular arguments has always been that in New York are many men of means who come here in their youth from the country and never forget it, and if pictures of scenes with which they were familiar in their childhood were offered them they would buy them. I have no doubt that in New York today there are acres of such country-city men, and they cannot be found because the painter cannot be found who has the vision to paint anything except what he wants to paint. Possibly that is art, but it is an extremely narrow and selfish art. W. J. L.

New York, May 6, 1916.

Gifts to the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be good enough to explain to an inquiring mind just what reason there is for the refusal of gifts to the nation from its own citizens? I can see that the proper authorities should pass on the suitability of the gifts before they are accepted, but I cannot see that either patriotism or practicality is served when we send our trained aviators into peril in poor machines because we are "too proud" to accept the gift of what would, to say the least, make the always dangerous service demanded of them measurably safer. Moreover, it is bad economy to waste good material that it has taken years to bring to perfection. We know that at least two suitable machines exist. Therefore, if it is impossible to accept them in the spirit in which they are offered, what excuse is there for not buying them instead of waiting for the construction of others and risking lives unnecessarily during the interval? E. M. K.

New York, May 1, 1916.

Unpreparedness on the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks on the situation at Columbus, N. M., were, in my opinion, entirely too mild. If any ordinary military precautions had been taken, no surprises could have been possible in such a flat country as this, especially after the warnings repeatedly received. The wonder is that no one has been as yet court-martialed for criminal neglect of duty. After two years and more of watchful waiting, when everybody should have been ready for just what has happened, and which every one on the border had known all along would happen, we go to sleep at the switch, sacrificing dozens of lives and rendering necessary a punitive expedition costing millions of dollars and more lives.

Could anything be more outrageous or more disgusting? O. F. VON ARNIM.

New York, April 27, 1916.

Inspiration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Art inspires those things to be done which science perfects and knows and does for the sake of humanity and civilization. The inspiration of man is man.

JOSEPH WACSLAV SYKORA.

New York, May 5, 1916.

Euphemism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much in a name. Why not always use the expression universal military training rather than compulsory military training?

CHARLES CATLETT.

Staunton, Va., May 6, 1916.

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Copyright of the photograph of Mrs. Henry Clapp Smith in the Picture Section of last Sunday's TIMES was incorrectly credited to Underwood & Underwood. It should have been credited to Mr. and Mrs. Braden.

THE AMERICAN IMPULSE IS ROMANTIC.

Germany's Ideal Is Classic, Hence the Antagonism—The Extreme of One Is Anarchy, That of the Other Is Slavery.

BY CHARLTON ANDREWS.

New York, May 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The distinction between the modern German ideal and the ideal of the Anglo-Saxon is essentially the distinction between Classicism and Romanticism. Classicism stands for the State, Romanticism for the individual, first and last. Therefore I believe it fair to assert that, roughly speaking, German ideals, once so thoroughly romanticized, are today essentially Classic, and that the American ideal is essentially Romantic. On the one hand, there is a fundamental social and political creed of discipline and self-sacrifice; on the other, an insistence on freedom of thought, feeling, and action. The true American, since Patrick Henry, and before, has never hesitated—and will never hesitate—before choosing between liberty and its historic alternative. This remark of course raises the instant question as to what liberty really is, as well as the obvious fact that excess in the Classic German attitude means slavery, and in the Romantic American attitude means anarchy.

This is not to say that the average American bothers his head greatly over distinctions among national ideals. The majority of citizens are obviously conscious only of conditions. The man in the street, the shop, the factory, the ditch, of course, does little abstract thinking—the concrete is so much easier! What he is keenly aware of is the pleasure he finds in a democratic and non-militaristic country as contrasted with conditions in a paternal and militaristic nation. The average citizen knows he likes to be free to speak his mind on any subject, without danger as to lèse-majesté. He knows he would rather work for higher wages and spend his money as he pleases, choose his own occupation, have a chance to raise himself to any station—in short, exercise with a minimum of restraint any and all powers and faculties he may possess. If he realizes that his opportunities for complete self-expression are purchased at the expense of a considerable degree of national efficiency, he contemplates the fact with regret but with equanimity. If he understands that, after all, it is geographical and political necessity, coupled with natural human egoism, that has forced the efficiency ideal on modern Germany, he thanks his stars that—thus far, at least—no such determining conditions prevail on his side of the Atlantic. Few besides the leaders see far in the abstract; but the citizen who deals altogether with things in the concrete is at no special disadvantage on that account. Sticking to facts, indeed, he runs little of the theorists' risk of flying off into fantasy.

Of these two national attitudes—the Romantic and the Classic, the American and the German—which is the better? Which is right?

By their fruits shall ye know them. Germany shows us cities beautiful, poverty "abolished," education advanced, industry wedded to science—and along with these desiderata the present war with all its attendant circumstances. Contemplating these latter, the American promptly decides for the "Anglo-Saxon," the romantic ideal. He has no quarrel with efficiency except when it is so inordinately stressed that it trespasses on the domain of his traditional personal liberty and of his immemorial and indispensable convictions as to what is fundamentally right and wrong. He realizes that non-paternal inefficiency is very costly—poverty, graft, crime, Eastland disasters, Georgia lynchings, &c., all perhaps directly traceable to an unbelief in the "superindividual soul." But all things considered, he prefers to grope on in his own blind way toward the greatest possible measure of individual freedom compatible with national existence. We are, in fact, satisfied to be a Romantic people.

Nevertheless, in spite of what has been said here, I am not an apostle of the Romantic ideal of the State. At best, Romanticism is a one-sided doctrine, verging always—just as Classicism does—on extremism. The State theory and the individual theory may lead equally to disaster. Beyond question there is a far preferable middle ground. The classic poet, aiming at the perfection of regularity, arrived at deadening monotony. The Romantics, soaring after liberty, often plunged headlong through license into ruin. The great German Goethe, who was both Romantic and Classic in turn, realized this when he saw all culture in meditation. Unhappily for Germany, she has for the moment forsaken her greatest prophet. We need—all of us—to take for our motto, from the portico of the ancient Greek temple, "Nothing too much." It is hard, for example, to decide nowadays which is the more dangerous—the jingo or the pacifist.

As a physical melting pot America is amalgamating the races of the earth into a citizenry that promises much for the world. As an intellectual and ethical melting pot, wherein German ideals are mingled with the Anglo-Saxon and with those of all other nations, to be refined as well as fused, may not our country achieve an ultimate compromise between the doctrines of the one and of the many, a golden mean of theory and practice that will make for universal salvation? I for one eagerly believe that, instead of an experiment station for the rest of the world, the United States will be the country wherein the results of the experiments of all the other nations shall be harmoniously combined, to the avoidance of extremism and to the ultimate progress of human ideals.

CHARLTON ANDREWS.

HELMET ON THE PULPIT.

German Propaganda Form Used by the Lutheran Church Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the second page of this morning's TIMES I see an item under the caption "Lutherans Oppose War," which informs us that the Rev. Frederick W. Schott has made public certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the New Jersey Conference of the New York Ministerium of the Lutheran Church in America protesting against any act which might embroil the United States in the European war. The resolutions, addressed to the press, are as follows:

> We, the undersigned, as representatives, and authorized by unanimous vote of the New Jersey Conference of the New York Ministerium of the Lutheran Church in America, emphatically protest against any act which might, under the existing circumstances, embroil our country in the European war, for we are convinced that a participation on no better grounds than those so far advanced would be nothing less than a crime. We, therefore, as loyal citizens of the United States, urgently request you as our representative to use all your influence to keep our nation out of the European war.

A few days ago I received the following letter from Milwaukee, signed by Emil H. Hammann, Ernst Kuechle, Ernst Pommer, Hugo K. von Rohr, and eight other gentlemen whose names are equally indicative of their nationality:

> Reverend Sir: The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of prompt action in order to defeat, if possible, the sinister plan of embroiling our country in a war with Germany. We hold that such a war, if waged on no better grounds than those so far advanced, would be manifestly wrong, indeed a crime. If you should take the same view as we do, may we urge you to join us in petitioning the President and Congress with a view of averting the calamity with which our country is threatened? We suggest two forms of petitions which might prove acceptable to you and to your Church. Similar forms, it might be added, have been used by some thirty congregations of this city.
>
> SAMPLE FORM 1.
>
> The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:
>
> We, ——— Church, numbering —— souls, emphatically protest against any act which might embroil our country in a war with Germany. We are convinced that a war with Germany, if waged on no better grounds than those so far advanced, would be nothing less than a crime. We, therefore, urge upon you to use all your influence to keep our beloved country out of this war.
>
> ———, Church.
> ———, President.
> ———, Secretary.
>
> SAMPLE FORM 2.
>
> The Hon. ———, Member of the U. S. ———
>
> Sir: We, ——— Church, numbering ——— souls, emphatically protest against any act which might embroil our country in a war with Germany. We are convinced that a war with Germany, if waged on no better grounds than those so far advanced, would be nothing less than a crime. We, therefore, urge upon you to use all your influence to keep our beloved country out of this war.
>
> ———, Church.
> ———, President.
> ———, Secretary.
>
> P. S.—Copies of this second form should be sent not only to your Congressman, but also to the two Senators

MRS. FULLER TO BE MAGISTRATE'S BRIDE

Daughter of George R. Sheldon, Banker, Is Engaged to Daniel F. Murphy.

BOTH IN WELFARE WORK

Lawyer's Fiancee a Sister of Mrs. S. S. Sands, Whose Betrothal to Richard Whitney Is Announced.

The engagement of Mrs. Mary Sheldon Fuller of Carlton House, a daughter of George R. Sheldon and the late Mrs. Mary Seney Sheldon, to Police Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy was announced yesterday. Magistrate Murphy is a bachelor of about 40. He was born in Enfield, Conn., and was graduated from Harvard in 1897, from the Harvard Law School in 1899, and practiced law until 1906, when he became an assistant to Williams Travers Jerome, who was then District Attorney. Later, in 1910, Mayor Gaynor appointed him a Police Magistrate. For some time he made his home at the New Weston, but is now living at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Fuller has been interested in welfare work for several years and has for a year and a half been Vice President of the Florence Crittenton League, of which Magistrate Murphy is one of the Directors, and both are interested along the same lines of sociological work. They had been decided upon for the marriage, but it will probably take place this Spring or early Summer.

Mrs. Fuller is the elder daughter of George R. Sheldon and a sister of Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, whose engagement to Richard Whitney, son of Mrs. George Whitney of Boston and New York, was announced last Saturday. Mrs. Sands's first husband was William Fuller, son of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., by her first husband, and her fiancé's brother, George Whitney, married Miss Martha Bacon, the daughter of the former Ambassador to France, Robert Bacon. Mrs. Fuller's father is one of the best-known men on the National Republican Committee, having been for years its Treasurer, and is equally well known as a banker and clubman and is a former President of the Union League Club.

Mrs. Fuller became the wife of William Fuller the year after her début, in St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., on Sept. 7, 1904. He was then 44 and there had been objections to their union because of the disparity in their ages. They finally separated after making their home for a time in Paris, and Mrs. Fuller obtained a divorce in Reno some four years after their marriage. In 1914 Mr. Fuller was declared incompetent by a Sheriff's jury on the petition of his sister, Mrs. William D. Guthrie.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont have just sent out invitations for a dance to be held on Wednesday evening, May 24, at the Turf and Field Club, close to Belmont Park. There are to be several hundred guests.

Mrs. James Lowell Putnam entertained last evening in the Pall Mall Room of the Ritz-Carlton with an afternoon tea for Sir Herbert Tree and Miss Iris Tree. Among the others present were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Etienne de Markowski, and Mr. Putnam.

The marriage of Miss Marie Gillet Duryee, elder daughter of Mrs. Samuel S. Auchincloss, and Lieut. Grant Vlaun will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, and the reception will be held at Mrs. Auchincloss's residence, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Miss Mildred Holmes and Henry Stewart Redmond are to be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and the reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 43 West Fifty-seventh Street.

This evening in the Church of the Heavenly Rest Miss Evelyn Carruth Beavers and Russell Ward Earle will be married at 8:30 o'clock, and a reception will be held at the Ritz-Carlton at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Mrs. Gustave Carstenson, and the Misses Anne R. and Caroline Le Roy Webb are among those who are interested in the Spring fair to be held on Saturday for the work of Christ Church, at Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Hillis-Rogers Wedding Plans.

Richard Dwight Hillis, son of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and Mrs. Hillis, and Miss Alice L. Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Rogers of Buffalo, will be married in the First Presbyterian Church of that city on next Tuesday.

Two of Mr. Hillis's sisters, the Misses Marjorie and Natalie Hillis, and the Misses Maryvette Doolittle of Utica, Margaret Lindsley Berry of Hackensack, N. J., Marion Savage of Philadelphia, and Adele Blow of La Salle, Ill., are to be the bridesmaids, and Miss Juanita Wilkinson of St. Louis will be the maid of honor.

Alfred Hanchett of New York is to be best man, and the ushers will be George Fuller of Rochester, Frank Lewis of Norfolk, Va.; William Fitch of Rockford, Ill., and William Rogers, Howard Cowan and Alden Rogers of Buffalo.

Richardson-Harris Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Catherine Richardson, a daughter of Mrs. George H. Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Victor Harris of 140 West Fifty-seventh Street has been announced. Mr. Harris, who is well known in musical circles, is a composer and the conductor of the St. Cecilia Club. The wedding is to be celebrated on Tuesday, June 20, at 12 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, East Thirty-fourth Street. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

Miss Eastty Is Wed to C. W. Estes.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Eastty of Glen Ridge, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary A. Eastty, to Clifford W. Estes of 4 West Thirty-first Street, New York, and Babylon, L. I. Mr. Estes is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Webster C. Estes, (Jennie B. Carman,) a brother of Louis Carman Estes and J. Beecham Estes, and is a member of the Union League Club and the Society of Colonial Wars.

No date has been announced for the marriage.

Miss Lillian Cahill Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Cahill, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denis Cahill of 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, a St. Mary's Junior Auxiliary member, to Carl A. Rood of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rood of Buffalo. Mr. Rood was graduated from the University of Michigan. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Among those who sailed yesterday on board the Ryndam for Rotterdam were Louis Belrose, C. W. Holtz, Dudley Selden Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Piek, and Louis L. Wilson.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
521 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

INMATES OF OLD HOME POISONED, POLICE SAY

Woman Head of Connecticut Institution Arrested, Following a Year's Investigation.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—Mrs. Mary E. Archer Gilligan, proprietress of the Archer House for Elderly People, in Windsor, six miles from here, was arrested by the State police tonight charged with murder. She is accused of causing the death by poisoning of Franklin R. Andrews, an inmate, who died May 30, 1914, from gastric ulcers, according to the certificate of death made by Dr. H. F. King of Windsor, attending physician, and also Medical Examiner of the town of Windsor.

The body of Andrews was disinterred a week ago by direction of Coroner Mix of New Haven County, and an autopsy was performed by Dr. Arthur J. Wolff of this city by direction of State's Attorney Alcorn. The body of another former inmate has also been examined, and instead of death being the result of natural causes Dr. Wolff states that it was caused by poison.

The State police have been working on this case for over a year, and it is their opinion that out of forty-eight deaths at the home in five years probably twenty have been the result of violence.

Mrs. Gilligan waived examination and was taken to the Hartford County Jail.

FARM FOR HOMELESS BOYS.

Friends of the Enterprise Start Fund at Plaza Meeting.

The ballroom of the Plaza was filled last evening with guests for the seventeenth anniversary celebration of the New York Home for Homeless Boys at 441-445 East 123d Street, of which H. Clinton Eva is the founder and Superintendent.

City Magistrate Samuel D. Levy presided, and others on the platform were Mrs. Frank Marks, who spoke; Lewis H. Pounds, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Jamieson, the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, and the Rev. Dr. F. S. Cookman.

The speakers included also Clarence J. Shearn, Supreme Court Justice; Irving Lehman, and Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo. One of the features of the evening was the discussion of the proposed farm for boys. It has long been the aim of the Superintendent, when possible, to make self-supporting country life a means for building up the health and self-respect of the lads coming to the home. A farm of forty acres, within three hours' ride of the city, is purchasable at a price of $4,000, and of this $1,800 has been raised, $500 being contributed last night by three well-known women, and every effort is being made to raise the remaining $2,500 before June 1.

The home is non-sectarian, and during the year ending April 30 811 boys had been given shelter, food, and clothes until employment was procured for them or they were returned to their own homes.

Among those present last evening were Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. Marion Randolph, Miss Jennie McComb Taylor, Mrs. Robert C. Taylor, Mrs. Theodore Price, Miss J. de B. Roberts, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Miss Sarah F. Barrows, Mrs. Samuel D. Levy, Mrs. Simon Frankel, Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Mrs. Keene Taylor, and Richard Welling.

DR. BUTLER TALKS TO ALIENS

Outlines Theory of Ideal Citizenship at Hebrew Alliance.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, spoke on "American Citizenship" before a large audience of foreigners in the auditorium of the Hebrew Educational Alliance at Suydesam and Ninth Streets last night.

Dr. Butler's address was the first of a series of lectures to be given at the Greenwich Centre under the auspices of the Extension Teaching Department.

In outlining a theory of ideal citizenship, Dr. Butler placed special emphasis on the development of a spirit of public service. The value of a man's citizenship, he declared, depended on not what he accomplished for his own personal benefit, but on what he did toward the improvement and welfare of his fellow beings.

"Of course citizenship in a democracy," said Dr. Butler, "means freedom of action, thought, and speech. It means self-government. That is why millions of people have come to this country. But in the long run, self-government cannot be very successful unless there exists among the people a spirit of public service, and an interest in the general welfare of the community."

PRESIDENT ATTENDS CIRCUS

Makes a Feint at Throwing His Hat in the Ring.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Wilson went to the circus tonight. Seated on the front row, fanning himself and Mrs. Wilson with a palm leaf and sharing a bag of peanuts with Secretary McAdoo, he apparently lost nothing of the holiday spirit of the occasion.

A group of clowns who carried out their funnest antics just in front of him found a particularly appreciative spectator in the President, who many times lay back in his chair and laughed heartily.

When the party entered the big tent the crowd of several thousands rose and cheered. As he passed one of the rings the President took off his hat and laughingly made a motion as if to throw it in. The crowd quickly caught the point and applauded again.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG ILL.

Once Famous Prima Donna Suffers a Nervous Breakdown at 74.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch, the once famous prima donna, is seriously ill at her Winter home in this town with a nervous breakdown, partly due to her age. She is 74 years old, and has been heard in concerts even up to last year. Mrs. Strakosch is being attended by Dr. Charles F. English of New Hartford. She has been in failing health since last Fall.

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

H. G. S. Noble Re-elected President Without Opposition.

The annual election of officers for the Stock Exchange was held yesterday without sign of opposition to the "regular" slate. H. G. S. Noble was elected President for the third consecutive time, and C. M. Newcombe was selected as Treasurer. These Governors were chosen to serve four years: Winthrop Burr, H. T. B. Jacquelin, H. C. Lawrence, Eugene Meyer, Jr., H. K. Pomroy, S. S. Prince, Edward Roesler, E. T. Tefft, J. H. Wainwright and H. B. Williams. Rudolph Keppler and H. C. Swords were elected Trustees of the Gratuity Fund.

M. E. de Aguero was elected President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange for his fifth consecutive term. W. T. Marsh and William S. Silkworth were chosen as Vice Presidents, Marcus Heim was selected Treasurer and Valentine Mott as Chairman.

Revenue Employes' Theatre Party.

The annual theatre party and reception of the Internal Revenue Association, composed of officials of the Internal Revenue Service of the Second District of New York, was held at the Hambra Theatre last night. About 1,400 were present. In the intermission a gold watch was presented by the association to Daniel M. Donegan, the President. Dancing followed the performance.

Wendel Sisters to Appeal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8.—Charles C. Fenno, as special counsel for the State Controller, today served the final order of Surrogate Sawyer upon the counsel of the heirs of the late John G. Wendel, the New York multi-millionaire, directing the retaxation of $1,525,000 worth of property which Mr. Wendel transferred to his sisters three years prior to his death.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 6th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.16 cents per pound.—Advt.

ALL FAITHS UNITE TO AID RED CROSS

Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish Pastors Pledge Support to Organization.

250 PRESENT AT LUNCHEON

Mgr. Lavelle Represents Cardinal Farley, Dr. Boynton Presides, and Rabbi Silverman Speaks.

More than 250 clergymen of the metropolitan district of New York, representing Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths, at a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy yesterday, pledged their support to the American Red Cross's campaign to increase its membership in this city to 100,000, and in the United States to 1,000,000. Inspired by an address by Miss Mabel Boardman, a member of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, who described the work of the organization, carrying relief into the furthest corners of the earth, both in times of peace and war, several speakers saw in the movement a means of church unification because the alleviation of human suffering was a mission common to all denominations.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, who attended the meeting as representative of Cardinal Farley, said the Catholic Church would co-operate with the Red Cross in every way, and at the conclusion of his address he made known his desire to become a patron member.

The back of the speakers' table was draped with a large American flag, while flags of the Red Cross girdled a dozen columns in the hall. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, and Chairman of the Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches, presided, and, after speaking in praise of the work of the Red Cross, presented Miss Boardman.

The Red Cross's Purposes.

The original purpose of the Red Cross, founded with the ratification of the treaty of Geneva, she explained, was to supplement the medical services of armies in times of war. The necessity for a permanent and efficient organization of national character to give relief in times of great disaster has been so well established that the functions of many Red Cross societies have been extended to include relief activities under such circumstances. If the purposes of the Red Cross were violated by any nation to whose support it had a right, and this had been done, according to Miss Boardman, she asserted that the organization was in danger of nullification.

Speaking of the plan to increase the Red Cross membership in this country to 1,000,000, Miss Boardman pointed out that Japan, with a population about half the size of the United States, supported its Red Cross organization with a membership of 1,800,000. It was characteristic of the Japanese to say they would not wait for war to come in order to express their love of their country, inasmuch as they could express the same love in times of peace through the medium of the Red Cross.

"We have not reached the millennium," said Miss Boardman, "and war always is likely to come. However, the Red Cross seeks to be prepared not only for those emergencies arising in time of war, but in time of peace. It is not possible for the Government to keep, in its medical personnel, and I say this with the greatest respect for the efficiency of our Government's Medical Service, but to have an entirely adequate medical service would require another army. That is why we have the Red Cross."

The extension of the Red Cross and the organization of hospital units as a reserve were described briefly by Miss Boardman, who said that prominent surgeons all over the country were becoming identified with its service. She mentioned Bellevue, Roosevelt, New York, Presbyterian, and Mount Sinai Hospitals among other such institutions, which were furnishing nurses for the reserve system. At the end of two years they will go wherever sent by the Surgeon General of the United States Army in case of a national crisis.

Useful All the Time.

How to make the service of the Red Cross useful all the time was explained to some extent by Miss Boardman, who pointed out to what great extent relief could be given daily to the injured in the industries of the country. While the Red Cross carried on a valuable work for the Government itself, Miss Boardman asserted that there was nothing behind the Red Cross which should attach to it the slightest suspicion of charity.

"Sone one has said that the Red Cross was more blind than Justice," said Miss Boardman. "That is true, because it hears only the cry of the suffering."

As an example of the remote uses into which the Red Cross funds have been extended, Miss Boardman described how the organization had sent a ship with rice and dried fish to the inhabitants of Guam, who were facing starvation when the Japanese took the German possessions in the Orient, and only a few days ago, she said, the Red Cross had received a check from the Japanese Government for that relief work in Guam. In Egypt, she said, it had been demonstrated that, while nations were fighting, Red Cross organizations could work together in harmony, and the strange sight of the Red Crescent and Red Cross flags side by side could be seen today in Egypt.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn said the work of the Red Cross was an avenue of expression for the life of the Church. Emergency measures were such that all denominations were bound to support them.

"So far as it goes," said Dr. Cadman, "it seems to have the maximum of efficiency with a minimum of fuss. If the churches of Christ had emphasized what they have in common of brotherhood, fatherhood, and all the virtues that arise from them, instead of emphasizing their own peculiarities and differences, this world war would not have occurred."

Mgr. Lavelle said the ministers of the city had come to the support of the Red Cross because they saw in its work the spirit of humanity, the spirit of civilization, the spirit of America, and the spirit of Christ. He said that if the Catholic Church had not become as actively identified with its work as some of the other denominations, it was because the Catholic Church already had sent its sisters and priests to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and starving, while its congregations had taken up collections for relief of both the sufferers of the Teutons and the Allies.

A Common Meeting Point.

When he presented Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, Dr. Boynton said he had been present the night before at a dinner of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, and wished that other clergymen of the Christian faith might have been there to see what was in the hearts of more than 800 people whose whole work was for God and humanity. He thought that more should be known of members of this faith living in areas with which, he said, most of those present were unacquainted.

A picture with great significance was drawn by Rabbi Silverman of the gathering of clergymen of all denominations "united on the firing line of love and duty."

"We have a fine opportunity, brethren, to demonstrate to the world the coalescent power of the unification of religion," said Dr. Silverman. "And we shall. I see the dawn of a new day. The old days of outrages, of prejudice, and of oppression are gone. The essentials of religion are more important than nonessentials.

"There are those who tell us that the war has come because religion has failed. It is because men have failed—failed to live up to their own professions. Religion is the one bright spot. Religion is yet to save the world."

Others at the speakers' table were the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches; Father W. A. Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Charities; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, the Rev. J. D. Morrell, A. E. Moree, and H. J. Hill, Director of the membership campaign of the Red Cross.

C. W. HARKNESS LEFT $170,000,000 ESTATE

Standard Oil Holdings to Brother, Edward S., Make Him Third Largest Holder.

$500,000 BEQUEST TO YALE

Presbyterian Hospital Gets $350,000 — Widow and Brother Share Residuary Estate.

All of the stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its subsidiaries and associated oil companies owned by Charles W. Harkness, who died on May 1 at his home, 2 East Fifty-fourth Street, passes by the terms of his will filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to his brother, Edward S. Harkness, making him the third largest holder of Standard Oil stock in the world.

It was said by attorneys for the estate that it was about the same size as that of Lamon V. Harkness, the decedent's brother, who died a year and a half ago in California. The estate of Lamon V. Harkness has not been appraised because his legal residence has not been determined, but it was said at the office of the State Controller that it was about $140,000,000. The securities of the decedent are now in a safe deposit vault, but in a few days a waiver will be obtained by the attorneys for the executors, Murray, Prentice & Howland, and the securities will be examined.

As the decedent was associated very closely with his brother, it is thought that his holdings may be similar. Charles and Lamon Harkness entered into many enterprises jointly. Some of the largest blocks of stock held by Lamon V. Harkness at the time of his death were 26,200 shares Anglo-American Oil Company, 19,220 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 5,000 common and 3,000 preferred International Harvester Company of New Jersey, 7,000 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, 6,000 shares Standard Oil Company of California, 8,006 shares Ohio Oil Company, 13,200 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 6,950 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and 5,000 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company, common.

The will filed yesterday bequeathed to the decedents widow, Mary Warden Harkness, his town house at 2 West Fifty-fourth Street, his country residence at Madison, N. J., and his interest in the stables at 135 West Fifty-second Street, with their contents, and his personal effects. She receives also one-half of the residuary estate.

To his brother, Edward S. Harkness, his interest in the family homestead at Willoughby, Ohio, with its contents, is bequeathed; also his Standard Oil holdings, together with one-half of the residuary estate. A portrait of the decedent's father, the late Stephen V. Harkness, by Chartran, was given to the decedent's mother, Mrs. Anna H. Harkness. The secretary of the decedent, Edward W. Coffin, is to receive $5,000.

From one-half of the residuary estate left by Edward S. Harkness is to be deducted $500,000 for Yale University for general purposes. The Presbyterian Hospital of New York gets $250,000 for scientific and educational work, and $100,000 for endowment purposes, at the Lend-a-Hand Mission of Cleveland, Ohio, is to receive $25,000.

The sum of $100,000 was also bequeathed, "as a token of affection and esteem," to the decedent's brother, Lamon V. Harkness, but as this beneficiary died before the time that amount reverts to the residuary estate. The will also directs that all indebtedness of Robert W. Watson to the decedent be canceled.

The executors are the widow, Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, and the brother, Edward S. Harkness. The witnesses to the will were George Wellwood Murray, Charles P. Howland, and William E. S. Griswold.

TINKER ESTATE $2,674,484.

Two Children Receive $1,175,751 Each—Legacies to Employes.

The estate of Henry C. Tinker, the banker, who died from swallowing a dentist's probe on Nov. 11, 1914, was valued at $2,674,484, according to the appraisal filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Harry Kopp. Mr. Tinker was the first President of the Liberty National Bank.

Mrs. Louise L. Tinker, widow of the decedent, receives an annuity of $20,000 and a life estate in 48 East Fifty-seventh Street. The present value of her share in the personal estate is $237,999; Edward L. Tinker, son, and Annie R. Tinker, daughter, each receive $1,175,751, and one-half of the remainder, after the life estate of Mrs. Louise L. Tinker; thirteen employes of decedent receive legacies aggregating $18,000.

The assets were: Premises, 41 Murray Street, appraised at $46,000; 38 Delancey Street, $125,000; 40 Forsyth Street, $25,000; 449 Park Avenue, $350,000; 441-447 Park Avenue, $315,000; 48 East Fifty-seventh Street, $90,000; 29 East Fifty-seventh Street, $30,000; 1,435 Third Avenue, $40,000; fifty-two acres at East Santucket, L. I., $114,000; deposits, $31,705; mortgages, $4,723; rents due, $1,041; household effects, $7,579; yacht Palestine, $10,000; yacht Sea Puss, $1,000, and stocks and bonds, $1,440,678.

W. G. COLLINS LEFT $337,400.

Transfer Tax Appraiser Fixes That Value on Merchant's Estate.

An appraisal of the estate of William G. Collins, Secretary and Treasurer of the Collins & Aikman Company, who died on June 15, 1915, at his home, 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser John L. Lyons. The net estate was $296,976. The assets of the estate were: Bank deposits, $1,815; personalty, $1,813, and 150 shares stock in the Collins & Aikman Company, dealer in plush at 435 Fifth Avenue, appraised at the aggregate value of $333,807. The shares represent the entire capital stock of the company.

MRS. BURDEN LEFT $100,000.

Her Three Children Will Receive the Entire Estate.

The will of Mrs. Evelyn Byrd Burden, prominent in society in this city and Newport for many years, and the widow of I. Townsend Burden, the iron manufacturer, who died in her home at 22 East Forty-seventh Street on April 29, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. In it Mrs. Burden disposes of an estate estimated at $100,000, all of the bequests being made to members of her own immediate family or intimate friends.

To Evelyn Byrd Burden, of 22 East Forty-seventh Street, and Mary Gwendolyn Dows, of 121 East Eighty-first Street, her daughters, and I. Townsend Burden, her son, an attorney of 280 Broadway, are bequeathed her real property. Her son is also made the executor of her estate. The real estate includes a residence at Newport, R. I. She bequeaths works of art to her daughters.

Francis F. Robins Left $510,428.

The estate of Francis Finch Robins, who died at his home 375 Park Avenue on Sept. 4, 1915, and who had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1877, was appraised in a report filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney. The net estate was valued at $510,428. The assets were as follows: 331-333 East Seventy-seventh Street, $17,000; rents and accrued dividends, $400; personalty, $3,235; jewelry, $3,245; automobile, $850; notes and health insurance, $604; stocks and bonds, $128,141; interest in stock brokerage firm of Francis F. Robins & Co., $313,205; seat on New York Stock Exchange, $80,000. The largest individual item of stocks was 907 shares Sussex Land & Live Stock Company, of Wyoming, valued at $44,863; other items were 300 shares Interborough Consolidated Rapid Transit Company, preferred, $22,950; 510 shares Carbon Steel Company, common, $12,240; and Standard Oil stocks, $10,434.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RETURNS.

Colonel and Their Children Meet Her at the Pier.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt arrived here yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Mexico. Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Derby were at the pier to greet her.

Mrs. Roosevelt went to Panama ten days ago, expecting to meet Kermit Roosevelt and his wife, who were to make the trip from Valparaiso, but at the Isthmus she received word that on account of the illness of his wife, Mr. Roosevelt had postponed the journey. On reaching Havana Mrs. Roosevelt got a second message saying that her daughter-in-law was better and had decided to remain in Valparaiso.

The Rev. Dr. Allan Menzies.

LONDON, May 8.—The Rev. Dr. Allan Menzies, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's University, since 1889, died today in his seventy-second year.

He was born in Edinburgh, and received his education in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. In 1873, he was appointed Minister of Abernyte, in Perthshire, from where he went to St. Andrew's University when he was appointed in 1889. Dr. Menzies was the author of a number of works on religion, the last of which was "Second Corinthians," published in 1912. In addition he was editor of the supplementary issue of the "Ante-Nicene Fathers," and was editor of the Review of Theology and Philosophy. He belonged to the Royal and Ancient and St. Andrew's Clubs.

The Rev. William Stuart.

The Rev. William Stuart, pastor emeritus of the Franklin Reformed Church of Nutley, N. J., died yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Broadbent, in that place, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and retired five years ago, after serving at his late church for twenty years. Dr. Stuart was a graduate of Aberdeen University and later studied for two years at the Royal Art Institute there. He was ordained in Halifax, N. S., in 1858, and then for a time was in charge of a mission in Bermuda. Following this he was in charge of a church in Prince Edward Island.

William Thayer Brown.

William Thayer Brown, Treasurer of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, and a resident of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday in St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago, Ill., where he was making a business trip. He was in his sixty-third year and joined his late firm in 1878, later being identified with the manufacturing end of the business in Hastings, Mich., and Chicopee, Mass. In 1900 he came here and was appointed Treasurer of the firm. Mr. Brown was a former resident of Springfield, Mass., and was a member of the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. and a Trustee of the Y. M. C. A. college in Springfield, Mass. His wife and four children survive him.

Dies in Cleveland Memorial Home.

William R. Stickney of Springfield, Mass., died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at the Cleveland Memorial Home in Caldwell, N. J., on the eve of his marriage to Miss Viola Cornell, daughter of Peter C. Cornell, caretaker of the home. He had been staying at the home for a few days, while preparations were being made for the wedding. Mr. Stickney had not been well for some time and was in the Springfield Hospital before going to visit in Caldwell.

Isaac S. Long.

Isaac S. Long, one of the oldest merchants of this city, and for many years head of the firm of S. S. Long & Brother, produce dealers of Warren Street, died on Sunday morning at his home, 30 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., and came to this city with his brother, the late S. S. Long, when a young man. At the time of his death Mr. Long was a director in the firm.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BLUF HUTTENLOCHER, a resident of East New York for the last fifty years and one of the oldest members of St. John's Lutheran Church, died yesterday at her home, 31 Vermont Avenue, aged 76 years. She was the widow of Frederick Huttenlocher, and left two sons and a daughter.

JAMES O'BRIEN, for many years superintendent of an estate in Surrey, England, died on last Saturday at his home, 217 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, leaving three sons and three daughters.

DANIEL LOTHROP TOWER, a dealer in automobile supplies in Manhattan and a member of the Knights of the Golden Cross, died on last Saturday at his home, 550 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE TREMMEL, wife of August Tremmel, died at her home, 1,040 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was born in that borough fifty-four years ago, and was an active member of Christ Lutheran Church congregation. Besides her husband she left two daughters and a son.

EDWARD F. SHEA, 58 years old, formerly a well-known member of the First Ward Democratic Club in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 443 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM A. CAREY, owner of The United Musician, died yesterday at his home, 150 West 136th Street, in his sixtieth year. He was the founder of The Focus and was formerly managing editor of The American Musician. His wife survives him.

Mrs. ABBIE D. GOFF, wife of Joseph Goff of Rumford, R. I., died on Sunday at her home there in her eighty-second year.

GEORGE HESH, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on Sunday at his home, 659 Fiftieth Street, in that city, in his seventy-fifth year. He was connected with the Police Department for thirty years and for many years was special officer in the Mayor's office in the old City of Brooklyn.

JOSEPH McNAUGHTON, said to have been the oldest lawyer in this State, died on Sunday at his home in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in his ninety-third year. He once received a nomination to the Court of Appeals and was a close friend of the late Horatio Seymour.

JOHN A. MOORE, an actor who recently appeared in "The Man of the Hour" production, died on Sunday in Troy, N. Y., in his forty-third year.

EMIL SCHILLING, for many years a member of the Borough Council of Garwood, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there in his sixty-second year. He was a jeweler and left a widow and daughter.

JAMES J. GRACE, builder and owner of many business blocks in Boston, including the Columbia Theatre, died on Sunday in Dorchester, Mass. He was a relative of the late ex-Mayor Grace of this city.

Mrs. SARAH M. MILLER, mother of Mrs. M. White of Bayside, L. I., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in that place, in her eighticth year. She was born in Springfield, Mass.

CLARENCE RICHARD PARISH, head of the firm of Parish & Co., furniture manufacturers of Cleveland, Ohio, dropped dead yesterday at Nordhoff, near Englewood, N. J., while he was pushing his trunk to the railroad station on a platform truck. His wife, he had been visiting the Rev. and Mrs. William F. Oldham in Nordhoff, and, being unable to find an expressman in time to catch the train, moved the trunk himself. The exertion brought on an attack of heart disease.

HERBERT W. JACKSON, an aeroplane constructor, of Washington, N. J., died yesterday morning in the Easton (Penn.) General Hospital in his forty-first year.

Mrs. GEORGE LAKE, a resident of Drakestown, N. J., for many years, died on Sunday at her home there in her sixty-fourth year.

JAMES MORGAN, a retired business man of Dover, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law in Dover, N. J.

WILLIAM LARISON, formerly owner of a mill, died on Sunday at his home at Larison's Crossing, near Washington, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

FRANK C. WHEELER, with the Boker Hardware Company of this city, died suddenly at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

WILLARD P. HOUGH, a civil engineer of 95 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, and living at Pathogue, L. I., died yesterday at his home there in his thirty-eighth year.

GEORGE F. KRAEMER, a member of the firm of Kraemer Bros. of College Point, L. I., died on Sunday at his home there in his forty-ninth year.

LOUIS C. TELLER, a former resident of Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly at the home of his son, Daniel W. Teller, in Montclair, N. J., on Sunday night in his sixty-first year.

OLIVER W. JONES, a master carpenter, died on Sunday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR $3,000,000 NAVE

Imposing Ceremonies Mark the Start of Work on St. John Cathedral Building.

4 BISHOPS IN PROCESSION

Mayor Mitchel and Gov. Whitman Make Addresses to 3,000 Persons on Morningside Heights.

The third stage of the work to make the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine the most magnificent and enduring cathedral church in the Western World was begun yesterday, when, at the end of a procession so resplendent in color of robe and uniform and yet so solemn that it seemed to have walked out of a mediaeval romance instead of the gray stone portals of an unfinished cathedral, Bishop Greer broke the ground for the construction of the $3,000,000 nave.

Almost 3,000 persons bowed their heads when Bishop Greer took the silver spade from Dr. Ralph A. Cram, the consulting architect, and began the work that steam shovels and cranes and hundreds of men will not be able to finish in less than five years. The walls of St. Luke's Hospital that, in the words of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, will, with the Cathedral and Columbia University, make Morningside Heights one of the wonder spots of the world, caught the low-spoken prayer of Bishop Greer and echoed it back over the crowd. He said:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I break the ground for the nave of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and may the Lord bring our understanding to a prosperous end. Amen."

Then, occasionally impeded by restless photographers and moving picture operators, the procession marched back into the cathedral in the same order it had come out. It was led by a crucifer, followed by the choir boys and trumpeters. Behind them came a body of Trustees of the cathedral, officers of the Cathedral League, Deputies to the General Convention, and members of the Standing Committee of the New York diocese led by Henry L. Hobart, Henry W. Munroe, and George Macculloch Miller.

Mayor and Governor Participate.

Mayor Mitchel, President Butler of Columbia, and Governor Whitman, with six members of his military staff, in uniform were next. They were followed by Dean Grosvenor of the cathedral, and the canons of the cathedral led by the Rev. George F. Nelson, senior canon. Then came the Bishops. There were the Right Rev. Dr. C. S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of the New York diocese; Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector emeritus of St. James's; the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, and, last, Bishop Greer. The master of ceremonies, the Rev. E. Briggs Nash, was everywhere.

"If anything in this city of constant change is destined to endure, then this cathedral church will ever stand," said Bishop Greer in his address. In making a plea for uninterrupted construction of the edifice he said: "This is the great and worthy expression of a religious feeling in the heart of a great people. It will be a moral and social force for civic and social betterment in the city, State, and nation, and it will help to solve the problem of popular government."

Mayor Mitchel said that the cathedral would stand "as a great monument to non-interference with Government" by religion and churches. Speaking of freedom as a great principle of the American Government the Mayor said: "The people want no interference of religion with the Government, as they want no interference of the Government with religion. Any attempt of religion to interfere in the State strikes at the fundamental principle of American Government. They may proceed for human betterment side by side, but not hand in hand."

Governor Whitman spoke of the need of such religious centres, and expressed the wish that "however vast may be this structure there will be no room here for narrowness or selfishness, for bigotry or sectarian jealousy, jealousy or hatred, that the noble building shall stand for the things 'that are true and honest and just and lovely and of good report.'"

After the ceremony Dr. Cram said that he expected to see the nave finished within five years and that, if money were steadily forthcoming, the whole cathedral could be finished within ten years. After the completion of the nave there are the transepts, towers, spires, and parvises yet to be built.

$6,500,000 in Cathedral Fund.

The nave, a single chamber about 260 feet in length, extending to a line about forty feet from Amsterdam Avenue, will make St. John's next to St. Peter's in Rome, the largest cathedral in the world. It will be 135 feet wide, with an interior height of 125 feet, and an exterior height of 160 feet. Dr. Cram said yesterday that in architecture it was not modeled after any edifice, nor was there another cathedral in the world like it. It is to be pure Gothic of a style conceived in the thirteenth century, but this will be modified to suit modern requirements.

Henry W. Munroe, who has been treasurer of the Cathedral fund for fourteen years, has resigned, and his place has been taken by Beverly Chew

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"GURN" is choicest of all Saratoga Spring Mineral Waters. Sparkling, Delicious Table Water. Bottled at Spring. Ask for "GURN" everywhere. Use it at home.
Per Doz.: Splits, $1.25; Pts., $1.40; Qts., $2.00.
Gurn Spring Co., 25 W. 43d St., N. Y.

June 5th begins the First Camp, Senior Division, at the Military Training Camps at Plattsburg.

Each man must have one pair of tan marching shoes (*broken in*).

Better a month than a week!

Better, "Westpointers" than any shoe we know!

The *"Westpointer" for men (as well as boys) really dates back to 1908, when Major General Hugh S. Scott, now Chief of Staff, was Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. For it was then that General Scott and his associates determined to eliminate foot trouble among the Cadets.

They made exhaustive experiments: went back to fundamentals.

For the last eight years, in spite of drilling and marching, foot trouble among the Cadets has been nihil.

The "Westpointer" is built on this same last.

In no sense an ugly shoe—just thoroughly common sense.

Fine for long hikes!

Fine for business!

Just the shoe for this Saturday's Preparedness Parade.

Uppers of substantial grain leather in the "regulation" tan. Stout soles. Sensible flat heels. Reinforced at all points subject to strain in field work. Incidentally, special construction strengthens the arch muscles by allowing them perfect exercise.

Sizes 6 to 11; A to E widths; $5.50 per pair.

*Registered Trade Mark.

Each man must also have—

One pair light shoes or sneakers, underwear, two pairs of olive drab breeches, cotton; one pair leggings, regular pattern; two olive drab shirts, wool; one blouse, cotton; one campaign hat and cord (special for military training camp); toilet and other necessaries.

We're specializing in the complete "regulation" outfit.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St. / Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

PROSPERITY

The new Spring and Summer

15c Each — Ide — 2 for 25c

COLLAR

Ide Collars have—exclusively—*Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes*

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers TROY, N. Y.
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BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

YANKEES IN TIE FOR SECOND PLACE BY VIRTUE OF VICTORY OVER CHAMPIONS

YANKEES WIN; MOVE HALF NOTCH UPWARD

Donovan's Men Trounce Red Sox Again and Tie with Senators for Second Place.

GREAT WORK BY MOGRIDGE

Port-Side Twirler Holds World's Champions to Three Hits and Applies Layer of Whitewash.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—The Yankees did not have to extend themselves to make it three straight from the world's champions this afternoon, starting their week with a 4 to 0 victory behind the left-handed pitcher, George Mogridge, who had his game well in hand over the entire distance.

In the first inning after two men were out, a double by Maisel and a clean line drive to centre by Baker registered a run, which, as things worked out, was quite enough to win against Vean Gregg. Baker later pushed another run across the plate, and, in the ninth, without any hits being made against Marty McHale, the Yankees got a brace of runs for extra measure on account of some inexcusable fumbling by Everett Scott, who returned to the play after a two weeks' lay-off.

Mogridge was supported perfectly by Donovan's men, who, however, did not have to make many difficult plays. Three hits only were registered against his pitching, and he retired the Sox in order in six innings.

Against Mogridge's pitching the champions looked weaker than in any of the preceding games of the series. They got only five men to first base in the entire game, and it was only in the fifth inning that one of these case runners passed second base. In that session, Agnew put a Texas Leaguer over Gedeon's head, and then rushed to third on Hooper's drive to right field on which Gilhooley made a great play to Baker, who almost got his man. Agnew was the only member of the Red Sox who advanced beyond Pipp's corner.

Mogridge had plenty of speed and great control. He kept the ball close to the Sox and saw to it that after Barry to Magee and Maisel the Sox did no long driving whatever. Vean Gregg pitched fair ball for Boston, but not good enough. Maisel's double in the first inning was a beauty and so was Baker's single which brought Fritz home with a run. In the fourth another earned run came across on the combination of Magee's hit, Maisel's sacrifice and another fine line hit by Baker.

In several other innings the Yankees were on bases, but underestimated the strength of Sam Agnew's arm, the ex-Brownie pegging out Baker, Peckinpaugh, Alexander, and Magee, all of whom attempted to steal second base. There were several force plays, too, in which Gardner and Janvrin figured, which militated against the Yankees, but with Mogridge going as he was, those reverses did not matter in the least.

In the ninth inning, New York's two runs were gifts. Maisel got a life on Scott's juggle of a ball that came up to him nicely, and after Baker had hit to Janvrin, Gedeon was passed. Pipp hit to McHale, but Scott's fumble of Peckinpaugh's grounder allowed Maisel to score and then Gedeon danced in from third when McHale threw down to Scott in a vain effort to head off Peckinpaugh. Scott making no attempt to get the ball back to the plate.

In the fifth inning, after singles had put Agnew and Hooper on third and first bases for the Red Sox, and with one out, Janvrin spoiled the champions' rally by popping a dinky little fly to Pipp, and Cady, pinch-hitting, had only a weak fungo offering for Gedeon.

Leslie Nunamaker, the Yankees' regular catcher, the third member of the club who has recently had tonsilitis, was sent home today. He had been in bed since Saturday night, but expects to be able to play again before the close of the series with the White Sox. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Magee,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Janvrin,ss,1b	4	0	0	6	1
Maisel,cf	3	2	1	3	0	Hoblitzell,1b	2	0	0	5	0
Baker,3b	4	0	2	0	2	McHale,p	0	0	0	0	2
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	2	Walker,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	1	Lewis,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	0	1	1	1	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Alexander,c	2	0	1	3	1	Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	2	6	Agnew,c	2	0	1	3	6
						Gregg,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	4	8	27	14	Scott,ss	2	0	0	7	1
						xCady	1	0	0	0	0
						bM'Nally	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	3	27	15

a-Batted for Hoblitzell in sixth inning.
b-Batted for McHale in ninth inning.
Errors—Barry, Scott, (2.)

New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Stolen base—Gedeon. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Hooper and Barry. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; off Gregg, 1; off McHale, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gregg, 6 hits, 2 runs, in six innings; off McHale, 2 hits, no runs, in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Pipp.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 3; by Gregg, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	5	8	2

Batteries—Fullerton and Madden; Pich and Schwert.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	6	9	2
Providence	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	5

Batteries—Herbert and Lelly; Mulrennan and Yelle.

AT BALTIMORE.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	4	
Baltimore	2	3	2	0	3	0	2	0	x	12	15	5	

Batteries—Cooper, Gaw, and Onslow; Morgan, Jaynes, Anderson, Sherman and McAvoy.

AT RICHMOND.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	10	15	0	
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	1	

Batteries—Hersche and Hale; Gleason and Reynolds.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; Chattanooga, 3.
New Orleans, 8; Little Rock, 0.
Birmingham, 4; Nashville, 3.
Mobile, 4; Memphis, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 6; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 5; Montreal, 1.
Toronto, 6; Providence, 3.
Baltimore, 12; Buffalo, 10.
Rochester, 10; Richmond, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	15	7	.682
New York	11	8	.579
Washington	11	8	.579
Boston	10	11	.476
Detroit	10	11	.476
Chicago	10	13	.435
St. Louis	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	7	12	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	10	4	.714
Boston	10	5	.667
Chicago	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	11	10	.524
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	9	12	.429
New York	2	13	.133

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	8	1	.889
Providence	8	3	.667
Baltimore	8	5	.615
Richmond	6	4	.600
Montreal	4	6	.400
Buffalo	4	8	.333
Rochester	3	7	.300
Toronto	2	7	.222

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.

INDIANS ON RAMPAGE YET.

Score Eighth Straight Victory, Tigers Being the Victims.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Cleveland played off a postponed game with Detroit today and won by 3 to 1. It was the Indians' eighth consecutive victory. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	0	0	Bush,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Turner,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Speaker,cf	2	1	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Smith,rf	4	1	3	0	0	Veach,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	13	1	Crawford,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Howard,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Heilman,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Wambsg'ss,ss	2	0	1	0	5	Young,2b	3	1	1	3	5
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	4	0	Stanage,c	2	0	1	4	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	4	Dubuc,p	2	0	1	0	3
						Harper	1	0	1	0	0
Total	27	3	7	27	13	xKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	7	24	14

a-Batted for Young in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Smith, (2,) Graney. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Dubuc. Stolen base—Veach. Sacrifice fly—Dubuc. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; off Dubuc, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Dubuc, 7 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—by Dubuc, 1. (Graney.) Struck out—By Bagby, 3; by Dubuc, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

MACKMEN BATTER JOHNSON.

Athletics Drive Washington's Star Pitcher from the Box.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Philadelphia hit Johnson's delivery for thirteen safeties, including three doubles, today, drove him off the rubber in the eighth inning, and won from Washington by 4 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	1	3	4	0	Morgan,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Schang,c	4	0	2	4	2	Rondeau,lf	4	1	1	5	0
LaJoie,2b	4	0	1	2	7	Judge,1b	2	0	0	8	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Barber,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Dick,3b	4	1	2	2	1	Ainsmith,c	1	0	0	3	1
Thompson,lf	2	0	0	2	0	Henry,c	1	0	0	1	0
Stellbauer,lf	0	0	0	0	0	McBride,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Myers,p	4	1	1	0	2	Johnson,p	3	0	1	0	3
aMeyer	1	0	0	0	0	Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	13	26	13	Total	27	2	4	24	12

a-Batted for Thompson in eighth inning.
b-Morgan out, hit by batted ball.
c-Batted for Ainsmith in seventh inning.
Errors—Foster, Milan, Rondeau, Ainsmith, (2.) Pick.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Witt, (2,) Schang. Home run—Barber. Stolen bases—Morgan, Ainsmith, Pick. Sacrifice hit—Thompson. Sacrifice fly—Witt. Double plays—Milan, McBride, and Morgan; LaJoie, Witt, and McInnis. (2.) Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 13 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings, (no one out in eighth;) off Boehling, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Myers, 4 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Myers, 3. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 2; Albany, 1.
Scranton, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

American Association.

Toledo, 7; Milwaukee, 5.
Columbus, 10; Kansas City, 1.
St. Paul, 8; Louisville, 4.
Minneapolis, 7; Indianapolis, 6.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 5; Worcester, 0.
New London, 2; Portland, 1.
Lynn, 3; Bridgeport, 2.
Springfield, 2; Lawrence, 1.

GIANTS GET THEIR BITTER DAILY DOSE

Swallow 6 to 2 Defeat at Hands of Braves Before Flitting to the Westward.

There is no good to be gained by beating around the bush, so every one might as well know at the start that the Giants were beaten again yesterday. This condition has become chronic. The dismal details of yesterday's score are as follows: Boston, 6; New York, 2. Today the Giants will try a change of scenery to see if it is as easy to be defeated in the West as in the East. The flowers are all in bloom, the birds are singing and the Giants have won only two games and have lost thirteen. There is no spring gladness for them. When they went away last night they were as cheerful as the harried deer in the Shelter Island drive.

Nowadays anybody wearing a uniform can step into the box, cluck a couple of times, wind up and snurf the Giants out. Patrick Don Carlos Ragan, the Celtic-Spaniard, who escaped from the Brooklyns some time ago, was on the mound for the Braves yesterday and the Giants couldn't hit him hard enough to pull the Boston fielders out of their positions. The New York batsmen made a lot of perpendicular hits, but very few horizontal ones.

Emilio Palmero, the Cuban southpaw, started the game yesterday and took part long enough to give the Bostons the victory. They annexed it handily in three innings. Stroud succeeded him and only one run was scored while he was in the picture. Schauer pitched the ninth inning, and it was the best inning he has pitched this year. Not a hit was made off him and he did not make a wild pitch.

Boston got two runs in the second. Konetchy singled and Snodgrass walked. Palmero then walked Gowdy and filled the bases, simply to get Ragan, who looked easy. Ragan fooled everybody by making a single, which sent Konetchy and Snodgrass home. New York got one of these back in the same inning. Kauff walked, stole second, went to third on Merkle's infield tap and scored on McKechnie's out at first.

Evers walked in the third and was forced at second by Collins. Fitzpatrick crashed a home run to the furthest corner of right field and sent Collins home ahead of him. Konetchy fouled to Merkle. Red Smith doubled and scored on a single by Snodgrass.

In the fifth, with one out, McKechnie got an infield hit and went to second on Dooin's hit to right. McKechnie scored on Stroud's single to right. The other Boston run appeared in the sixth when Maranville walked and went to third on Kauff's error. He tallied while Collins was being thrown out at first. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	5	1	2	1	3	Burns,lf	2	0	0	7	0
Evers,2b	4	0	0	1	5	Robertson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Collins,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Fitzpat'k,rf	2	1	1	0	0	Kauff,cf	3	1	0	0	0
Wilhoit,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Konetchy,1b	5	1	1	15	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Smith,3b	4	1	1	2	4	M'Kech'e,3b	3	1	1	0	0
Snodgrass,cf	1	1	1	1	0	Dooin,c	3	0	1	0	0
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	5	0	Stroud,p	0	0	0	0	2
Ragan,p	2	0	1	0	2	xRoush	1	0	0	0	0
						Stroud,p	1	0	1	0	2
Total	37	6	10	27	14	yKelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Schauer,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	30	2	5	27	9

x-Batted for Palmero in third inning.
y-Batted for Stroud in eighth inning.
Error—Kauff, (2.)

Boston	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Smith. Home run—Fitzpatrick. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Kauff. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Double play—Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2; off Palmero, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Palmero, 5 hits, 5 runs in 3 innings; off Stroud, 5 hits, no runs in 5 innings; off Schauer, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Ragan, 2 runs. Struck out—By Palmero, 1; by Stroud, 3; by Ragan, 3. Wild pitch—Palmero. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

DECIDE TO HOLD GAMES.

Long Island A. L. Will Stage Its First Event at Celtic Park.

At a meeting of the Long Island Athletic League, held at the Trinity Club in Brooklyn last night, it was decided to hold the first games of the organization at Celtic Park on July 10. The great majority of the events will be closed to novice athletes, and four will be closed to members of the league. The program includes 100 and 220 yard dashes, 600-yard run, one and three mile runs, twelve-pound shot put, and running high and running broad jump.

Columbia Eager for Catchers.

Coach Andy J. Coakley of the Columbia baseball team has begun to draft candidates from all parts of the field to succeed his catching staff, temporarily laid up with broken fingers and other injuries. Lester Lange, the veteran receiver, got two broken digits in the University of Pennsylvania game last Tuesday. Alan Temple has retired with a badly split thumb as third string man. T. A. Chute is also out, having two injured fingers on his throwing hand. Coakley tried Frank Spottke behind the plate yesterday.

Phi Deltas Win on Diamond.

Phi Delta Theta won a postponed game from Pi Lambda Phi yesterday afternoon in the interfraternity baseball series at Columbia University. The score at the end of five innings was 14 to 0.

The score by innings:

						R.	H.	E.
Phi Delta Theta	3	6	2	3	..	14	12	1
Pi Lambda Phi	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5

Batteries—Herlong and Rennie; Hammerstein, Schiffmann, Leavitt, and Brous. Umpire—Kenneth Noble.

Detroit Releases Pitcher McTigue.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—Pitcher William McTigue of the Detroit Americans has been released to the Toronto club of the International League.

DELL OUTSHINES ALEXANDER

Brooklyn Recruit Holds Champions to Four Singles.

Not even the great Alexander could check the pennant-inspired drive of the Robins at Ebbets Field yesterday, and the Brooklynites wound up their present home stay with a 2 to 0 victory over Philadelphia. It was their fifth straight over the Quakers and their second shut-out triumph of the series. Today they will start on their first trip through the perilous West, flaunting a hair's breadth lead in the race over the Braves. They will open the tour in Cincinnati tomorrow.

Wheezer Dell, who on Thursday let the hard-hitting Phillies down without a tally, repeated his splendid performance yesterday, in even more impressive fashion than on the previous occasion. Four hits were all he permitted his guests, and only one man got as far as second base. Great support in the field was accorded the big star from the Northwest, who was making his second start of the season, and two double plays which shut off impending trouble were engineered by the Dodger infield. Alexander was in great form, too, but his skill waned in the second inning, in which the Rooins tallied both of their runs.

The Phillies threatened only once to revolt against Dell's mastery, but their rally was nipped in the bud by fast work by Mike Mowrey at third. This was in the sixth inning when, after successive singles by Alexander and Stock, McCarty, the Dodger catcher, made a gallant effort to nip Alexander a yard off second base. Olson spoiled his efforts by dropping a perfect throw. Bancroft had what was intended as a sacrifice bunt down in front of the catcher's station, and Mowrey, who had started in for the hit, scooted back to third with the speed of a jack rabbit. He was just in time to get McCarty's peg, forcing Alexander. Whitted then drove to Olson, and Bancroft and Whitted were doubled by Cutshaw and Daubert.

Brooklyn's successful assault on Alexander in the second inning was started by Zack Wheat, who drove to right for a single. He was advanced a base on Mowrey's sacrifice and went to third when Cutshaw beat out a hit to the left of Alexander. Cutshaw stole second and Burns, the Phillies' catcher, made a bluff at throwing to second to head off Cutshaw, and instead hurled the ball in the direction of Stock, hoping to get Wheat unawares. The throw went wild and Wheat counted, Cutshaw going to third. It is probable that Burns's error had no bearing on the ultimate outcome, for Olson almost knocked Stock down with a drive that went for two bases, scoring Cutshaw. Olson had a banner day in the field, accepting nine difficult chances. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Stock,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	5	1	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Whitted,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	9	0	Cravath,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Mowrey,3b	2	0	0	1	2	Luderus,1b	2	0	1	14	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	0	2	2	Paskert,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Olson,ss	3	0	1	2	2	Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	2	6
McCarty,c	2	0	1	3	8	Burns,c	3	0	0	4	1
Dell,p	2	0	0	1	1	Alexander,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	28	2	8	27	11	Total	28	0	4	24	16

Errors—Burns, Olson.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Olson. Three-base hit—Myers. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, McCarty, Dell. Double plays—Luderus, Bancroft, and Luderus; McCarty and Olson; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Mowrey, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 2. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Dell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

CUBS AND PIRATES DIVIDE.

Win One Game Each of a Double-Header Program.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Chicago and Pittsburgh divided a double-header today. In the first Williams's home run in the eighth brought McConnell the honors over Cooper of Pittsburgh in a 2-1 pitchers' battle. In the second the Pirates, led by Wagner, drove two Cub twirlers from the slab and won by 6 to 4. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Barney,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Flack,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Carey,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Johnston,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Zerman,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Wagner,ss	4	1	1	2	1
Saier,1b	3	0	0	13	1	Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Doolan,ss	3	0	1	0	4	Knabe,2b	4	0	1	1	9
Allen,c	3	0	1	9	1	Costello,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Yerkes,2b	3	0	2	1	1	Wilson,c	2	0	1	3	0
McConnell,p	2	1	1	0	6	Cooper,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	2	7	27	15	Total	33	1	7	24	16

Error—Zimmerman.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Wilson, Wagner, Yerkes. Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Mann, McConnell. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 5. First on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 1. Earned runs—Off Cooper, 2; off McConnell, 1. Struck out—By Cooper, 2; by McConnell, 8. Wild pitch—McConnell. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barney,cf	5	0	1	4	0	Schulte,lf	3	1	1	1	1
Carey,lf	5	1	0	2	0	Flack,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Johnston,1b	4	2	0	5	2	Williams,cf	2	1	0	3	0
Wagner,ss	4	2	3	5	2	Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	0	Saier,1b	2	1	0	9	1
Schultz,3b	3	1	1	1	0	Doolan,ss	1	0	0	2	3
Knabe,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Mc'arthy,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Costello,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Allen,c	4	0	0	6	0
Gibson,c	3	0	1	7	2	Yerkes,2b	4	0	1	2	6
Mamaux,p	4	0	1	0	4	Packard,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Pierce,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	10	27	13	Hendrix,p	0	0	0	1	0
						Prend'g'st,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
						bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
						cMann	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	4	4	27	14

a Batted for Pierce in fifth inning.
b Batted for Doolan in sixth inning.
c Batted for Prendergast in ninth inning.
Errors—Schultz, Saier, Doolan, (3.)

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Mamaux, Flack. Three-base hit—Yerkes. Stolen bases—Carey, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Knabe, Flack. Double plays—Packard, Allen and Saier; Yerkes, Saier, Doolan and Hendrix; Prendergast, Yerkes and Saier. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 7; off Packard, 3; off Hendrix, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 4 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Packard, 4 hits and 1 run in 4 2-3 innings; off Hendrix, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 1-3 innings. Hit by Pitcher—By Mamaux, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 6; by Packard, 2; by Hendrix, 1; by Prendergast, 1. Wild pitch—Hend

WOMEN PLAY CLOSE GOLF MATCHES ON NEW JERSEY LINKS

TEN WOMEN'S GOLF TEAMS IN ACTION

Matches in New Jersey Put Hackensack, Baltusrol, and Montclair in Triple Tie.

MRS. DONOHOE WINS AGAIN

President of W. M. G. A. Registers Second Victory of Series—Three Contests End All Square.

Ten teams in the New Jersey section of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association got into action again yesterday in the intrasectional team championship contest. Hackensack, Baltusrol, and Montclair have two victories each to their credit, and consequently "lead the league" in the standing of the clubs. Westfield, Norwood, Glen Ridge, and Englewood made their first appearance in actual competition yesterday, Englewood defeating Glen Ridge 6—2, and Westfield winning from Norwood 4—1.

Three matches on three different courses resulted in an all square ending on the eighteenth green. Mrs. H. R. Richardson and Mrs. U. R. Conrad of Plainfield struggled vainly to defeat each other at Baltusrol. Miss Louisa Graham of Arcola tied Mrs. T. F. B. Nielson of Hackensack on the home green, and Mrs. J. H. Drake of Westfield came out even up in her match against the Captain of the Norwood team, Mrs. C. H. Strouse.

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, President of the W. M. G. A., captured her second match as a member of the Montclair team, which won an easy victory against Forest Hill. So far in the competition Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Captain of the Forest Hill forces, has been the only player on that team to score a victory.

The teams that played against each other yesterday were the same combinations that opposed each other last week, but the matches were played first on one home course and then the other. The Cranford-Hollywood match, scheduled for Cranford yesterday, was declared off. When the women play again on Thursday, there will be a general shifting around of opponents and courses. The summaries:

BALTUSROL.		PLAINFIELD.	
Mrs. F. Frnyn	2	Miss Lolzeau	0
Miss F. Starrett	3	Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr.	0
Mrs. S. P. Nash	2	Mrs. A. MacDonald	0
Mrs. H. A. Richardson	0	Mrs. U. R. Conrad	0
Total	7	Total	0

Played at Baltusrol.

WESTFIELD.		NORWOOD.	
Mrs. A. E. Matlach	0	Miss M. A. Wolf	1
Mrs. J. H. Drake	0	Mrs. C. H. Strouse	0
Mrs. W. H. Davis	1	Mrs. J. Dryfoos	0
Mrs. A. E. Keller	3	Mrs. L. Heilbroner	0
Total	4	Total	1

Played at Westfield.

FOREST HILL.		MONTCLAIR.	
Mrs. H. B. Salmon	2	Mrs. R. C. Smith	0
Mrs. Seeley	0	Mrs. T. F. Donohoe	2
Mrs. A. C. Drown	0	Mrs. A. C. Ahern	2
Mrs. W. B. Hutchins	0	Mrs. R. B. Neff	3
Total	2	Total	8

Played at Forest Hill.

ARCOLA.		HACKENSACK.	
Miss L. Graham	0	Mrs. T. F. Nielson	0
Miss B. Graham	0	Mrs. C.F.Uebelacker	3
Mrs. W. D. Moffatt	0	Mrs. T. H. Thomas	3
Mrs. C. G. Meeks	0	Mrs. J. C. Barclay	3
Total	0	Total	9

Played at Arcola.

GLEN RIDGE.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. H. Finkel	0	Mrs. J. S. Irving	3
Mrs. E. C. Koempel	0	Miss E. Pickhardt	2
Mrs. R. S. Johnstone	2	Miss L. Krug	0
Mrs. G. S. Mitchell	0	Miss S. Pickhardt	1
Total	2	Total	6

Played at Glen Ridge.

TO TRY WYKAGYL COURSE.

Newspaper Golfers Will Hold One-Day Tournament There.

The first one-day invitation tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club will be held at the Wykagyl links next Monday. A foursome contest will be the attraction for the morning round, with a ball sweepstakes for pairs in the afternoon. The events will be run off on a handicap basis, each team having one-half of the gross handicap of the individual players, provided the high handicap player is rated within eight strokes of his partner. Otherwise he must lower his handicap to comply with this rule. The same conditions will prevail in both competitions.

GIRL WINS MEDAL ROUND.

Miss Stirling Heads Field in Women's Southern Golf Event.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.—Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, the 17-year-old Southern women's golf champion, won the Qualifying Medal in the first day's play of the annual women's Southern championship tournament here today with a score of 88.

Mrs. Howze of Birmingham, with 92; Mrs. Duffield of Memphis, with 95; Mrs. Shoof of Savannah, with 96, and Mrs. Gaut of Memphis, with 99, were the other players, with scores under 100. Sixty-six golfers teed off, thirty-two qualifying for the championship division.

DYER WINS AT BALTIMORE.

Phil Carter Third in Qualifying Round of Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—F. W. Dyer of New Jersey was medalist in the qualifying round of the sixth annual invitation golf tournament of the Baltimore Country Club at Roland Park today, with a card of 79 for the eighteen holes. The Jersey contestant was at the top of his game. He played well from the tee, and was sure on the greens.

B. W. Corkran of the home club was second with an 80, while Phil Carter, the metropolitan junior champion, turned in a card of 83. George S. Lyon, the veteran Canadian player, was a stroke behind Carter.

WESTCHESTER TITLE PLAY.

Notice Sent Out of Golf Tourney at Wykagyl June 1, 2, and 3.

Winthrop Pond, Secretary of the Wykagyl Country Club, which will be the scene of the Westchester golf championship tournament, June 1, 2, and 3, sent out the formal notice of the event yesterday. The entry list is closed to members of clubs in the Westchester section of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The tournament will be conducted along the same lines as the New Jersey championship, which will be contested at the same time on the Englewood course. There will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round on the first day, with four sixteens to qualify. The winner among the first sixteen will be acclaimed the titleholder. The honor is now held by Dwight Patridge of Bedford. There will be prizes for beaten eights, and a medal play handicap for all but finalists on the last day of the tournament.

All match play rounds will be at eighteen holes, and the entries close with Winthrop Pond at 4 P. M., on May 31, at the Wykagyl Country Club.

The Tournament Committee is as follows: Harmon S. Graves, Apawamis; Dwight Patridge, Bedford; Leonard A. Hockstader, Century; W. E. Conklyn, Dunwoodie; Charles Gartenstein, Fairview; C. V. Benton, Hudson River; T. V. Wilcox, Knollwood; Henry F. Miller, St. Andrews; C. H. Gillespie, Scarsdale, and Henry N. Caines, Wykagyl.

NEW WOMEN'S GOL. PRIZE.

Par Trophy Put in Competition on Western Courses.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Women's Western Golf Association has put in competition a new prize which will be known as the Par Trophy, it was announced today. It will replace the Crafts W. Higgins prize, which for many years has been emblematic of the team championship of the Women's Western Golf Association.

The Par Trophy will be played for on Sept. 1, under the rules used in the Higgins event. An individual prize will be given to the winner of the Par Trophy each year.

The Los Angeles, Midlothian, and Exmoor teams, the last two of Chicago, which have each won the Higgins contest twice, will play for permanent possession of the trophy on Sept. 1.

Golf Tourney of Real Estate Board.

The Real Estate Board will hold its annual Spring golf tournament at the Essex County Country Club on Tuesday, May 23. It will be a one-day tournament, conducted as an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap event. Albert B. Ashforth of Apawamis, Chairman of the Real Estate Board, and Joel G. De Selding, Secretary, are in charge of the tournament. The other members of the committee are H. H. Hazelton, John P. Kirwan, W. J. Van Pelt, Walter Stadler, and Russell Marston.

TURF CLASSICS ON LIST AT BELMONT

Eighteen-Day Meeting Opens May 25—Metropolitan and Suburban Will Be Decided.

Stake books for the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at the Belmont Park course were distributed among the horsemen yesterday. An unusually high-class program of sport has been arranged for the eighteen-day session, which opens on May 25. Seventeen stakes will be decided during the period, while many overnight handicaps and races for the better class of selling platers have been planned.

For the opening day the Metropolitan Handicap, at one mile, with $2,000 added, and the New York Steeplechase are companion features. Judging from the list of eligibles the best performers in their respective classes will compete for these rich stakes. There will also be two events for juveniles, while platers of the first rank will test their speed over the six-furlong and mile routes.

Last year Eddie Dugan signalized his return to the saddle in this country by winning the Metropolitan Handicap with August Belmont's Stromboli. The chestnut son of Fair Play and St. Priscilla, which ranked second to Roamer in 1915, will be met by much sterner opposition than that which he vanquished last year. The Suburban Handicap, another of the stellar attractions of the meeting, will be decided on Decoration Day, with the International Steeplechase Handicap as a companion feature.

In the Suburban, which has an added value of $2,500, the pick of distance runners in the country have been named, and it is significant that August Belmont's Stromboli also won this event a year ago. He is again eligible, but will be forced to match strides with such performers as Roamer, Borrow, Star Hawk, Pebbles, The Finn, Sharpshooter, George Smith, Clapperbill, Chicle, and Bromo.

Another feature of the meeting will be the appearance of the numerous high-bred imported horses which were purchased in England last Autumn. Many royally bred juveniles from across the water have been named for the rich two-year-old stakes, and not a small number of older horses which gained their education in England and on the Continent will sport silks.

Racing Secretary Earlocker has constructed a finely balanced book. Sprint events and distance races are about equally divided in the overnight contests, and bigger fields and keener sport should result.

The rule adopted last Spring in reference to scratching will be continued this season, and 10 per cent. of the purse will be charged for any withdrawals below six.

'CHASE ENTRIES INCREASE.

Four Stakes to be Run at Saratoga Show 122 More Than Last Year.

The entries for the four steeplechase stakes to be run at Saratoga during August showed an increase of 122 over last year at their closing yesterday with Racing Secretary A. McL. Earlocker. For these four events last year there were 117 nominations. This season there are 239. The largest increase is shown in the Shillelah Handicap, with $1,000 added. Last year this event was run under selling conditions and the distance was two and a half miles. The course has been changed to two miles and the selling clause has now been omitted.

Among the nominations are:

E. McLean's Belmont Plantation, Faker, Exton, Bonnie Laddie, and Imp, Lough Foyle; Thomas Hitchcock's Brentwood, Huzler, and Sorrento; A. Wood's Compliment, Skibbereen, Louvois, and El Bart; Grosvenor Stable's Runway, J. Temple Gwathmey's Rupica, E. M. Weld's Weldship, A. P. Humphrey, Jr.'s Belle of Troy, Harry H. T. Leonard's Falmouth, August Belmont's Top Hat, Morton L. Schwartz's Archdale, A. C. Schwartz's Fay Stream, and Guardian Saint, Northwood Stable's Northwood, Ian Dudley, and Chivalry; Rae Parr's Shannon River and Emerald Gem, F. Ambrose Clark's Lysander and Knight of Mercy, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Hibler and Distance, and Red Bank Stable's Garter.

Divided $54,705 at Havre de Grace.

The racing statistics of the Spring meeting of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders Association, which began at Havre de Grace April 15 and closed April 29, were announced yesterday. In the thirteen racing days, in which eighty-six races were decided, $54,705 was distributed in stakes and purses, representing a daily average of $4,208.08. In this distribution ninety-nine owners shared. J. O. Talbot, with $3,325, heads the list. A. N. Akin has the place on honor. Among the horses which won more than $1,000 the son of Algol has $2,115 to his credit.

More of Madden's Horses Arrive.

With the final consignment of horses which arrived yesterday from Hamburg Place, Ky., John E. Madden has now in his private stable at Belmont Park thirty-five thoroughbreds, where they are being cared for by Trainer Walker. They are an attractive looking lot, and seem to be in fine condition. Gillies, the son of Ogden and Golden Drop, by Hamburg, has turned out a wonderful looking three-year-old.

RECORD ROW FOR CORNELL.

'Varsity Eight Takes a Spin Over Twenty-six-Mile Route.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 8.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew on Saturday made a new long distance rowing record for Cayuga Lake. The eight rowed over a stretch of twenty-six miles, from the boat house to a point below Ogden's Dock and return. In 1914 a 'Varsity crew rowed to Ogden's Dock, but the present eight paddled a considerable distance below that point.

The coaches plan plenty of rowing this week, as the crew is still short of practice. There will be no shifts in the 'Varsity eight before the Harvard race. The 'Varsity and freshman eights will probably row Harvard as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Fernow; 2, Bird; 3, Brower; 4, Andrus; 5, Worn; 6, Cushing; 7, Lund; stroke, Collyer; coxswain, Candler.

Freshmen—Bow, Almer; 2, Pincoffs; 3, Webster; 4, Jefferson; 5, Chase; 6, Short; 7, Campbell; stroke, Aloe; coxswain, Hendrie.

COLUMBIA BEATS FORDHAM.

Morningside Racquet Wielders Win Five of Seven Matches.

Keeping its own string of victories unbroken, the Columbia tennis team overcame the hitherto unbeaten Fordham players on the latter's courts yesterday. The score was 5 matches to 2. Columbia won four of the five singles and one of the two doubles.

Fordham's Captain, Elliott Binzen, the national junior indoor champion, easily disposed of Lamb, the Columbia mainstay, in two straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, and Binzen, teamed with Dodin in the doubles, again triumphed, scoring Fordham's second point.

The victory gives Columbia the local intercollegiate tennis title. The Blue players have already overcome all the other local contenders. Fordham and New York University will meet to decide the second honors tomorrow at Fordham. The summaries:

Singles.—Binzen, Fordham, defeated Lamb, Columbia, 6—4, 6—1; Von Bernuth, Columbia, defeated Taylor, Fordham, 7—5, 6—1; Knox, Columbia, defeated Dedin, Fordham, 6—2, 5—6, 6—4; Collins, Columbia, defeated Kerressy, Fordham, 6—1, 6—7, Leonard, Columbia, defeated McLoughlin, Fordham, 6—4, 6—0.

Doubles.—Binzen and Dodin, Fordham, defeated Lamb and Leonard, Columbia, 7—5, 6—2; Carnoll and Von Bernuth, Columbia, defeated Taylor and Kerressy, Fordham, 6—2, 6—4.

40-FOOTERS ON TRIAL.

Three of New York Yacht Club Sloops Now at City Island.

Three more of the New York Yacht Club's new class sloops, the 40-footers, have had their preliminary trials at Bristol, and have come to City Island for the sail stretching and tuning up. They are Arthur K. Bourne's Black Duck, Holland S. Duell's Rowdy, and James E. Hayes, Jr.'s, Zilph. The Rowdy was given a test of carrying canvas by a circuit of Hog Island and a lengthy beat to windward with Captain Nat Herreshoff, her designer, at the wheel. She was out for over two hours, and at the conclusion of her trial was taken in hand by her crew and brought through the Sound to the City Island anchorage.

Black Duck was the first one of the lot to be tried out with the spinnaker and balloon jib set, she making the run in from Hog Island with these kites up in a 14-mile breeze. She ran with a great rush of speed, which satisfied Captain Herreshoff and those who witnessed the trials that the craft were going to be as fast as was expected and would furnish a fine lot of sport when they meet for their first race on May 30.

James E. Hayes, Jr.'s, Zilph had her trial over the same course recently and was brought to her anchorage in New York harbor by Captain Wells, formerly one of the crew of the Avenger.

Captain S. B. Howell, formerly skipper of the cup sloop Defiance, went to Bristol to give George M. Pynchon's Mistral, another of the same class, her first trial, and he will be in charge of her during her preliminary trials on the Sound this week.

The Squaw, which is the property of ex-Commodore John S. Lawrence of the Eastern Yacht Club, and one of the recently elected members of the New York Yacht Club, has been taken from Bristol to eastern waters, where she will be tuned up for the Memorial Day races off Glen Cove.

Morton F. Plant, one of the subscribers to the class for 40-footers, has transferred his sloop, which is named Maisie, to his son, Henry B. Plant. As soon as she is fitted she will be taken to an anchorage in New London harbor and will have her trial spins in the waters near which the Plants have their Summer home.

BELMONT HORSES COMING.

Consignment from France Will Arrive on the Manchuria.

On board the steamship Manchuria, which is expected to arrive at New York this week, there will be a large consignment of thoroughbreds belonging to August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club. These horses, which were raised at Mr. Belmont's farm at Foucarmont, France, are some of the best bred that have ever been brought to this country.

In the lot are eight three-year-old colts. The French Government refused to permit the exportation of fillies owing to the war, as they desire to keep within their borders a nucleus from which their great breeding studs may be rehabilitated after peace has been declared. The older horses will be sent to Belmont Park, where they will be prepared by Trainer Sam Hildreth for the coming campaign on the metropolitan circuit.

The three-year olds include Ampere, a bay colt by Ethelbert and Viewpoint, a full brother to the good performer Rockview. Among the yearlings are Beaumarais, a brown colt by Alcantara, out of Qu'elle est Belle, winner of the French Oaks, and Elstouri, a bay colt by Tracery, out of Ballot Bred, the first foal of the famous Beldame.

Whites Win at Polo.

In a practice polo game at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, between Squadron A teams, the Whites defeated the Reds by the score of 4 to 2 goals. It was the first contest of the season on the match field, and there was a large crowd of spectators present. Six seven-and-a-half-minute periods were played. Line-up follows: Whites—W. R. Eaton, T. C. Eastman, J. F. Johnson, Jr., Alex. Fratt. Reds—S. Dillingham, L. Snider, A. C. Smidt, Dr. Blackwell.

SEVEN FENCERS IN SEARCH OF TITLE

Preliminary Bouts in Competition for N. Y. A. C. Championship Draw Strong Field.

Seven New York Athletic Club foilsmen competed last night in the preliminary round for the club championship, with Sherman Hall, Steddiford Pitt, Leon Nunes, and V. P. Curti qualifying for the final on Friday night. Hall and Pitt tied in victories for the club medal, which is awarded to the foilsmen showing best in trials, but Hall won because only seventeen touches were made against him, while Pitt suffered nineteen.

Pitt and Hall lost one bout each. Curti won four and lost two, and Nunes won three and lost two.

Sherman Hall has been awarded the President's Medal for scoring a greater number of points than any other Mercury Foot fencer during the last season. Hall scored 25 points, while Paul W. Allison who was second, totaled 15. Hall won the national sabre championship, among other victories.

H. A. Eddy, a keen-eyed veteran with a remarkable defense, was pitted last night against the youngsters, and twice was the victor. Mr. Eddy is senior counsel of the Standard Oil Company. The summary:

Steddiford Pitt defeated H. A. Eddy, 5 to 2; W. F. Law, 5 to 3; H. Van Buskirk, 5 to 3; Sherman Hall, 5 to 2; L. Nunes, 5 to 4.

H. A. Eddy defeated Low, 5 to 2, and Van Buskirk, 5 to 0.

Hall defeated Eddy, 5 to 2; Low, 5 to 2; Van Buskirk, 5 to 0; Curti, 5 to 4, and Nunes, 5 to 4.

V. P. Curti defeated Pitt, 5 to 3; Eddy, 5 to 1; Low, 5 to 1, and Van Buskirk, 5 to 2.

Nunes defeated Eddy, 5 to 3; Low, 5 to 2, and Curti, 5 to 4.

W. F. Low lost all his bouts.

NOTED POM TO BE SHOWN.

Forester's Mite of Delight in Nassau County K. C. Event.

Miss Marian Kennedy of Hempstead, who has not exhibited since January, will bench the noted little black Pomeranian, Forester's Mite of Delight, at the Nassau County Kennel Club's show, which is to be given in aid of the Blue Cross for the injured horses of all nations.

The exhibition will be held at the Turf and Field Club, Belmont Park, on May 20. Forester's Mite of Delight won the limit class for Poms under seven pounds at the Westminster Show in 1915, and was reserve in winners to Mrs. George W. Quintard's Ridgway Buttercup. Miss Kennedy did not show at the Garden this year.

Entries closed yesterday with Manager Purcell, who said it was a certainty that last year's total of 1,100 would be exceeded.

Columbia Loses Gridiron Man.

Willard S. Wadleton, half back last Fall on the Columbia football team, left college yesterday to enter the Army and Navy School in Washington, D. C., where he will spend several weeks preparing for the civilian's examinations for Second Lieutenant in the regular army. Wadleton had another year at Columbia, and was regarded as certain of a backfield place next year.

Walsh to Coach St. John's Club.

Andy Walsh, track coach of the Presentation Club, yesterday signed a one-year contract to coach the St. John's Parish Club of Brooklyn. He will continue to fulfill his duties at the Presentation Club.

Dartmouth Beats Brown at Nets.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—The Dartmouth tennis team defeated Brown today, 6 to 0. The Hanover Boys took every match, both singles and doubles, in straight sets.

To Fix Date for Title Meet.

Herman Obertubessing, Chairman of the Senior Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., has called a meeting of his committee for Friday afternoon at A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The date and place for holding the titular meeting will be selected. There is some question whether the sports should take place before or after the national championships at Newark on Sept. 8 and 9.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cheltonian, at Havre, May 3.
SS America, at Gibraltar, May 7.
SS Kursk, at Liban, April 27.
SS Barbarigo, at Gibraltar, May 4.
SS Eurybates, at Batavia, May 5.
SS Midland, at Port Natal, May 5.
SS Wakasa Maru, at Cristobal, May 8.

Sailed.

SS Carpathia, from Liverpool, May 6.
SS Pastores, from Cristobal, May 8.
SS Kirkoswald, from Marseilles, May 8.
SS Trinidad, from St. Kitts, May 6.
SS Escaut, from Brisbane, May 6.
SS Rotti, from Macassar, May 3.
SS Duca d'Aosta, from Gibraltar, May 3.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 7.

Passed.

SS Antares, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Kate, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Gargoyle, Alexandria for New York, passed Cape Spartel.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 8.

SS Nunces, Galveston to New York, was 270 miles S. at 8 P. M. 7th.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 30 miles E. of Samana at 7 P. M. 7th.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 245 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Northwestern, Fort Arthur to New York, was 47 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 17 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, bound for New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 218 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 166 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 188 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 171 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 95 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS New York, Sabine to New York, was 273 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed)—Sado Maru.....May 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.May 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....May 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....May 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.May 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....May 18
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....May 19
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 13, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 13, SS Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Tamale, Gibraltar— Close at 6 A. M. June 7, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 11, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 11, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. May 14, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 9, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. May 10, SS Duca di Genova.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 11; Kobe, April 12, and Yokohama, April 20—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 4, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:45|Sun sets..7:00|Moon sets..12:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:00	12:44	6:45	6:47
Governors Island	12:11	1:05	7:30	7:38
Hell Gate	2:17	3:09	9:11	9:19

Arrived—Monday, May 8.

SS Philadelphian, London, April 20.
SS Samland, Rotterdam, April 22.
SS Guyana, Bordeaux, April 22.
SS Carolina, San Juan, May 3.
SS Corinthia, St. Vincent, April 22.
SS Frederick Luckenbach, St. Lucia, April 30.
SS Mexico, Havana, May 4.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas, May 3.
SS Siamese Prince, Brest, April 25.
SS Staro, St. Vincent, April 25.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, May 6.
SS Chincha, Cristobal, April 30.
SS Comanche, Brunswick, May 5.
SS Comet, Port Arthur, April 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 7.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, May 2.
SS Harlem, Liverpool, April 21.
SS Millinocket, Stockton, May 5.
SS Rodfaxe, Cardenas, May 3.
SS Vestnorge, Jamaica, May 3.
SS Lepanto, Middlesboro, April 21.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 5.
SS Vinovia, London, April 21.
SS Samuel I. Blandford, St. Johns, May 2.
SS Clare, San Juan, May 8.
SS Farnsum, Rotterdam, April 8.
SS Barendrecht, Seville, April 22.
SS Matura, Trinidad, April 30.
SS Nueces, Galveston, May 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Menelaos	Piraeus	April 13
Pengrecp	Genoa	April 15
Stf	Shields	April 20
Cairnhill	Havre	April 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 7
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	April 28
Fenchurch	Havre	April 23
Ardgowan	Havre	April 23
Ocamo	Gibraltar	May 2
Metapan	Havana	May 5
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 6
El Norte	Galveston	May 3
Lampasas	Mobile	May 3
Momus	New Orleans	May 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Bordeaux	April 30
Mesaba	London	April 29
Virginia	Havre	April 27
Framlington Court	Havre	April 26
Reukendyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Panama	Cristobal	May 4
Canadian	Demerara	April 29
Havana	Havana	May 7

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	May 3
California	Liverpool	May 3
Andania	London	April 29
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Almirante	Santa Marta	May 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 8
Comus	New Orleans	May 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	April 30
Adriatic	Liverpool	May 4
Taormina	Genoa	April 25
Ville de Tamative	Marseilles	April 15
La Cour	Rouen	April 23
Arpillao	Barcelona	April 27
Atahualpa	Barbados	May 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 9
El Mundo	Galveston	May 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 29
Manchuria	London	May 2
Kroonland	Liverpool	May 3
Manhattan	London	April 29
Roma	Lisbon	May 1
Berwick Law	London	April 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 10
Evangeline	Bermuda	May 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	——	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrick, Curacao	——	3:00 P.M.
C. of Mexico, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Berwind, Arecibo	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephan, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Rimfaxe, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Winonia, London	——	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Nassau	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Buenos Aires	1:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Clare, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

California, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Caserta.....May 9
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Antonio Lopez..May 10
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Duca di Genova.....May 10
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Finland.....May 10
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Noordam.....May 11
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—SS United States.....May 11
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.) (sea post)—SS New York.....May 13
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord.....May 13
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Touraine.....May 13

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
N. Y.—ROTTERDAM Via FALMOUTH
TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
NOORDAM (20,070 tons displ.) (12,531 tons reg'd.) Sailing THURS., MAY 11, NOON.
NEW AMSTERDAM (31,000 tons displ.) (17,250 tons reg'd.) Sailing SAT., MAY 27, NOON.
Steamers will call at FALMOUTH for the landing of cabin passengers for GREAT BRITAIN. From FALMOUTH they will proceed to ROTTERDAM, rounding Scotland or via the English Channel, according to circumstances.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 21-24 State St., New York.

TO SAVANNAH
Seven thrilling days. Five at sea on luxuriously comfortable steamships. Two days in Savannah, Ga., loveliest city of the South. Best tonic in the world for jaded nerves.
ROUND TRIP $35
All Steamer Expenses Included
Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent or
Literature and all information upon request.
Savannah Line
NEW YORK OFFICE 140 West 42d St. at B'way. Phone 1750 Bryant.

Day Line up the HUDSON
Starts May 12
NEW YORK to ALBANY
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS
leave daily except Sunday, on and after Friday, May 12th, DESBROSSES ST. at 8:40 A. M., W. 42nd St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Music, restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
From Pier 43, N. R. (ft. of Christopher St.), 6 P. M. Monday, Wed., Fri., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and intermediate landings. Southbound—Sun., Tues., Thurs. Tel. Spring 1095

International Mercantile Marine

A Special Analysis of this company appears in

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks React on Peace Rumors—Railroad Shares Show Strength.

It seemed yesterday that the market effect of Germany's response to our demands that she abandon her illegal methods of warfare had run its course, but it was clear at the same time that the financial community held the view that the submarine controversy had only been allayed and not settled. That was shown before the end of the day by the impression created by rumors that the Cymric, which was reported in difficulty off the English coast had been illegally torpedoed by a submarine. Had the Street believed the submarine controversy to have been really settled it would have dismissed such a report as idle rumor and paid no attention to it. The fact that some attention was paid to it confirmed what had been previously indicated by the day's Street comment that traders and others still believe that they are confronted with the market danger of news of more illegal submarine attacks. The danger is regarded as more remote than it had been before Germany's response to our demands, but not as having been removed altogether.

Interest was aroused by the news that the American Government was to send another note to Germany putting its own interpretation upon the assurances which Germany gave in its reply, but in no quarter apparently was it felt that this latest American note would create a new situation. The more active influences which found reflection in the stock market yesterday had to do, so far as international affairs were concerned, with the talk of early peace rather than with any fresh development in our relations with Germany. Most people seemed to question seriously the likelihood of peace being near at hand, but enough concern was caused among speculators who have been basing their operations on war orders to lead to a reactionary movement in a number of the so-called "war stocks." They were soft rather than weak and not all of them showed net losses for the day, but the general movement in this group was in sharp contrast with that in the railroad issues, which were firm even during the rather pronounced reaction in the rest of the list in the early trading and which at the close of the day showed numerous net gains. They derived their strength from considerations connected with the highly satisfactory showing which earnings have been making and with the expectation that the railway demands which are now under negotiation will be settled amicably.

We see in this part of yesterday's market the normal reflection of the very favorable conditions now existing in business in this country. Much of the strength which the market periodically shows is based on the belief that ultimately the excellence of the trade situation must find substantial reflection in the stock market. One of the chief reasons why it has so far found no more reflection is that the market, while supported by very favorable corporation earnings, has been confronted with the uncertainty of a grave international situation. These two forces are still effective; hence the main general factors now are just what they were before the sinking of the Sussex created a new crisis in our international relations. The Mexican news was not regarded as altering the previous situation sufficiently to make it an important factor in the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago		4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com- modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	4½	4½	4
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

*TIME LOANS.

60 days	3	3 months	3 @3½
90 days	3 @3¼	4 months	3 @3½
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—.00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	..
Cables	5.93⅜	5.93⅜	5.93⅜	..
Berlin—				
Demand	76.56¼	76.56¼	76.56¼	+.06¼
Cables	76.68⅜	76.68⅜	76.68⅜	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.94⅜	5.93⅝
95.28 Berlin	76.56¼	76.68¾
20.20 Austria	13.37½	13.37½
26.70 Scandinavia	20.75	20.87½
19.20 Spain	19.80	19.85
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20¼	5.19½
19.225 Greece	19.32	19.38
40.19 Holland	40.87½	41.00
5.1826 Italy	6.39	6.38
51.45 Russia	30.65	30.75
China—		
Hongkong	55.50	55.62½
Shanghai	79.50	79.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.26	42.52
32.40 Rio	24.00	23.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70½	$4.71¾	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $280,988,670; balance, $20,930,490; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,004,690.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal $3.4375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35½d, off 1 7-16d; New York, 74¼c, off 2½c; Mexican dollars, 57@60c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	834,262
Same day last year	1,157,072
Year to date	60,712,926
Same period last year	44,883,692
Average price and range 50 stocks	86.06 + .30
Same day last year	85.92 —1.68

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.81	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
39¾	41	100	Advance Rumely	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅝
21¼	21½	4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	9½	1,200	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
27	27½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27⅜	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	570	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79¼	79¼	78½	78½	— ½
65½	67	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	66⅞	68⅝	66⅞	66⅞	—1
70⅝	71	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅞	71	69⅝	70¾	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	2,900	Am. Can	56⅜	57⅛	56½	56⅝	— ⅝
60¾	61¼	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	62⅜	61	61	— ⅜
153½	155	500	Am. Coal Products	154¼	155	154¼	154¼	+1¼
125	127½	100	Am. Express	127	127	127	127	+1½
9⅝	9¾	300	Am. H. & Leather	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
51½	51½	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
29¾	29¾	400	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	29¾	30	— ⅛
22⅜	23	1,200	Am. Linseed	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
49¼	50	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	50⅜	50¾	48⅝	49	—1¼
69	69¼	10,900	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	71	69	69¼	—2
8	9	800	Am. Malt	9¼	9¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
36	37	1,200	Am. Malt pf	36	37	36	37	+2¾
98½	98⅝	17,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	99⅛	97⅛	98⅝	— ⅛
112½	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1¼
93	94	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
...	...	100	Do., s. 30	94	94	94	94	...
54	55	1,900	Am. Steel F'dries	55¼	55⅝	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
110	110⅜	2,300	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110⅞	110	110⅜	+ ⅝
116	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ½
128	128¼	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	...
204	205	100	Am. Tobacco	203	203	203	203	+3
103¾	106½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106¾	106	106¾	+ ⅝
44⅜	45¼	1,000	Am. Woolen	45⅛	45¾	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
98	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	100	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
92	92½	8,500	Am. Zinc Lt. S	94	94½	91⅜	92	—1
85	85¼	15,550	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅜	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅝
66⅜	67¼	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	+1½
103¼	103⅝	4,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	104	102	103⅝	+1½
100⅝	101	500	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
109	109½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	108	108	108	108	+ ½
87¾	88¼	17,325	Baldwin Loco	90	90	87½	88	—2
86⅜	86⅝	3,120	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅜	87½	85⅜	86⅜	+1
79	79¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
...	...	14	Do., odd lot	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	...
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
2½	2¾	2,000	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	+ ⅛
460	464	400	Bethlehem Steel	454½	464	450	464	+5
86	86	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
125	127	200	Bklyn Union Gas	126½	126⅞	126½	126⅞	+ ⅛
58½	59	100	Brown Shoe	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
99¾	100	100	Brown Shoe pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+2¾
72	80	200	Burns Brothers	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
92¾	93¼	6,200	Butte & Superior	93¾	93¾	92	93	— ¾
23½	24	1,000	California Petr	23¾	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	51	600	California Pet. pf	50¾	51	50	50	+1
167¼	167¾	3,600	Canadian Pacific	168	169¾	167½	167½	— ½
53½	53⅞	2,000	Central Leather Co	53⅜	54½	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
111	112	200	Central Leather pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
91¼	92¼	900	Chandler Motors	91	92	91	92	+1
61½	62	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	62½	61½	62	+1
12⅜	13	600	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	37	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
94½	95	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅝	95⅞	93⅜	94½	+ ⅝
128½	129¼	600	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129½	129	129¼	+ ¼
128½	129¾	66	Do., odd lot	128⅞	129¾	128⅞	129¾	...
126½	127⅜	300	Chi. & Northwest	127	127⅝	127	127⅜	— ⅛
188	187⅞	5,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	184⅛	10	183¼	187⅞	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	700	Chile Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½	...
53¾	54	2,000	Chino Copper	54⅝	54½	53⅝	54	...
42¾	42⅞	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅝	43	42	42¼	— ⅝
28	28	100	Col. & Southern	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1
133½	134½	600	Consolidated Gas	134	134½	134	134½	...
19⅞	19⅝	600	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	...
81¼	81⅝	2,100	Crucible Steel	81¼	83⅜	81¼	81½	+1⅜
114¼	114⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1⅝
91	93	200	Deere & Co. pf	92¾	92¾	92½	92⅝	+1
150½	151½	2,300	Delaware & Hud	151⅜	151⅝	151⅜	151⅝	+1¾
10	14	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	...
22	23	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	23	23	22	22	...
131½	132½	100	Detroit Edison Co	132	132	132	132	...
107	110	100	Detroit United Ry	107	107	107	107	+6
50⅝	51	10,700	Distillers' Secur	51½	52⅜	50¼	50⅞	+1½
27	27½	4,400	Dome Mines	26⅞	28¼	26⅞	27½	+1½
58½	60	100	Elec. Storage Bat	58	58	58	58	—1
35⅞	36	26,700	Erie	35¼	36⅝	35	36	+ ⅛
51⅝	52⅛	3,000	Erie 1st pf	52⅛	52⅝	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	...
114	117	300	Gen Chemical pf	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
160¼	160½	1,900	General Electric	164	166⅜	164	166	+5
418	420	600	General Motors	425	430	425	430	+5
117½	119	900	General Motors pf	119	119½	119	119½	...
76	76½	6,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅝	77¼	76	76⅝	— ½
114⅜	114½	400	Goodrich pf	114⅛	114¾	114⅛	114¾	— ⅛
88	89¼	200	Graham Corp	88¼	89	88¼	89	+ ⅝
120	120¼	4,300	Great Northern pf	119⅝	120⅞	119⅝	120	+ ⅛
2,900	G. N. certs.ore prop.	41	41¾	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅝
41	41¼	20	Do., odd lot	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
50¾	51¼	1,200	Greene-Cananea	51	51¾	50⅜	51	— ⅛
...	...	600	Gulf States Steel	73⅞	74	73⅝	74	+3
...	...	200	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	69	69	69	69	...
...	...	300	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	73⅞	75	73⅞	75	...
101	101⅞	100	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	+ ½
43¼	43⅝	6,400	Inspiration Copper	43⅛	45⅞	45	45¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	2,900	Interboro Consol	17	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	1,110	Interboro Cons. pf	74	74½	74	74½	+1
15½	17	100	Int. Agricultural	16	16	16	16	...
50	51½	900	Int. Agricultural pf	50½	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	22,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25⅜	25⅞	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
86⅜	86⅞	41,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	86	86⅝	85⅞	86⅜	—1½
40⅛	40½	5,500	Int. Nickel	40¾	40¾	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
46½	47	100	Int. Paper. pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅛	— ⅛
86⅜	87½	500	Jewel Tea	86	87	86	87	...
64⅞	68	60	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf.	65	65	65	65	...
25½	26¾	2,900	Kansas City South	24⅝	26⅜	24⅝	26	+1¼
60	62	200	Kan. City South.pf	60	60	60	60	...
72¾	73¾	3,000	Kelly Springfire	72¾	73⅝	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
56	56⅜	8,200	Kennecott* Copper	56⅛	56⅞	56	56	—1
127½	129	20	Kings Co.El.L.& P	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	...
70½	70⅝	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	69⅞	70	— ½
106	107	200	Laclede Gas	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅜	+1¼
49	50	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	50¼	50¼	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	1,200	Lehigh Valley	78	78⅝	77¾	78⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	1,200	Long Island	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
125½	126	100	Louis. & Nash	126¼	126¼	126¼	126⅛	+1¼
81⅞	82	31,100	Maxwell Motors	81⅞	83⅞	80⅝	84	+1¼
86¼	87⅜	2,600	Maxwell M. 1st pf	86¼	87⅜	86¼	86⅛	...
58⅞	60	9,000	Maxwell M. 2d pf	58⅞	60	57½	59⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	55	100	May Dept. Stores	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	...
104	108	80,700	Mexican Petroleum	104	108¾	104	108	—2
97½	97¾	100	Mexican Petrol. pf	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾	—3½
393	397	800	Miami Copper	393	397	393	393	—15
118½	119½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118½	119	118	119	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	4,000	Mo. Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	7,400	Do., tr. r	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
79	79	100	Montana Power	79	79	79	79	—1
72	72	100	Nat. Cl. & S	72	72	72	72	—1½
108	108	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	108	108	108	108	+1½
24	24	200	Nat. Enam. & S	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
66¾	66¾	100	Nat. Lead	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
173	174	2,800	Nev. Con. Cop	173	177	173	174	+1
135	136	900	N. Y. Air Brake	136	136	133	135	+1
103⅜	104	10,900	N. Y. Central	103¼	104¾	103¼	104	+ ⅛
36	36	300	N. Y., C. & S. L	36	36	36	36	+2½
90	90¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅝	400	N. Y., O. & W	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
123¾	124	2,800	Norfolk & Western	123¾	124½	123¾	123⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	400	North American	69¾	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅛
112	112⅛	6,100	North. Pacific	111⅜	112⅞	111⅜	112	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	13,300	Ontario Mining	10	11¼	10	10¾	+ ⅛
24½	25½	600	Pacific Mail	24¾	25½	24	25½	+1⅝
56¼	56¼	10,845	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	56⅛	55¾	56⅛	+ ⅛
101⅜	102	100	People's Gas, Chi	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
40¾	41½	350	Philadelphia Co	41	41¾	41	41¾	+1
27½	28	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	46¾	600	Pressed S. C.	47	47¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅝
100	101	100	Pressed S. C. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
126½	127¼	200	Public S. N. J	127	127½	127	127¼	+1
43	43	5,300	Ry. Steel Spring	43	44⅜	42¼	42¾	—1
96	98	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
27½	27⅞	2,900	Ray. Con. Copper	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	89	47,800	Reading	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	89	+ ⅝
42¾	43	200	Reading 1st pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
46¾	46¾	200	Reading 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+1¼
47	47⅝	800	Republic I. & S	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	— ⅛
3	3	300	St. L. & San Fran	3	3	3	3	...
15½	16	600	Seaboard A. L	15½	16¼	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
33¾	33¾	900	Seaboard A. L. pf	30¾	37½	30¾	37	+1
200	205	200	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	170¾	180	170¾	180	+1
33½	33½	900	Shattuck-Arizona	33½	33½	33	33	— ⅛
57	58	500	S.-S. R. & I. Co	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1
97¼	97¾	9,925	Southern Pacific	97¼	98⅞	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
215	219	300	South P. R. Sugar	215	217	215	217	+1
217	219	70	Do., odd lots	217	218¼	217	218¼	...
118	118	100	South P. R. S. pf	118	118	118	118	+2
118¼	118¼	100	Do., odd lots	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	...
21¼	21⅝	5,800	Southern Ry.	21¼	22	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	900	Southern Ry. pf	61	62	61	61⅝	+1¼
131	134	18,700	Studebaker Co	131	134	130½	131½	—1¼
48	46¾	2,400	Tenn. Copper	48¾	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
194	194¾	4,700	Texas Co	191¾	196¼	191	194	+2¼
10	10½	200	Texas & Pacific	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
61	61¼	100	Third Avenue	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	...
95½	96½	12	Twin City R. T	96½	96½	96¼	96½	...
95	98	100	Underwood Typew	98	98	98	98	+ ½
5⅞	5¾	2,100	Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	18,925	Union Pacific	133¾	135⅝	133½	134½	+ ⅝
82¾	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
162	162½	36,275	United Fruit	158	164¾	157¼	162¼	+3½
10	10	2,300	United Rys. Invest	9⅞	9¾	8⅞	9¼	—1⅝
22	24	500	United Rys. I. pf	23	23	22½	22½	—1
20	21	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+1¼
150½	150⅝	28,750	U. S. Indus. A	154	158¼	150	150¾	—4¾
40	42	100	U. S. Rubber	40	40	40	40	...
1¼	1½	400	U. S. Reduc. & R	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅞	100	U. S. R. & R. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
54	54⅞	3,500	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54⅞	53⅞	54	— ½
100¼	102½	45	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100¼	102½	100¼	100¾	...
76¾	77	8,900	U. S. S. R. & M	75¾	77	74½	76¾	+ ½
83⅝	83⅝	38,600	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84¼	83⅛	83⅝	— ⅝
116	116⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	116⅞	116¼	116¼	— ¼
80¾	80⅞	3,000	Utah Copper	81	81¼	80¾	80⅝	— ¼
16¾	17	200	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	...
14⅞	15¼	2,200	Wabash	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	— ¼
47⅜	47⅝	12,700	Wabash pf. A	46	47⅝	45¾	47⅝	+2
28¼	28¼	5,000	Wabash pf. B	27¼	28¼	27¼	28¼	+1
120	125	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	125	125	125	125	...
120	125	36	Do., odd lot	124	124	124	124	...
30½	31	2,800	Western Md.	30¾	31¼	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
91	91½	300	West. Union Tel.	91	91	90¾	91	+ ⅛
...	...	150	Westinghouse A. B.	139	139	139	139	...
59¼	61¼	20,050	Westing. E. & M.	59¼	61¼	59¼	60¼	— ⅛
3¼	4	200	Wheeling & L. E.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3

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CONDITION OF WHEAT CROP.

Winter Production Will Total About 499,280,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Winter wheat crop this year promises to yield 499,280,000 bushels, the Department of Agriculture announced today, basing its forecast on the condition of the crop May 1. The output will probably be above or below those figures, according to the change in conditions from now until time of harvest. Today's forecast compares with 655,045,000 bushels harvested last year, the greatest Winter wheat crop ever gathered in this country, and with a forecast of 540,000,000 bushels made last December, before the crop entered the Winter, from which it emerged in rather poor condition, showing a decline of 9.4 points compared with the ten-year average decline of 3.5 points. On the crop's condition April 1 a forecast of 495,000,000 bushels was made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, assuming average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest time.

The area of Winter wheat to be harvested is estimated at about 33,020,000 acres as a result of the May 1 canvass. The area planted last Fall was 37,256,000 acres, a decrease of 4,756,000 acres from the record area of the 1915 crop, and compares with a yearly average of 32,688,000 acres in the preceding five years.

The condition of Winter wheat on May 1 was 82.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 78.3 on April 1 last, 92.9 on May 1 last year, and 87.5, the ten-year May 1 average. That condition is indicative of a yield of 15.1 bushels an acre, compared with 16.2 bushels harvested last year, and 19.0 bushels in 1914.

Other details of the May report show:

RYE—Condition, 88.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.8 on April 1 last, 93.3 on May 1 last year, and 90.6, the ten-year May 1 average.

MEADOW (Hay) LANDS—Condition, 88.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 89.8 on May 1 last year and 88.3, the ten-year May 1 average.

HAY—Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimate at 11,049,000 tons, or 13 per cent. of last year's crop, against 8,468,000 tons, or 12.1 per cent. on May 1 last year, and 8,109,000 tons, or 12.1 per cent. the five-year May 1 average.

PASTURES—Condition, 85.2 per cent. of a normal, against 87.2 on May 1 last year, and 85.9, the ten-year May 1 average.

SPRING PLOWING—Was 70.4 per cent. completed up to May 1, compared with 78.3 on May 1 last year, and 68.6, the ten-year May 1 average.

SPRING PLANTING—Was 6.7 per cent. completed up to May 1, compared with 65.3 on May 1 last year, and 55.9, the ten-year May 1 average.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
Fourth week April	$345,945	$33,931
Month of April	1,095,157	72,945
July 1 to April 30	13,199,675	1,045,250
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		
Fourth week April	59,248	9,311
Month of April	194,735	21,483
July 1 to April 30	2,059,299	169,765
GRAND TRUNK—		
Fourth week April	1,445,853	182,825
Month of April	4,685,505	679,727
July 1 to April 30	44,850,433	3,582,494
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
Fourth week April	1,448,805	213,932
Month of April	5,058,420	921,752
July 1 to April 30	49,767,482	6,500,417
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—		
Fourth week April	13,116	2,796
Month of April	44,195	6,382
July 1 to April 30	466,659	5,904
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—		
Fourth week April	34,146	7,944
Month of April	85,177	6,555
July 1 to April 30	1,098,697	27,481
VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN—		
Fourth week April	39,530	*8,934
Month of April	148,751	6,995
July 1 to April 30	1,623,412	95,670
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—		
April gross	997,900	46,783
Ten months gross	11,222,345	1,249,131

*Decrease.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Operat. revs.	$5,966,931	$4,534,003	$1,432,928
Exp. & taxes.	3,224,092	3,176,131	47,961
Net oper. rev.	2,742,839	1,357,872	1,384,967
Other income	249,435	212,275	37,160
Total income	2,992,274	1,570,146	1,422,128
Int., rent., &c.	723,355	727,596	*4,241
Net income	2,268,919	842,549	1,426,369
Amount allow.	242,473	156,848	85,625
Pr. & loss sur.	2,026,445	685,701	1,340,744

*Decrease.

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
Month of April	$6,060,968	$1,351,912
Ten mos. ends. Apr. 30	66,717,919	9,579,973

WABASH for five months ended March 31—

Gross earnings	$14,559,946	$3,163,270
Operat. ex. & taxes	10,326,643	485,520
Net earnings	4,233,303	2,677,750
Other income	181,062	*4,729
Total income	4,414,365	2,673,021
Interest, rentals, &c.	2,656,720	*714,515
Surplus	1,757,645	3,382,536

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for April—

	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$507,025	$755,317 $51,708
4 mos'. gross.	3,270,852	3,008,371 265,481

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. (controlled by Consolidated Gas Co.) reports to the Public Service Commission for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Oper. revenue	$4,080,612	$3,821,013	$259,599
Operat. exp.	1,639,729	1,494,191	145,538
Net oper. rev.	2,440,883	2,326,821	114,061
Taxes, rentals, reserves, &c.	1,057,868	977,982	79,886
Operat. income	1,383,014	1,348,840	34,175
Interest, &c.	826,876	696,342	130,534
Surplus	556,138	652,497	*96,360
Prev. surplus	580,933	†38,442	599,375
Ded. fr. sur.	31,095	33,123	*22,028
Surp., Oct. 31	1,085,976	560,933	525,043

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Industrial.

THE CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY OF AMERICA, three months ending March 31—

Prof. after all exp.	$220,739.22
Ded. in. on bor. mo'y	$17,723.75
Res. for exting. of Acetone plant	24,000.00 41,723.75
Net pr. cur. to ba. sh.	$179,015.47

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.52	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.38	4.15
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1916-1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.52	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.28	4.12
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.65	4.95
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.28	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con	.01
Con	.01	Mexican	.21
Andes	.08	Occidental Con	.70
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.24
Bullion	.06	Overman	.16
Caledonia	.30	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.04
Chollar	.02	Seg Belcher	.03
Con Cal & Va	.13	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con Imperial	.01	Union Con	.60
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Jacket Con	.13
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.96	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.80	Florence	.48
Jim Butler	1.00	G'field Con	.90
McNamara	.13	G'field Merger	.11
Midway	.28	Jumbo Ext	.77
Mispah Ext	.33	Kewanas	.13
North Star	.21	Lone Star	.04
Rescue	.46	Red Lion	.20
Tonopah Ext	7.10	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Spear Head	.09
West End	.95	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.15
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills	.23
Booth	.17	Nevada Packard	.44
Con. Cal. & V.	.74	Roch. Mines	.64
Comb. Fraction	.08	Round Mt.	.74
D'field B B	.05	White Cap	.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot	.10	Granite	.63½
Elkton	.25	Isabella	.19½
El Paso	.78	Jack Pot	.6
Findlay	.4½	McKinney	.44
Gold Cycle	.224	Portland	.180
Gold Sov.	.3½	Vindicator	.241½

Granite	.63½	.67	
Isabella	.19½	.19½	
Jack Pot	.6	.8	
McKinney	.44	.45	
Portland	.180	.174	
Vindicator	.241½	.247	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In contrast to special firmness displayed by the railroad shares, the industrial list, as a whole, was inclined to sell off on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Peace talk was reflected in the group of "war stocks." Some of the motor stocks developed firmness. At the start of the day, the fresh disturbing developments along the Southern border exerted an influence upon stocks with Mexican property interests, both Mexican Petroleum and American Smelting and Refining breaking sharply.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
40	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
90	American Can	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅞
110	Am. Car & F	61⅝	62	60⅝	60⅝
70	Am. Ice Sec	29½	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛
1,080	Am. Locomotive	70¼	71	69	69
2,690	Am. Smelting	97⅞	99⅝	97⅛	98⅛
80	American Zinc	93½	93⅞	93	93
870	Anaconda Cop.	85¼	85¾	85	85⅛
90	At., T. & S. F.	102	103¼	102	103⅛
1,710	Baldwin Loco.	86⅝	89⅞	87½	88⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
30	Butte & Sup	93½	93½	93	93
80	California Pet.	23¾	24	23⅜	23⅜
50	Can. Pacific	170	170	169½	169½
320	C., M. & St. P.	94	95⅜	94	95⅛
150	C., R. I. & P.	15⅝	19	15⅝	15⅝
30	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
160	Col. Fuel & I.	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
10	Corn Products	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
6,980	Crucible Steel	81½	83	80⅝	80⅝
220	Dist. Securities	51½	52½	50⅝	50⅝
10	Dome Mines	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,410	Erie	35¾	36⅜	35¾	36
20	Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52
170	Goodrich Co	77¼	77½	76½	76½
150	Gt. North'n ore	41	41½	41	41
90	Inspirat'n Cop.	45¼	45½	45⅛	45½
870	Int. Mer. Mar.	25½	28	24⅝	25¼
3,960	Int. Mer. M. pf	88⅝	90⅝	86	87
100	Int. Nickel	49⅝	50	49¼	50
170	Kennecott Cop.	56⅜	56¾	56¼	56⅜
10	Lack. Steel	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
10	Lehigh Valley	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
2,290	Max. Motor	81⅝	86⅛	81	84½
11,430	Mexican Pet.	105	110	104⅝	105⅛
50	Miami Copper	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
70	Mo. Pacific	4½	5	4⅝	5
50	Nevada Con	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
270	N. Y. Central	104⅜	106	104⅜	105⅝
10	N.Y., N.H. & H.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
70	Norf. & West	124⅝	124⅝	123⅞	123⅞
60	Northern Pac.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛
370	Ontario Min	10⅜	11¼	10	10⅜
30	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
20	Ry. Steel S.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
20	Ray Copper	23	23	23	23
5,210	Reading	87⅝	89½	87⅜	88⅝
60	Rep. Iron & S.	47½	48	47½	47½
190	Southern Pac.	97⅜	99⅝	97⅜	97⅝
20	Southern Ry.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜
1,190	Studebaker Co.	131	134½	130¾	133
50	Tenn. Copper	46⅝	47	46½	46¾
110	Texas Co	191⅞	195¼	191⅞	195¾
2,270	Union Pacific	133⅝	135½	133½	134⅝
1,420	United Fruit	156⅜	164⅝	157⅛	162¾
410	U. S. Ind Alco	150⅜	156⅜	150¼	150½
320	U. S. Rubber	54½	54⅝	54	54¼
20	U.S. S., R. & M	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
8,340	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84¼	83½	83⅝
120	Utah Copper	81	81¼	81	81
10	Wab. pf. B	27¼	27½	27½	27½
690	West. Electric	59⅜	60¾	59⅜	60½

57,000 MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13	.13
300	Goldfield Con.	.90	.90	.90	.90
300	Halifax	.89	.89	.89	.89
400	Iron Blossom	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½
300	Jumbo Ext	.76	.76	.76	.76
500	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Leadville	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Montana	.39	.39	.39	.39
400	Portland	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
500	Rescue Eula	.47	.47	.47	.47
600	Tonopah Ext.	7.12½	7.25	7.12½	7.25

6,300

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	50.00	51.00	50.00	52.00
Lead	7.20	7.40	7.20	7.40
Spelter	17.25		17.50	
Antimony	35.00	37.00	35.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$108.00		$110.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	140	0	0	137	0	0
Copper, futures	133	0	0	130	0	0
Tin, spot	200	10	0	201	0	0
Tin, futures	199	10	0	190	15	0
Spelter	28	0	0	28	0	0
Lead	34	5	0	34	2	6

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¼	95⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101⅛	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	99⅝	5.07
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98⅜	98½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99⅛	99⅜	5.07
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅞	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅜	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.95
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	3.95
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅜	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98½	98½	5.98
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	102⅜	102⅝	4.15
Anacon Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅜	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100⅛	101⅛	2.00
Ellyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.60
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	102⅜	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	104	3.50
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	4.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98⅜	4.30
Chi. Elev	5	July, 1916	92	98	45.00
Chi. Ele. Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	102½	5.70
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102⅜	
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97¼	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.65
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101½	3.95
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102	3.84
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	101	102	5.30
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	95	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.80
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅛	100½	4.43
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.75
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101¼	101⅝	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 10,'19	98½	98⅝	5.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.00
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr. 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	111	112	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.33
W'house El. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
W. T. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.48
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝
6s	June, 1963	106⅝	106¾	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	106⅝	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106½
4½s	May, 1957	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	Apr., 1966, w. i.	102¼	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102	102½	101⅞	102⅛
4s	May, 1959	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅜	99⅝	99½	99⅞
4s	Nov., 1955	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	89¾	90	89¾	90
3½s	May, 1954	89¾	90	89¾	90

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Adventure	4	4	4	4
35	Ahmeek	101	101	101	101
1,535	Alaska Gold	21⅛	21⅞	21	21½
510	Algonah	75c	1	75c	1
8,110	Am. Zinc	93	94	92	92½
50	Am. Z. pf. w.i.	73	73	73	73
285	Ariz. Com	8	9⅛	8	8⅛
70	Butte-Balak	3	3	3	3
635	Butte & Sup	93¾	93⅞	92½	92⅝
500	Cal. & Ariz	74	74	73	73⅜
2	Cal. & Hecla	537	557	535	555
25	Centennial	16	16	16	16
10	Chino	54½	54¾	54¼	54½
1,078	Cop. Range	65	65⅞	65	65⅞
100	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
80	East Butte	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
100	Franklin	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
100	Greene-Can.	50⅛	51⅛	50¼	51½
50	Hancock	15	15	15	15
25	Island Crk.	49	49	49	49
2	Isl. Crk. pf.	89	89	89	89
125	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28	28
15	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
410	Keweenaw	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
125	Mass. Con	13	13	13	13
625	Michigan	4	4	3⅝	4
10	Mohawk	98	98	98	98
20	Nev. Cons	18	18	18	18
50	New Arcadian	7½	7½	7½	7½
60	New Idria	14	14	14	14
200	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8	8
670	North Butte	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝
120	Old Colony	3	3	2⅝	2⅞
440	Old Dominion	72	72	71¼	71⅝
85	Osceola	93½	93½	93	93
250	Quincy	93½	96	95	96
30	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
185	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
710	So. Lake rts.	2c	2c	2c	2c
635	St. Mary's Land	73	76	73	75½
1,510	Sup. & Boston	5	5	4⅝	4⅞
10	Sup. Copper	17	17	17	17
250	Trinity	8	8	7½	7½
1,100	Tuolumne	38c	38c	38c	38c

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25 New Jersey Zinc
25 National Surety
500 White Rock Water Com.

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L. & N. St. Louis Div. 3s, 1980
Fonda Johnst. & Glov. 4½s, '52
Clyde Steamship 1st 5s, 1931
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s, 1941
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market on Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 448,476 shares of stocks and $1,553,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 79,153; oil, 88,618, and mining, 280,705. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,100	‡Aetna Explo..	20	20⅛	19½	19¾
200	Ajax Rub., Inc	67¾	68	67¾	68
500	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	14	14	13⅞	14
125	‡Am. Vivian..	13¼	13¼	12	12½
500	‡Am. Zinc pf.	73	73½	73	73½
3,500	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S.....	45	45⅞	44¼	45¼
1,500	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf..	53	54½	52¾	54½
800	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B..	16	16	16	16
200	‡Car L. & Petroleum..	5¼	5½	5½	5½
350	‡Car L. & P..	6½	*6¾	6½	6¾
6,000	Chev. Motor...	208	210	206	209
100	Cramp Ship...	82	82	82	82
4,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	63	63½	62¾	62⅝
1,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf	94½	94½	94	94½
500	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	44	54	44	53
10	Driggs-Sea...	139	139	139	139
500	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	Emer. Phono..	13	13	11¾	12
1,500	‡Gas., W. & W	63½	64½	63½	64½
150	Grant M. Car..	9½	9½	9½	9½
43	Holly S. Corp.	47½	47½	45½	45½
400	Kath. Br. pf..	22	22¾	20	20
400	Ken. Z. Corp.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	‡S.S.Kresge pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,000	‡Lynn Phono..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
7,500	‡Maxim Muni..	9	9½	8¼	9½
300	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
3,500	‡Midvale Steel.	61	61¼	60¼	60½
400	‡Pac.M.S.S.rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
4,000	‡Perlman Rim.	122½	132	121	128½
700	Peerless T. & M. Corp....	25	25	23½	25
150	‡Pneumatic Eng. & Mach. Co....	106	106	100	100
2,000	Corp. R. & H..	5	5¼	5	5¼
875	S'gf'd Body Co.	57	58¼	57	58¼
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
550	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	35⅝	*36⅛	35⅝	36
800	‡Tob. Products	40¾	41¾	40½	40½
2,000	Un. Pr. Stor..	1⅛	1¼	1	1
600	‡U.S.L.& H.Cor	3	3¼	3	3⅛
200	‡Wab. P. T., w. i.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
700	‡Wab. P. T., v. t. pf....	49	49	49	49
1,000	World Film Cor., v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	5½	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
46	Ohio Oil.....	235	233	235	+ 1
13	Prai. O. & G.	412	408	412	+12
10	So. Penn Oil..	350	350	350	+ 3
25	St. Oil of N.J.	522	520	522	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
425	Am. Oil & G..	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,200	‡Bar. Oil & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½
28,000	††California Oil (a prospect).	18	19	18	19
700	††Calif. Oil pf. (a prospect).	78	78	78	78
2,500	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)....	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞
2,000	‡Cos. Oil & G.	9½	9¾	9½	9½
500	‡Cos. O. & G. pf.....	4¾	5	4⅝	5
1,900	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
2,200	‡Federal Oil..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Int. Petrol..	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10⅝
11,000	Met. Petrol....	19½	23	19½	22⅝
7,000	††Midwest Oil.	47	49	47	48
150	‡Midwest Ref.	68	68	68	68
800	‡Musk. Refin..	3	3	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	††Okla. Oil....	12	13	12	13
800	‡Okla. Oil pf..	1	1	1	1
3,000	Okla. P. & R..	7	7⅜	7	7⅛
900	‡Sap. Oil & R.	12½	13	12½	12¾
1,100	‡Sinclair Oil..	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½
20,000	††Un. West. O.	87	92	87	92
100	U. S. Con. Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,450	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	Way. Oil & G.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	††Adanac Silv.	68	68	67	67
6,500	††Al.-Br. C. M.	80	80	79	80
3,700	††Atlanta	12	13	12	13
7,500	Bingham Min..	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
5,500	††Booth	18	18	17	18
4,000	‡Bos. & Mont.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	Brad. M., Ltd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Buff. Mines..	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝
650	‡Calav. Cop...	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
12,500	Caledonia	84	85	83	85
1,500	‡Can. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	††Cashboy	8	8½	8	8½
100	††Comst. Tun	9	9	9	9
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
500	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	‡Dupont Cop..	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	‡Eagle & B.B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	††Emma Cop..	48	48	45	48
180	First Nat. Cp.	*5½	5½	5	5
2,800	‡Fort. Mines..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,300	‡Goldf'd Cons.	89	92	89	91
8,700	††Gold. Merger	12	12	11½	12
400	††Granite G.M.	60	60	55	55
1,500	Hecla Min....	4½	5	4⅞	4½
500	Intern. & Int. M. & R....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
4,000	††Int. Mines..	18	18	16	18
1,325	‡Iron Blossom..	2½	2½	2½	2½
15,000	‡Jerome Verde.	1½	2½	1½	2
1,500	††Jim Butler..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext....	78	78	78	78
5,000	††Kewanaa	14	14½	14	14½
43,300	††La Jara Gold	54	59	53	58
14,000	††La. Con....	14	15	14	15
200	Magma Cop....	17	17	17	17
15,000	††Marsh Min..	17½	18	17	17½
800	‡McKin.-Dar...	65	67	65	67
1,600	Mines of Am..	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,450	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	5⅝	6
5,000	‡Monitor Sil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
8,000	††Mother Lode.	32	33	32	32
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	8¼	8¼	8	8
3,700	Oatman Big J.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	‡Oat. Gold R.. (a prospect)..	24	24	24	24
2,400	‡Oat. Nellie. (a prospect)....	29	30	29	30
2,500	††Oat. South..	42	45	40	45
1,000	‡Peterson Lake	33	33	33	33
900	‡Ray. Herc. M.	*5	*5	4¾	4¾
12,000	††Rex. Con. M.	31	35	31	31
1,500	‡Rochester M..	66	66	65	65
300	††Round Min..	71	71	71	71
4,500	‡San Toy	16½	17½	16½	17
1,400	‡Scratch G.G.M	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Seven T. C'n	31	31	31	31
4,500	††Silver Pick..	12	12	11	11
850	Stand. Sil.-L...	*1⅜	*1⅜	1⅜	1½
13,000	††Success Min..	76	80	76	79
2,800	‡Superstition,(a prospect)....	29	29	29	29
3,000	††Temiskaming	72	72	70	71
1,200	‡Tono. Belmont	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
10,000	Tonopah Ext...	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	††U. S. Cont..	11	11	10	10
3,500	‡U. Verde Ext.	25¾	26	25¾	26
600	Utility Gold ..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,500	‡UnitedWestern, (a prospect)..	28	30	27	30
2,500	‡W. End Con..	1	1	.96	.97
800	‡White Oaks ..	14	14½	13¾	13⅞
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝

BONDS.

$1,500,000	‡C. & O.4½s	94¾	94¾	94	94¼
50,000	‡Mid. Steel conv. 5s..	97½	97½	97	97
250	‡St. L. & S. F. 4s, A.	70	70	70	70
3,250	St. L. & S. adj. 6s ..	70	70	*68	68

*Odd lot. †Sells ex-div. ‡Sells ex-rights. $Per share. $Unlisted.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15½	16	15½	16
Gaston, W. & W....	62¾	63½	62¾	63½
Canadian Nat....	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Lake Torpedo Boat..	8	8½	8	8½
Marlin Arms pf.....	72	78	72	78
White Motors	48	49	48	49

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18½	20	18½	20
Mountain States Oil..	37	40	37	40
Pan.-Am. Petrol....	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13⅜	14
Savoy Oil	10½	12	10½	12

MINING STOCKS.

Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tonopah Mining.....	6¾	7	...	...

BOND.

Pierce Oil	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	80	76	80
American Brass	263	270	263	270
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	395	410	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	165	185	165	183
Canadian Explosives..	300	330	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	770	785	770	785
Du Pont Powder nw..	325	335	325	335
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder.....	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	158	165	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf...	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	545	560	545	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1875	1975	1875	1975

The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales only.—Advt.

STEEL SALE CASE DEFERRED

Fight Over Bethlehem Purchase of Pennsylvania Set for May 15.

Judge John Rahlstab in the United States District Court, Newark, yesterday adjourned until May 15 at Trenton argument on the application for an order restraining the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company of New Jersey to the Bethlehem Steel Company. The sale price proposed is $31,941,630. John R. Brandt of Philadelphia, a stockholder, opposes the sale. He asserts the price proposed is not adequate, and that it includes some $7,000,000 of undivided profits which should go to the stockholders as a dividend. The Pennsylvania Steel Company of New Jersey is a holding company which controls practically all of the common and preferred shares of stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Pennsylvania, also a majority of the stock of the Maryland Steel Company, and heavy interests in many smaller going steel companies. Through its subsidiaries the New Jersey corporation has some very valuable rights and plants.

When the case came up yesterday morning Clarence H. Venner of New York, who holds twenty-four shares of the New Jersey corporation, asked leave to be joined with Mr. Brandt in the case, but when John R. Hardin for the steel company objected Judge Rahlstab laid the matter over until the same day that the argument on the main question comes up.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was divided, and prices moved feverishly within a range of about 1¾c. Early in the day the tendency was upward on scattered buying by commission houses and on numerous complaints regarding the spread of Hessian fly in Kansas and the need of moisture in the extreme Southwest. On the advance, however, several leading commission houses sold heavily, and this was followed by general liquidation, which sent prices down rapidly. There was also more or less evening up for over the Government report and at the close of the day the market was about steady at ¼ to ⅜c net decline. World's exports for the week were 14,160,000 bushels, against 11,813,000 the previous week and 11,448,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 1.29½; No. 2 hard, 1.24½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.34, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.32¾, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	...	...	1.22½	1.22½	...
July	...	...	1.23½	1.23¾	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	1.15¾	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.14⅞	1.52¼
July	1.16⅞	1.15⅜	1.15⅝	1.16	1.26
Sept.	1.16½	1.14⅝	1.15¼	1.15½	1.19½

CORN.

The corn market was steady early, and prices showed gains of ⅝ to 1⅛c on scattered buying. There was considerable talk of the prospects of congestion in the May position in the West, but on the advance leading Western commission houses sold heavily, including May, and the market broke over 2 cents and closed easy, with net losses of ¾ to 1⅝c. The weather was generally favorable for the new crop, and larger shipments from the country were predicted as soon as farmers finish with their Spring work. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77⅞	75⅝	75½	77	74¾
July	76⅝	74⅞	74⅞	76½	76⅜
September	76	73⅞	73⅞	75⅝	77⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and after a steady opening, prices eased off, with wheat and corn, and, owing to favorable weather conditions, closed ⅛@⅜c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 51⅜@52¾c; No. 3 white, 51@51¼c; No. 4 white, 50@50¼c; fancy clipped white, 53¼@54½c; ordinary clipped white, 50½@52¼, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	48½	47	47½	47¾	51⅝
July	44⅛	43¼	43⅝	43⅝	51¾
September	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞	45⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early on scattered buying by commission houses, but subsequently an easier tone developed in sympathy with grain and on a decline in the market for live hogs. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 44,000, estimated for Tuesday, 16,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	13.12	13.02	13.02	13.10	9.67
July	13.12	13.02	13.02	13.05	9.95
Ribs—					
May	...	...	12.75	12.55	10.50
July	12.90	12.75	12.77	12.85	10.75
Pork—					
May	24.15	24.00	24.00	24.10	17.95
July	24.05	23.80	23.80	23.87	18.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firm at the start and some of the late positions sold at new high records for the season. There was a fair commission house demand and the trade was disposed to take a bullish view of the high level of new crop crude offers. Final quotations, however, were 1 to 11 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 8,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev Close.
Spot	...	...	11.00@11.30	11.00
May	11.10	11.10	10.98@11.15	11.00
June	...	...	11.02@11.10	11.10
July	11.28	11.20	11.14@11.19	11.23
August	11.32	11.22	11.21@11.23	11.29
September	11.32	11.25	11.23@11.28	11.30
October	10.32	10.25	10.25@10.26	10.26
November	9.43	9.38	9.36@ 9.38	9.40
December	9.36	9.28	9.25@ 9.27	9.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely quiet, total sales amounting to only 4,750 bags, but, after showing some heaviness around the opening under local selling, prices hardened and at the close of the day were 5 points net higher. The local spot market was very inactive and prices were steady and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	8.23@8.25	8.20
June	...	...	8.28@8.30	8.25
July	8.35	8.30	8.33@8.34	8.31
August	...	...	8.38@8.40	8.35
September	8.45	8.40	8.43@8.45	8.39
October	...	...	8.47@8.49	8.43
November	...	...	8.51@8.53	8.47
December	8.55	8.50	8.55@8.56	8.51
January	...	...	8.61@8.63	8.57
February	...	...	8.67@8.69	8.63
March	8.69	8.69	8.73@8.75	8.68
April	...	...	8.77@8.79	8.72

SUGAR.

Futures opened firm, generally 1 to 3 points higher, with sales on the call 500 tons. Trading was not active during the day, but the undertone continued steady, the market closing 1 point net lower to 3 points net higher, with total sales 5,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	5.61@5.64	5.59	
June	5.70	5.70	5.67@5.69	5.66	
July	5.74	5.72	5.73@5.74	5.72	
August	5.75	5.74	5.73@5.75	5.72	
September	5.78	5.76	5.76@5.77	5.75	
October	5.68	5.67	5.67@5.68	5.67	
November	5.50	5.48	5.46@5.47	5.46	
December	5.22	5.20	5.21@5.22	5.18	
January	4.82	4.80	4.79@4.81	4.80	
February	4.57	4.57	4.57@4.58	4.60	
March	4.60	4.60	4.58@4.60	4.58	
April	...	...	4.59@4.61	4.59	

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, at 7.65 to 7.75 for fine granulated. There were fair withdrawals on the contract, but new business was light. The local market for raw sugar was quiet, and as there were no sales reported, spot prices were nominally unchanged, at 5.52 for centrifugal 5.75 for molasses, and 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight. It was reported that free on board prices in Cuba were firm, and offerings here were limited and slightly above the ideas of buyers. Max shipment was offered in a moderate way at 5¾c, cost and freight, while June was offered at 5¾c, but buyers seemed inclined to hold off and await developments.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,144 packages. Larger supplies close by caused some pressure to sell, and prices were shaded another ½c on most grades of creamery. Fifty tubs extras sold on the street, with the fancier lots bringing 31½@32c. Other grades ranged from 30½c downward. State dairy shared in the decline. Renovated a little easier, but not over plenty. Ladles and packing stock weaker. Creamery, extras, (92 score.) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 30@30¼c; seconds, 29@29½c; thirds, 28@28½c; State dairy, finest, 30½@31c; good to prime, 29½@30c; common to fair, 27½@29c; renovated, extras, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@28½c; ladles current make, firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26@26½c; lower grades, 25@25½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26½c; No. 2, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 31,626 cases. Arrivals are liberal, but a considerable part of the finest stock is going directly to the warehouses and the offerings on the open market, which are ample for all needs, are showing a smaller proportion of strictly fine qualities and the market for such is tending slightly in sellers' favor. The range of values is without material change; possibly an occasional lot of current packed stock that would not pass as storage packed is selling up to 23c, but most of the regular packed Western goods are ranging between 21½@22½c, average finest lots of northerly packings at the latter figure and the greater part of the business at 22@22½c. Ordinary and undergrades are dragging, and the southern eggs are finding rather a slow market, with a good deal of the Tennessee current packings going at 20@20½c. Dirties of good quality about steady; sales chiefly at 19¼@19½c, a few very closely selected storage packings going a shade higher. Nearby white eggs are falling off slightly, but the offerings are still liberal and outlet chiefly with speculative buyers; prices about steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@24½c; storage packed, firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21¼@22½c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and poorer, 18@19½c; dirties, storage packed XX, 19½@20c; regular packed, No. 1, 18¼@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18@18½; undergrades, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@24½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22½@23½c; Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@26c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 22@24c; Western and prime Southern, 20@22c; common to fair, Southern, 17@19c; goose eggs, 25@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Forecast:

N. Caro.—Fair Tues., cooler in w. Wed., fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

S. Caro. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly s. e. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. winds on the coast.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio.—Fair Tues., with fresh w. winds. Wed., fair.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Wed.; w. winds, diminishing and becoming variable.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Fair Tues., probably becoming unsettled Wed.

Mo.—Fair Tues., Wed. cloudy.

Wis.—Fair Tues., Wed. unsettled, probably showers, moderate temperature.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by showers Tues. night or Wed., warmer in s. Tues.; cooler Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues., probably followed by showers Tues. night or Wed.; warmer Tues. in e. and s., cooler Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and possibly unsettler Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Tues., Wed. cloudy and cooler.

Neb.—Fair Tues., warmer in s.; Wed. probably fair and cooler.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues., Wed. fair and cooler.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1916:

RESOURCES.

a. Loans and discounts (except those shown on b).....	$15,159,237.75	
b. Acceptances of other banks discounted ...	23,000.00	
Total loans.....		$15,182,237.75
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured		180.30
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged...	$2,000.00	
4. Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	730,558.17	
c. Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	175,654.24	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,314,580.66	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,220,792.97
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock.....		196,993.37
a. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$135,000.00	
b. Less amount unpaid	67,500.00	67,500.00
a. Value of banking house (if unincumbered)	$107,350.00	
b. Equity in banking house....		107,350.00
Safe deposit vaults.....		30,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house.....		15,000.00
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank.....		1,460,032.42
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10).....		2,601,420.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,513,774.07
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....		52,131.47
a. Outside checks and other cash items	$43,255.79	
b. Fractional currency, nickels, and cents....	13,520.90	
		56,776.69
Notes of other national banks..		49,645.00
Federal Reserve notes.....		24,620.00
Coin and certificates.....		2,095,560.45
Legal-tender notes.....		186,525.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		16,843.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit.....		513,491.30
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only. (See Sec. 13, Federal Reserve Act).....		463,670.38
Accrued receivable.....		71,772.47
Total		$27,928,016.68

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---

REDEMPTION NOTICE

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO

Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one million three hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars ($1,347,000), face amount of the above-described bonds, were this day drawn for redemption as provided in Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement securing same, and numbered as follows: $1,000

1	1561	2923	4208	5494	7524	10523	11826
45	1562	2924	4221	5495	7528	10524	11826
444	1563	2948	4222	5535	7529	10545	11827
46	1568	2969	4232	5536	7530	10547	11830
94	1583	2970	4241	5539	7578	10549	11833
55	1590	2973	4242	5540	7579	10550	11834
60	1591	2979	4243	5546	7580	10551	11835
87	1593	2985	4245	5548	7583	10552	11836
61	1594	2995	4246	5549	7587	10553	11838
101	1595	2997	4247	5550	7588	10580	11841
102	1604	3001	4248	5559	7569	10585	11872
104	1610	3003	4250	5563	7596	10586	11879
114	1611	3004	4251	5569	7600	10587	11882
123	1612	3048	4256	5571	7703	10589	11803
128	1613	3191	4257	5578	7714	10590	11894
132	1614	3211	4258	5579	7727	10591	11929
136	1615	3305	4260	5580	7751	10592	11928
148	1616	3420	4273	5581	7785	10594	11968
149	1618	3442	4283	5584	7795	10609	11967
157	1619	3443	4290	5594	7796	10643	11968
158	1620	3444	4292	5595	7801	10644	12009
159	1621	3445	4294	5601	7815	10645	12010
166	1626	3446	4295	5602	7816	10646	12011
170	1627	3447	4296	5604	7818	10647	12012
175	1629	3448	4297	5605	7819	10648	12014
180	1630	3449	4298	5648	7838	10650	12020
181	1631	3450	4328	5657	7839	10652	12031
182	1632	3451	4330	5658	7877	10654	12036
186	1633	3452	4332	5660	7879	10659	12045
225	1634	3454	4342	5662	7883	10660	12046
226	1637	3462	4349	5668	7904	10661	12065
235	1638	3463	4362	5668	7922	10662	12066
236	1639	3464	4363	5669	8451	10663	12070
237	1640	3465	4365	5670	8674	10665	12071
238	1645	3474	4381	5671	8701	10666	12075
239	1648	3475	4382	5679	8702	10667	12084
247	1651	3477	4400	5745	8708	10668	12090
248	1752	3500	4401	5750	8709	10823	12091
251	1756	3561	4407	5771	8712	10824	12104
273	1790	3562	4418	5772	8714	10825	12105
301	1791	3569	4421	5779	8715	10827	12106
302	1792	3570	4428	5785	8719	10828	12107
823	1893	3571	4429	5786	8722	10829	12108
862	1901	3573	4430	5802	8726	10830	12116
865	1902	3575	4433	5803	8727	10831	12117
866	1903	3576	4435	5804	8728	10834	12125
866	1904	3577	4436	5805	8729	10838	12126
870	1935	3587	4457	5811	8730	10902	12127
871	1936	3588	4459	5812	8732	10903	12128
874	1937	3589	4460	5813	8764	10904	12129
890	1953	3590	4441	5814	8765	10930	12130
896	1961	3591	4442	5815	8767	10932	12131
897	1962	3592	4467	5816	8768	10942	12132
903	1963	3594	4492	5817	8769	10944	12133
408	1971	3595	4493	5848	8770	10945	12134
409	1995	3596	4494	5850	8771	10957	12135
418	1996	3597	4495	5852	8772	10960	12136
417	1997	3598	4499	5853	8773	10961	12137
418	2027	3599	4500	5854	8774	10962	12139
421	2029	3605	4908	5859	8780	10966	12140
422	2030	3610	4923	5876	8781	10974	12141
423	2047	3618	4924	5879	8783	10979	12142
458	2081	3630	4934	5880	8784	10983	12143
459	2083	3632	4937	5881	8786	10988	12181
461	2084	3633	4939	5882	8787	10990	12189
467	2112	3636	4940	5883	8789	10991	12191
468	2113	3643	4958	5891	8790	10993	12192
469	2114	3648	4957	5967	8792	10994	12193
482	2115	3649	4966	5972	8797	10996	12194
483	2116	3651	4973	5973	8798	10997	12196
491	2117	3671	4986	5974	8830	11119	12401
492	2125	3672	4988	5975	8831	11120	12402
509	2126	3673	4989	6001	8814	11121	12403
511	2151	3680	4990	6013	8819	11122	12404
519	2152	3683	5006	6017	8820	11124	12449
520	2186	3683	5008	6021	8822	11127	12483
520	2187	3686	5031	6055	8823	11128	12484
530	2188	3688	5032	6068	8825	11133	12485
531	2189	3689	5033	6069	8826	11134	12487
532	2190	3690	5034	6070	8827	11135	12497
540	2191	3691	5036	6079	8847	11141	12602
543	2192	3692	5037	6082	8848	11147	12616
548	2195	3693	5038	6090	8850	11151	12617
551	2199	3729	5041	6091	8869	11152	12619
552	2200	3709	5042	6092	8861	11153	12620
553	2202	3712	5046	6101	8862	11154	12621
555	2262	3713	5047	6109	8864	11155	12622
556	2263	3714	5048	6110	8865	11156	12644
572	2264	3717	5081	6119	8867	11159	12645
573	2265	3719	5082	6133	8868	11160	12646
592	2266	3720	5083	6154	8869	11164	12647
593	2267	3734	5084	6157	8870	11174	12648
595	2268	3735	5204	6184	8871	11178	12649
596	2399	3746	5206	6189	8873	11179	12650
597	2401	3749	5207	6190	8892	11180	12653
612	2402	3750	5208	6191	8893	11181	12654
616	2410	3790	5212	6192	8896	11182	12655
617	2411	3791	5214	6194	8898	11184	12802
633	2412	3792	5217	6233	9001	11185	12803
638	2413	3793	5218	6334	9003	11191	12804
639	2471	3821	5219	6336	9005	11192	12873
891	2503	3822	5221	6342	9006	11193	12876
892	2506	3823	5222	6343	9016	11194	12878
893	2506	3833	5223	6395	9017	11195	12895
894	2507	3834	5224	6396	9018	11196	12896
898	2512	3893	5227	6400	9023	11198	12898
899	2513	3894	5228	6451	9025	11199	12900
938	2525	3902	5229	6510	9026	11201	12902
1018	2528	3903	5230	6522	9027	11202	12904
1251	2530	3907	5246	6523	9029	11206	12905
1252	2533	3913	5296	6570	9046	11207	12923
1314	2545	3915	5303	6571	9051	11208	12926
1323	2548	3916	5304	6574	9059	11209	12929
1326	2570	3917	5305	6579	9074	11210	12930
1327	2571	3918	5306	6603	9089	11211	12934
1328	2578	3940	5309	6641	9090	11212	12940
1337	2594	3943	5310	6642	9091	11213	12962
1338	2595	3945	5318	6655	9160	11251	12964
1344	2596	3951	5321	6659	9169	11252	12966
1346	2597	3952	5328	6660	9201	11260	12980
1348	2598	4002	5330	6661	9206	11261	12981
1350	2604	4003	5329	6662	9207	11262	12984
1351	2608	4004	5333	6663	9251	11264	12988
1352	2609	4005	5335	6701	9252	11265	12989
1353	2612	4006	5336	6706	9253	11277	12990
1354	2613	4007	5339	6707	9254	11278	12991
1355	2615	4008	5341	6708	9256	11302	12994
1356	2616	4009	5347	6791	9257	11407	12996
1357	2617	4012	5349	6732	9258	11530	12997
1375	2654	4032	5352	6733	9259	11532	12998
1376	2658	4038	5358	6843	9260	11544	13159
1388	2689	4044	5359	6844	9262	11545	13160
1387	2690	4045	5361	6847	9264	11547	13165
1396	2695	4046	5362	6848	9265	11550	13166
1402	2698	4047	5363	6849	9391	11566	13167
1408	2697	4048	5364	6850	9551	11594	13170
1412	2718	4049	5365	6859	9552	11596	13171
1414	2756	4050	5366	6860	9553	11600	13172
1415	2760	4051	5380	6905	9561	11612	13174
1416	2761	4054	5386	6973	9562	11635	13175
1418	2762	4069	5396	7355	9563	11636	13176
1423	2785	4070	5398	7401	9564	11643	13177
1424	2789	4071	5403	7402	9600	11649	13178
1426	2790	4073	5406	7403	10006	11651	13179
1427	2791	4074	5410	7404	10041	11652	13180
1429	2801	4075	5411	7405	10042	11655	13181
1431	2802	4079	5412	7406	10104	11656	13182
1434	2818	4080	5414	7407	10189	11657	13184
1438	2844	4081	5415	7408	10217	11660	13185
1440	2845	4082	5416	7409	10224	11661	13186
1443	2847	4086	5417	7433	10309	11667	13188
1452	2848	4087	5418	7436	10310	11670	13197
1453	2851	4088	5419	7451	10311	11671	13198
1454	2852	4089	5422	7452	10317	11673	13199
1489	2853	4090	5425	7453	10318	11677	13476
1507	2854	4091	5451	7463	10319	11679	13477
1514	2909	4092	5458	7474	10333	11703	13501
1524	2911	4064	5460	7480	10335	11707	13502
1527	2913	4100	5463	7481	10341	11736	13724
1531	2914	4108	5464	7486	10342	11802	13726
1543	2915	4135	5465	7494	10344	11808	13739
1546	2916	4136	5477	7495	10371	11813	13740
1548	2917	4137	5478	7496	10372	11814	13752
1549	2919	4193	5481	7497	10514	11817	13767
1555	2921	4194	5483	7498	10515	11823	
1559	2922	4207	5490	7523	10516	11824	

D 579	D 821	D 953	D 963	D 975	D 995	D 1373
652	905	956	964	987	996	1376
654	906	958	967	990	1290	1388
663	910	959	969	991	1370	1389
738	937	961	970	992	1371	1390
817	938	962	971	993	1372	1534

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due August 1, 1916.

In accordance with the foregoing, said numbered bonds will be paid at this office on and after the first day of August, 1916, at 105% and accrued interest.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1916.

The following bonds, called for redemption on February 1st, 1916, have not been presented for payment, viz.:

78	1367	4538	5448	7605	7988	11989	D 80
139	1384	4551	5462	7614	8000	11948	89
161	1403	4603	5474	7615	8434	12273	92
161	1437	4606	5561	7633	8251	12241	182
1033	2372	4751	5570	7640	8509	12345	193
1042	2430	4764	5585	7668	8751	12757	202
1054	2436	4816	5630	7668	8838	13109	217
1070	2584	4838	5631	7708	8856	13152	770
1078	2599	4873	6038	7721	9086	13155	957
1132	2751	5008	6516	7744	10361	13195	999
1217	2782	5089	6525	7750	10431	13712	1026
1253	2939	5243	6527	7754	11120	13827	1155
1270	3007	5244	6982	7775	11132	13866	1685
1276	3087	5345	7165	7862	11136	13867	1953
1277	3371	5408	7166	7878	11137		1957
1288	4017	5409	7509	7881	11344		1958
1861	4165	5413	7525	7948	11889		1999
1865	4477	5447	7550	7957	11917		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—W. A. TAYLOR & CO., Owners of the steamship "ADA," HER ENGINES, &C.—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of contract, civil and maritime. $14,958.10; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 22, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear, or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR,
Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—OTIS N. SHEPARD against schooner "Mattie Newman."—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of contract, civil and maritime, $2,585.83; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on May 15, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

WILLIAMS & HOLLAND, Proctors for Libellant.

TIMES BUILDING.

Large, light rooms, with all modern equipments, to rent in the Times Building—the centre of New York's many activities. 2,050 square feet on each floor, making six or more rooms. Suit lawyers, physicians, real estate men, architects. Building open day and night. Elevators always running. Trains and cars in all directions. Subway station in building. Times Building, Times Square. Renting Agent—Room 406. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

COTTON PRICES FALL IN QUIETER MARKET

Net Loss of 1 to 5 Points—Professionals Inclined to Take the Selling Side.

CROP NEWS ENCOURAGING

Texas Reports Weather Clear and Warm and Southern Georgia Tells of Healthy Growth.

After displaying a strong tone around the opening, cotton yesterday turned somewhat easier and closed barely steady at a net loss of 1 to 5 points. There was much less activity than was displayed on Saturday, and professionals were inclined to take the selling side for a turn. This, however, does not imply that sentiment has turned bearish, as the trade quite generally looks for higher prices. It is probable that the improvement in crop news had something to do with the easier tendency. Texas wires stated that the weather was clear and warm and the crop was going off to a good start. From Southern Georgia came the statement that the crop was in a fine state of cultivation, and that while cool nights to a certain extent had retarded growth, the plant as a consequence was developing a good tap root.

A New Orleans firm wired: "Based upon reports of selected list of correspondents in all parts of the belt, as well as our own travelers, we find an acreage increase of 10.3 per cent. over last year. Find the average condition of the crop on May 1 was 75.5 per cent. The decrease in the use of fertilizers in the Atlantic States is 23 per cent. Crop averages one week late."

The ocean freight rate on cotton from New York to Liverpool is a little firmer. Some demand is reported for room, with the quotations ranging from $2 to $2.50 per hundred. In this connection it is interesting to note that at this time two years ago the ocean freight rate to Liverpool was only 20 cents per hundred. The rate to Shanghai, China, two years ago yesterday was 45 cents per hundred, while at present the rate is $3 per hundred.

April returns of the British Board of Trade place the exports of yarns for the month at 13,000,000 pounds, against 19,300,000 pounds last year. The total for the season thus far is 55,840,000 pounds against 64,510,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth, however, are 400,000,000 yards for the month, against 375,000,000 yards for the same month last year. Exports during April two years ago amounted to 531,908,000 yards.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market is quiet, spot cotton was quiet, 6 points advance. Middling, 12.90c. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.84	12.64	12.65@12.70	12.69@12.70
July	12.85	12.72	12.72@12.73	12.75@12.77
Oct.	13.02	12.89	12.89@12.91	12.90@12.93
Dec.	13.20	13.04	13.04@13.06	13.07@13.09
Jan.	13.16	13.03	13.03@13.04	13.12@13.14
March	13.38	13.25	13.24@13.25	13.25@13.27

Total port receipts, 14,559 bales; last week, 13,925 bales; last year, 16,585 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,068	3,252	9,210	9,210
New Orleans	2,668	1,953	2,089	2,089
Mobile	231	28	100	100
Savannah	661	2,983	1,215	1,215
Charleston	820	261	512	512
Wilmington	610	1,144	1,027	1,027
Norfolk	1,699	2,598	1,396	1,396

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	177	153	578	578
Memphis	444	1,974	1,477	1,477
St. Louis	362	1,162	866	866
Houston	2,619	3,913	5,610	5,610

Exports, 31,723 bales; total thus far this season, 4,587,885 bales; total last season, 7,452,663 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,898 Galveston	12.85	233,117	319,409
6,305 New Orleans	12.88	296,548	322,338
100 Mobile	12.38	24,032	24,229
2,358 Savannah	12½	136,142	160,262
— Charleston	12¾	71,540	65,798
— Wilmington	12.00	60,311	49,913
2,033 Norfolk	12.50	85,116	71,576
— Augusta	12.38	109,480	111,924
1,750 Memphis	12.50	126,035	134,018
— St. Louis	12½	18,776	29,406
3,515 Houston	12.90	91,255	107,480

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advance at 8.29d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Market closed steady.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of HARRY ELROFF, Bankrupt.—No. 22,878.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Morris Israel, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 9th day of May, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 83 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Ladies' coats and suits, linen suits, woolens, corduroy, poplin, silks, linings and cotton goods, trimmings, buttons, etc. Singer sewing machines, motors, power tables, pressing plant and irons, showcases, furniture and fixtures, office furniture, desks, chairs, two safes, typewriter, show room furniture, settee, divider, linoleum, carpets, and electric fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 5th and 6th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, April 27th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23020.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD SOLOMON, doing business as the EDWIN DRESS CO., Bankrupt.

Bernard Solomon, doing business as the Edwin Dress Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 19, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 19, 1916, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22216.—In Bankruptcy.—PHOEBE H. WHITMAN, (formerly PHOEBE H. SLOCUM.) Bankrupt.

Phoebe H. Whitman (formerly Phoebe H. Slocum) was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 10, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,202.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM KOHN, Bankrupt.

William Kohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 1st, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 19th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
May 8, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. — Bankruptcy. — No. 22,836.

Notice is given that WILLIAM H. COOK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 12th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Sixty corporations having aggregate capitalization of $881,000 were chartered today. They include:

Quigley Furnace Specialties Co., Inc., furnace, oil, gas, electric appliances, $100,000; L. N. and G. W. Vause, E. Powers, 15 Broad St.

Rusgibut, Inc., publishers, printers, bookbinders, engravers, $30,000; A. D. Nielson, L. N. and W. N. Vause, 589 Macon St.

Naples Canning Co., Inc., Atlanta, canning farm products, $20,000; J. J. Widmer, C. W. Slayton, D. H. Maxfield, Naples.

Brunswick Silk Works, Inc., silk, wool, other textiles, $10,000; J. E. Kosman, E. Halpern, M. Horowitz, 225 Fifth Av.

Davidson Gasoline Process Co., Inc., Buffalo, petroleum, products, $100,000; M. Lentz, W. H. Kelly, J. W. Ellis, Buffalo.

D. M. A. Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, construction, $50,000; E. W. and G. A. Fiske, D. M. Anthony, Rochester.

Altamira Cattle Corp'n, live stock, abattoirs, cold storage, carry on business with $51,000; F. T. King, P. and J. C. Hoagland, 16 William St.

Intercontinent Export Sales Co., Inc., merchandise, commercial articles, commodities, $50,000; W. A. Cunningham, J. J. Riordan, A. W. Palmer, 27 Cedar St.

Sapitan Cigar Cutter Corp'n, $40,000; L. Lieberman, H. J. Levy, E. J. Rothschild, 720 Riverside Drive.

Josman Chemical Co., Inc., chemical, medicinal, pharmaceutical, $80,000; A. Cunningham, J. J. Riordan, A. W. Palmer, 27 Cedar St.

Melvin Gayman, Inc., Buffalo, brokerage, commission, realty, stocks, securities, minerals, oils, gas lands, $50,000; M. and Melvin Gayman, Jr., Buffalo, manufacturing, consulting, engineering, $25,000; H. J., F. W., and E. L. Scheidenhelm, Wilmette, Ill.

Clough, Stickney & Co., Inc., realty, stocks, bonds, mining, milling, factories, theatres, cold storage, $10,000; E. A. Stinsoner, P. L. Stickney, A. Clough, 20 Broad St.

Claremont Garage, Inc., $10,000; F. Risch, M. and M. V. Manischwitz, 3,251 Broadway.

Carlton Garage, Inc., $10,000; M. B. Hofman, C. Goldberg, E. Egan, 754 Greenwich St.

David Nathan Hat Co., Inc., hats, millinery, $10,000; A. Burnstine, A. J. Rieser, D. Nathan, 1,612 1st Av.

Roever Mfg. Co., Inc., Queens, metal furniture, fittings, couches, bed springs; $10,000; P. R. Garms, A. and J. Roever, 1,324 Vine St., Richmond Hill.

Julius Bernstein, Inc., boots, shoes, footwear, $10,000; W. P. Jessup, G. O. Castell, J. Bernstein, 401 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

Landsheft, Richards & Cant, Inc., Buffalo, advertising, $10,000; P. R. Cant, H. R. H. Richards, A. W. Landsheft, Buffalo.

The Penn Theatre, Inc., Brooklyn, amusement resorts, moving picture theatres, $10,000; G. Warshower, M. and S. Lesselbaum, 432 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

Amsterdam Fibre Products Co., Inc., Amsterdam, converting room corn clippings into mattress fillings, fillings, paper, $10,000; F. Burtch, H. and C. L. Howard, Fort Hunter.

New York Butchers' Supply Co., Inc., butchers' equipment, $5,000; A. G. and J. A. Beaupre, R. W. Newburger, 693 West 140th St.

Bronx Commercial Buildings Corpn., Bronx, realty, $5,000; J. Keller, L. Jaffe, M. North, 908 East 163d St.

Phil S. Gill, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; G. Gill, H. Weiss, S. Berger, 39 West 32d St.

W. S. A. Building and Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction, repairing, $2,000; J. C. Rosenthal, N. Wood, W. S. Auld, 1,407 Jennings Av., Bronx.

Albert Romelke & Co., Inc., Queens, library, information, reportorial bureau, advertising, $12,000; E. J. Sloss, F. T. Howard, A. Romelke, 913 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

The Bel Nord Waist Co., Inc., ladies' ready-to-wear garments, $10,000; S. August, G. M. Levy, H. Cohen, 897 Eagle Av., Bronx.

Waco Shoe Co., Inc., $8,000; M. and A. Wolfson, M. Kolchinsky, 1,104 1st Av.

Ideal Silk Mills, Inc., $6,000; S. Gross, P. Lessler, L. Furtz, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

The Cast Stone Products Co., Inc., realty, contracting, masonry, concrete work, monuments, architects, landscape gardening; $6,000; F. M. Farley, J. Hoopey, A. Griffin, North Broadway, Yonkers.

Hallenic Progressive Co., Inc., restaurants, hotels, cafes, $8,000; A. Sarris, B. Canatsina, A. Gontas, 499 6th Av.

Symphonola Co., Inc., talking machines, phonographs, musical instruments, household novelties, $5,000; J. W. Nutt, S. W. Case, E. H. Gammans, Jr., 354 Clinton St., B'klyn.

The Martine Lunch Co., Inc., restaurants, cafes, $5,000; S. Matthias, D. Price, S. Gordon, 2,157 Mapes Av., Bronx.

Standard Brass and Aluminum Foundry Co., Syracuse, foundry machine shop, $600,000; C. Schoeneck, P. Sullivan, I. V. Warnie, 424 South Beach St., Syracuse.

Tenth Street Baths, Inc., baths, $5,000; A. J. Beller, A. and J. Schmall, 233 West 115th St.

Boris, Bieley & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, merchandise, acids, ammunition, antiques, apparel, $5,000; M. Gold, P. and L. S. Bieley, 624 East 168th St.

Weidrite" Co., Inc., Long Island City, machinery, appliances, supplies for cutting, welding, fusing iron, steel, brass, $5,000; T. Harbach, M. B. and F. S. Wright, 662 Sloathoff St., Richmond Hill.

The Palace Auto and Motor Cycle Supply Co., Inc., $2,000; A. G. and C. Emerson, 211 West 101st St.

Middle Village Lyceum, Inc., Queens, realty, $5,000; H. Larisch, M. Pitt, S. Lederman, 96 Pulaski St., Middle Village.

Weinbaum-Rosenberg, Inc., commission, selling agents, clothing, haberdashery, shoes, $5,000; H. Rosenberg, A. and L. Weinbaum, 447 Fort Washington Av.

Schuyler Hardware and Plumbing Co., Inc., contracting, engineering, fireproofing materials, plumbers, furniture, carpets, plumbers' supplies, $5,000; J. Indiel, J. Fath, C. P. Jimmerson, 428 East 58th St.

Authorizations—Aladdin Products Co., East Orange, N. J., manufacturing gum, confectionery, food products, $250,000; Representative, E. Caldwell, 503 Fifth Av., New York.

Kalb Perry Corpn., Elizabeth, N. J., chemical engineering, construction, chemical plants, $15,000. Representative, R. S. Perry, 37 Union Square, New York.

Capital Increases—R. E. Taylor Corpn., New York, from $100,000 to $250,000; Stanley Art Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan, from $5,000 to $25,000; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., consolidated, Manhattan, $500,000 to $1,500,000; Charles Hegeman Co., Inc., Manhattan, $70,000 to $100,000; Clayville Knitting Co., Clayville, $600,000 to $900,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Brane's Mixed Feed Co., Manhattan; Fuller-Burr Co., Manhattan; Holstein Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Bronx; M. L. Weiss Co., Inc., Manhattan; The Ecma Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—Charters filed:

Federal Truck Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in automobile parts and to establish service stations, $10,000; Joseph Wadsworth, Paterson; Frederick T. MacRae and George H. Ludlum, Newark.

Jersey Trading Co., Newark, storage, warehous

LEAGUE WOULD VOID SUBWAY CONTRACTS

Amos Pinchot and Frederic C. Howe Head New Municipal Ownership Body.

TO INCREASE LAND TAX

Frederic W. Hinrichs Says "Recapture the Subways!" Will Be Cry in Campaign of 1917.

The Society to Recapture the Subway, which was organized a few weeks ago, met at the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street, yesterday and changed its title to "The League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City." The men who organized the league are John J. Hopper, Peter Aitken, J. P. Coughlin, Jonah J. Goldstein, H. H. Klein, Benjamin C. Marsh, William Spinney, and August Weymann. The officers are:

Honorary President—Amos Pinchot; honorary Vice Presidents—Frederic W. Hinrichs, Frederic R. Seeman, the Rev. J. Howard Melish, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Justice John Ford, and C. Augustus Haviland.

President—Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration; Vice Presidents—Alfred J. Boulton, Judge John F. Hylan of Kings County Court, John J. Hopper, Register Edward Polak of the Bronx, Frank Moss, and Coroner Timothy Healy; Secretary—Cornelius M. Sheenan; Treasurer—Charles H. Ingersoll; Executive Secretary—Benjamin C. Marsh; Executive Committee—Frederic C. Leubuscher, Edward O. Perry, William Spinney, Jonah J. Goldstein, J. P. Coughlin, Peter Aitken, Dr. James P. Warbasse, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, James E. Finnigan, August Weymann, August Hoebermann, Henry H. Klein, and Peter J. Brady.

After much discussion, the league agreed upon a constitution and adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate what can be done legally to recapture the subways, and then to call on the Mayor and personally ask that, through the Corporation Counsel, the law be invoked to give the subways back to the city. Frederic W. Hinrichs, who presided, said in reply to a protest by Frederic C. Leubuscher against the changing of the name, that the league would raise its slogan in the city election of 1917.

There was a long argument over the retention of this article in the constitutions. The question arose whether financing municipal ownership through the taxation of land values."

Peter Aitken said the public should be allowed to ride free on the subways and the operating expenses should come from the revenue obtained because of the increased value of real estate. This opened up the single tax discussion. H. H. Klein of the Bronx said this was no time to talk of land taxation, with prices going down every day. Mr. Hinrichs opposed the article.

"We are laying the foundation of a municipal campaign," he said, "and now if we confine ourselves to one method of raising money we will be classed at once as a single tax organization. I believe that we can convince the country that it is no longer an unsafe proposition for the city to operate transportation facilities, so I do not think we must not be classed as an offshoot of a single tax organization. If we do we will be just as strong as that organization is, and no stronger."

The single tax method of financing was allowed to stand.

In discussing whether it were not possible to break the dual subway contracts Mr. Leubuscher said the test already decided by the Court of Appeals was a "frame up" in which the lawyers who went ostensibly to break the contract were paid their fees by those who held those same contracts. Immigration Commissioner Howe told of the spread of the municipal ownership idea before the meeting adjourned.

The purposes of the league are not only to "recapture the subways" but to obtain reductions in the fares, to obtain legislation "to terminate present perpetual franchises," and to prevent future partnerships between the City of New York and public utilities corporations.

CALLS VENNER MOVE SILLY.

N. Y. Central Railroad Lawyer So Describes Bill of Costs Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8.—Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court at White Plains today heard arguments on the motion of Alexander Lyman, chief counsel for the New York Central Railroad Lines, for an extra allowance and a full bill of costs in favor of the Directors in the suit of Clarence Venner against the corporation.

Venner sought to set aside the consolidation of the New York Central & Lake Shore as a monopoly, and Justice Morschauser dismissed the suit. Counsel for Venner served an order to show cause on the railroad company's attorney, directing that a bill of particulars be submitted, showing all the expenses accrued on the trial. Mr. Lyman opposed the granting of the order as "silly."

He said that the value of the services of the attorneys for the nine Directors alone was $45,000. Counsel for J. P. Morgan, the Equitable Life, and other large holders of the consolidated bonds also asked for special allowance.

When Venner brought his suit he had to put up a $50,000 surety bond to cover the costs of the trial.

CURB EDITOR INDICTED.

Attempted Extortion and Criminal Libel Charged to Burton.

John R. Burton, editor of The New York Curb, a Wall Street publication, was arraigned before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday on an indictment charging him with attempted extortion and criminal libel. His business manager, Guy A. Loomis, was also indicted on a charge of criminal libel. Both men pleaded not guilty. Burton was released in $3,000 bail and Loomis in $1,000 bail.

The complainant was George Foster of the brokerage firm of Foster & Wattenberg and Louis A. Friedman, President of the Rochester Mines Company of Lovelock, Nev. According to the indictment, Friedman came to New York last February and arranged with Foster to put some of the Rochester mine stock on the market. He then had a conference with Burton with reference to the publication of some favorable information concerning the stock. Burton, according to the indictment, agreed to this upon the payment of $5,000. The mine operator refused to pay the price.

Several days later, it is alleged, The New York Curb published an article attacking the Rochester Mines Company stock and the broker who was handling it.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of H. M. Voorhees & Brother, Trenton, N. J., is now being represented in this market by the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue.

It was stated recently in THE TIMES that the price of the Fall, 1916, color card of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., was $1.50. This was an error, as the card sells at $1. For a new edition of the standard card, however, $1.50 will be charged.

Perry J. Stevenson, local commercial agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will address the Good and Welfare Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade at a meeting to be held at the board rooms tomorrow at 2:30. He will take foreign commerce as his topic and will outline a plan bringing American jewelry to the attention of buyers in other countries.

STOVEMAKERS' MEETING.

They Are to Consider a Number of Trade Propositions.

Stove manufacturers of the country began gathering yesterday at the Hotel Astor for the forty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers, which begins its sessions tomorrow. Yesterday was devoted to meetings of organizations subsidiary to the parent association, those in session yesterday being the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the Western Association of Stove Manufacturers.

The defense association considered the relation of the industry to labor demands, and would, it was stated, file a report on the subject at tomorrow's national convention. According to a member, strikes had not interfered with the conduct of business to any extent the last year, but it was understood the defense association gave consideration to demands of workers for increased compensation.

Yesterday's meeting of the Western stove people was the quarterly meeting, and was described as taking up routine matters only. The National Association's convention starting tomorrow is expected to extend through Thursday, and possibly take up some of the day on Friday. A large number of topics of trade interest are scheduled for discussion.

P. W. Elliott, Secretary of the association, yesterday said that there had been an improvement in business in the last nine months, so that at the present time the condition of the stove trade could be described as very good. It was stated that the subject of extending the foreign business of the stove manufacturers would be given attention at the sessions of the national organization. Export trade in American-made stoves and adjuncts now amounts to only about $1,500,000 annually, but sales abroad, it is believed, can be much increased. The convention may take some action looking to the formation of an organization to co-operate in foreign trade along the lines suggested by the Federal Trade Commission, and now awaiting action by Congress.

Committee meetings will be held at the Astor today, and tomorrow morning Lewis Moore, Joliet, Ill., President of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers, will call the convention to order. The other officers of the association include Vice Presidents Fred Will, Rochester, and Lee W. Van Cleave; Treasurer Charles F. Mertz, Rochester, and Secretary P. W. Elliott, Boston.

LINER AGAIN IS IN SERVICE.

Empress of Asia Brings Notables After Duty with Admiralty.

MONTREAL, May 8.—Word has been received here that the steamer Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific fleet has completed her first trip from Hong Kong to Vancouver, after having been thoroughly renovated by the British Admiralty. The vessel arrived Saturday afternoon with 303 first class passengers, including Newton W. Gilbert, Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Gilbert is on his way to Washington as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the American Legation at Tokio, and Mrs. Wheeler, are also passengers, whose name plume is Hallie Erminie Rives, and W. S. Willoughby, former legal adviser to Yuan Shih-kai, were also passengers en route for Washington.

When the big liner was taken over by the Admiralty the magnificent saloons and staterooms were transformed into coal bunkers and she played an important part in the patrol service on the Pacific.

HONEST DOG GETS REWARD.

New Collar for Terrier That Found Woman's Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 8.—"Bill," a bull terrier four months old, owned by Miss Loretta Cody, daughter of Police Lieutenant Frank Cody of New Rochelle, is developing into a valuable dog. Last week he began to bring home old shoes and cans from rubbish heaps. Saturday he brought a bag of rolls and yesterday he came home spattered with milk, having tried to bring a bottle of milk, and spilled it.

Today "Bill" carried home a lady's handbag containing $12.80, some visiting cards, and an automobile veil. The cards were those of Mrs. Stephen W. Huntington, wife of the Vice President of the City Council of New Rochelle. When the property was returned to her Mrs. Huntington said she had dropped it out of her automobile on Drake Avenue. She bought "Bill" a new collar as a reward for his honesty.

Stuart H. Moore Left $933,437.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 8.—An inheritance tax of $14,647.85 has been levied against the estate of Stuart H. Moore, formerly of Brooklyn, who died at his Winter home in Pasadena, Cal., in 1915. Mr. Moore was the founder of The Ladies' World. The gross estate was fixed at $933,437.87, and the net estate at $868,943.38. In the personal estate was included 43,000 shares of McClure Publications, Inc., valued at $217,000, according to the schedule. The bulk of the estate goes to the widow, Myra D. Moore; Arthur S. Moore, a son, of Garden City; Elliott D. Moore, of 30 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, a son; Douglas S. Moore, of Cutchogue, a son, and Mrs. Dorothy Miller of Buffalo, a daughter.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	80	85
Adirondack Electric Power.....	25	27
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	146	150
*American Light & Electric pf....	51	52
American Light & Traction.....	373	378
American Light & Traction pf....	111	†113½
American Power & Light.....	64	66
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	53	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.....	55	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	29	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Cities Service	188	190
Cities Service pf.....	83½	85
Colorado Power	23½	26½
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt..	63½	65½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers' Power Co. 1929.....	104½	105¼
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	85	88
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	190	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	90	95
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	88½	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power...	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	60½	61½
Northern States Power pf.....	96½	97½
Ozark Power & Water.....	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	59¼	59½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	91½	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	72	75
Southern California Edison.....	88½	90½
Southern California Edison pf....	103	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	12	12½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	37	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	11	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power....	32	35
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	60	70
United Light & Railways.....	52	54
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	76	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.....	60½	61½

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May. 8.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	May 6, 1916.	Week's Change. Decrease.
Circulation	$6,360,000	*$7,000
Loans, disc'ts, and inv.	416,119,000	*484,000
Ind. dep., includ. U. S.	335,620,000	6,963,000
Due to banks.....	145,145,000	*3,101,000
Time deposits.....	29,995,000	*151,000
Exchange clearances....	21,668,000	*4,307,000
Due from banks.....	40,260,000	476,000
Cash reserves.....	25,100,000	244,000
Reserve in F. R. Bank..	16,715,000	143,000
Res. with other banks..	62,664,000	11,175,000
Reserve excess.....	1,791,000	493,000
New York excess.....	43,239,000	11,680,000
Excess with F. R. Bk..	1,175,000	307,000
Total excess.....	46,205,000	12,480,000

*Increase.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', children's; jobber placing Fall orders all week. Call with samples, 141 West 28th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Fall; will look at all week. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at pile fabric coats. Room 901, 18 West 27th.

COATS, SKIRTS, DRESSES.—Jobs for cash. 114 East 28th, Room 503. Mad. Sq. 1421.

COATS, SUITS.—Palm Beach; jobber placing orders. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

PLUSH.—Will buy plush for cash. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

SILK WAISTS AND DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at silk waists and dresses on Wednesday and cotton and novelty waists and dresses on Thursday for their Fall Catalog at their New York office, 49 East 21st St., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Do not submit samples unless you own or control large quantities of materials.

SILVERBLOOM.—Can use 200 pieces green and rose striped silverbloom. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

SUITS and Coats; jobber looking at; popular price. 7th floor, 37 W. 19th St.

WASH DRESSES, Waists, Corset Covers, and Girls' Dresses wanted for cash. J. Kaplan, 110 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 591 Broadway.

COATS. — Ladies', misses', children's; season's newest styles; taffetas, wool poplins, velour, checks, silks, poplins; ready for immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS.—Several thousand coats; poplins, gabardine, whipcord, checks, velour, chinchilla, Water fall corduroys, at very low prices. Call Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Job, 150 Spring Coats to close at $2.25. Jos. Freed & Co., 222 Green St.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out at a price. Bijou Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 suits sold anywhere up to $16.50, to close out at $5. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 126 University Place.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will close out at low prices. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

COATS and Suits to close out, $2.50 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Have 600 coats and 150 suits to close out; better grade. Louis Baumann & Co., 168 Madison Av.

COATS, SUITS, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jersey Silk Sport Dresses, clever styles, exceptionally cheap. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. Telephone 3847 Stuy.

DRESSES.—New goods; retiring furrier. Daniels, 226 West 82d St.

FURS.—Popular-priced Summer furs for immediate delivery. A. Reichbart & Son, 148 West 24th St.

JAP SILK—35 pieces best quality 5½ mummy at 47½c.; 3 per cent. cash. J. R., 391 Times Downtown.

LINENS for sale; 10,000 yards French linen, 45 inches. Telephone Greeley 3072.

SATIN DE LUXE.—Blacks and all colors; immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 9265.

SATIN MERVEILLEUX, in both evening and street shades. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; Greeley 3066. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported O white, 150 great gross, $8.25. J 112 Times.

SPRING SUITS.—300 to close out cheap. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS.—300 men's; some staple pure worsted; others pinchback fancy cassimeres; silk sleeves; bargain. Machlin Bros., 12 East 14th St. 1661—Stuyvesant.

SUITS, 350 cloth and taffeta; closing out at greatly reduced prices; newest styles. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs on suits at a great sacrifice; taffetas, gabardines, poplins, and checks. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS, white braid trimmed; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Job 150 taffeta and cloth of the better kind. Leavy & Reiff, 28 West 25th St.

SUITS.—100 cloth and taffeta, well made, to close out at a price. A. Margules, 20 West 19th.

SUITS.—150 taffeta suits to close out for a price. Miller & Karduner, 37 W. 28th St.

SUITS.—Taffeta and Palm Beach; immediate delivery. S. Abramovitz, 24 East 21st St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close cheap to quick buyer. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SUITS and Coats; serges, poplins, checks, and white chinchillas, to close out. J. Zimmerman & Sons, 40 West 22d.

SUITS and Coats; better grade to close out. Alper & Schultz, 140 W. 22d Street.

SUITS and Coats, job, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

WAISTS, crepe; excellent values; $24; immediate delivery. Anekstein-Lederer, 148 West 24th. $9 cotton novelties in stock.

WASH DRESSES for immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

WOOLENS.—Job lot of woolens for men's suitings for sale; need cash; call today; 258 East 165th, Bronx. M. Sigler.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AGENCY MAN wanted, first class, for Newark; must possess pep and hustle; salary and commission. Apply Columbia Mercantile Agency, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN traveling California wants line ladies' waists, $18.00 up; commission. Y 228 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, manager, pattern maker, ladies' waists, wants position. E. P., 104 East 14th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Even the "Near Staples" Bought.

It turns out that the clothiers have not only provided themselves with the staple piece goods for the next Spring manufacturing season, but, in many cases, have also bought everything in the nature of a staple, "near staples," as one piece goods buyer described them. The delivery question has become so troublesome that the clothing manufacturers seem intent upon avoiding this difficulty in the late Fall, when the Spring season begins. According to well posted men in the woolen market, the clothiers have driven some good bargains in their Spring purchases.

Wood Fibre Hats Received Well.

Although they have been on the market for a comparatively short time, quite a large sale is reported for Italian wood fibre hats. They present a neat appearance and have proved even more durable than the makers had hoped. Hats of this variety are shipped from Italy in blocked form and are trimmed and finished for the market here. The wood fibre is braided and then reinforced with stitching. The hats can be cleaned without harmful results. Only a few of them were sold last year, but they have made quite a name for themselves and a very respectable business is now being done in them. Retailers have been able to get more than their usual profits on this variety of hat. An instance is given of one merchant selling these hats at $1 apiece, although they wholesale at $18 a dozen.

Gray Goods Without Feature.

There is not much of interest to report about the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday, due principally to the unwillingness of the mills to meet the views of the buyers. The inquiry for merchandise was good enough, from all accounts, but the firm position of the mills kept sales at low levels. This was just as true of sateens and twills, which were active in the closing days of last week, as it was of printcloths, sheetings, and drills. None of the sales told of was worthy of record. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	*5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	*5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	*5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....	*4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	*5c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s....	3⅞c

*Asked.

Burlap Demand Still Light.

There has been no marked turn for the better in the demand for burlaps in the local market, and prices are slowly, but steadily, declining. This is truer as to the more staple widths and weights than the odd ones, which are scarce and quite strong when compared with "regular" goods. Lightweight burlaps in the 36 and 45 inch widths especially come into the class that is scarce. Forty-inch goods continue more or less nominal in price, 8-ounce being quoted yesterday at 7 cents, while 10½-ounce burlaps were held at 8.90 to 9 cents. All of these prices, it is believed, could be shaded by a good buyer. There is now little trouble experienced in getting shipments from Dundee, and reports from there say that the mills are again running smoothly.

Clothing Demand Is Normal.

While there are some sections of the country that are turning in a better than average volume of Fall clothing orders, the general demand is just a little bit above normal. The main difficulty at present seems to be in the delivery of merchandise. With the labor troubles and dye shortage responsible for the mills holding up deliveries, the delay is extending right along the line. Retailers are described as using a little more caution than they have been. Large stocks are the rule, and some of the retail centres are suffering from past speculations. In time the clothiers hope to see the situation cleared up and merchants display more eagerness for goods.

Duties on Glass Signs.

The Treasury Department notified customs officials yesterday that the Government would not accept as final a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification under the present tariff of glass signs. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. under the provisions of Paragraph 84, reading "articles of every description composed wholly or in chief value of glass, ornamented or decorated in any manner, or cut, or ground." The board upset this classification, and held that the importers were within their rights under the law in bringing in the merchandise at seven-eighths of one cent per pound under Paragraph 83 specifying "unpolished, cylinder, or crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 150 square inches." Pending a final settlement of the issue by the court, the Custom House authorities were ordered to assess the higher duty.

Not Much Change in Corsets.

From present indications there will not be a great deal of change in corset styles for the Fall season. The fashion makers apparently are going to stick to "bouffant" styles in outer garments, which will require little change in the lines of the fashionable corset. As a result, the flat back and slightly-rounded hip, the fairly high bust and fairly long skirt, and the slightly curved-in waistline are all expected to be repeated. One of the new Fall things, however, will be prices. Under the influence of the higher cost of steel, brass, rubber, cloth and other "ingredients," manufacturing costs have advanced to a point that has made higher selling prices imperative. The cheaper lines have already been advanced, grades formerly retailing at $1 in many cases having been moved up so that they must now be sold over the counter for $1.25. The better grades are expected to show proportionate advances when the Fall lines are opened generally.

Testing the Calibre of Buyers.

Some of the big retail store owners, said a representative manufacturer yesterday, are beginning to have a very good idea of the calibre of men they employ as buyers. "The $20 and $25 a week bueyrs," he said, "have demonstrated the fact that they are $20 and $25 a week men. They have bought four and five times the amount of stock that the store can find a ready outlet for, with the idea that additional profits were to be made by early and heavy purchases. When these large stock accumulations have been cleared out, and costs and profits figured out, the stores will probably find themselves behind those who bought only their usual needs. The small and low-priced buyers have acted as usual like a flock of sheep, and the real big calibred men have used their own judgment."

Brassieres Are Selling Well.

The coming of warmer weather and sheerer waists has done a good deal toward stimulating the demand for brassieres at retail, especially the "dressier" types. The effect of this has been to increase the sale of these goods at wholesale and to put what may be the finishing touches to one of the best seasons that trade as a whole has had for a long time. Several new models in these goods have been put out for various kinds of outdoor wear, more especially designed for the women who go in for athletics. Brassieres with short sleeves containing shields have sold better since the warmer weather has come, and there is also a better demand reported for bust-reducing styles. Prices are being advanced in some instances, where the cost of materials has made it necessary, but for the most part it is said that the manufacturers are trying to keep prices as low as possible and to give buyers the best values they can.

Stenciled Hats Are Active.

One of the features of the retail millinery trade at the present time is the demand for shapes with hand-painted or stenciled designs on them in place of flower or other garnitures. Many of these designs are of a floral nature, while others are more or less patterned after conventionalized borders, &c. Others show border and bird effects embroidered in vari-colored heavy yarns. The great bulk of these effects is shown in shapes of the sailor type, the call for small, close-fitting hats not being as good as it was. There are some merchants, both wholesale and retail, who look on painted and embroidered hat designs with little favor because of the effect they have on sales of what might be called legitimate trimmings, and these men look on the vogue for them as a fad that cannot pass too quickly. Other types of hats that are good are of the sailor variety with narrow bands of ostrich around the outer edge of the brims. All-straw shapes and shapes with straw crowns and maline brims are among these models.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

M. COHEN & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max, George, and Benjamin Cohen, composing the firm of M. Cohen & Sons, manufacturers of men's clothing at 119 Bleecker Street. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $4,000. An assignment was made on Saturday.

ETHEL LLOYD PATTERSON, a writer, of 151 East Forty-fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,426 and no available assets.

MAURICE HERTZBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maurice Hertzberg, manufacturer of baby carriages and go-carts at 2,202 Third Avenue and 984 Westchester Avenue. Liabilities are $3,700 and assets $1,500.

LOUIS M. REINACH, bookkeeper of 535 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,245 and no assets.

ISRAEL MILKER, peddler, of 366 Cherry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,323 and no assets.

ISIDORE WIENER, cigarmaker of 145 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,045 and no assets.

EUGENE F. LAMBERT.—Judge Mayer has appointed Leon Lauterstein receiver for Eugene F. Lambert, doing business as the Leader Importation Company, cloaks, at 247 West Fourteenth Street, bond $1,000. Liabilities $14,000 and assets $3,560.

ELIAS STARR.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Elias Starr, manufacturer of coverts at 670 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

ISIDOR GELLER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Isidor Geller, manufacturer of dresses at 28 West Sixteenth Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and balance in notes.

JOSEPH H. MAHER, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Joseph H. Maher, Inc., wholesale meat and poultry at 230 East 110th Street, and at Middletown, Conn., with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.

A. & L. METZGER, importers of embroideries, laces, and white goods at 220 West Nineteenth Street, with a factory at Lanquass St. Fiden, Switzerland, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $214,222, of which $90,745 is secured, and assets of $170,859.

SHAW & JACOBSON, composed of Herman Shaw and Samuel Jacobson, cloak manufacturers at 25 West Fifteenth Street, have made an assignment to George Frankenthaler.

LA MARNE, Inc., dealer in millinery on Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Robert Sonnborn. It was incorporated on Nov. 23, 1915, with capital stock of $10,000. Jules Bash, Jr., is President and A. C. Nathan Secretary.

BEN TEICHHOLTZ, dealer in baby carriages, trunks, and suitcases at 36 and 50 Avenue A, has made an assignment to Louis B. Cohen.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

EDWARD R. FLYNN, saloon keeper, of 216 Bedford Park Boulevard; liabilities, $117,468.

JAMES R. KEANE, furniture dealer, of 1,351 Third Avenue; liabilities, $102,883.

AUGUST WOLLENHAUPT, JR., cafe, 532 and 534 Broadway; liabilities, $20,461.

GUS SCOURBY, confectioner, 12 East Fourteenth Street; liabilities, $18,486.

LEWIS J. MORTON, theatrical producer, Broadway, near Forty-fifth Street; liabilities, $11,440.

SHAPIRO & SHULMAN, wholesale hats and caps, 35 Bond Street; liabilities, $10,086.

ALEX SCHMIDT, 899 Tremont Avenue, formerly of Shoreham Hotel at Clason Point; liabilities, $8,190.

NELSON E. BARTON, 611 West 156th Street; liabilities, $13,023.

ALICE M. HOLLAND, White Plains.

CHARLES E. TOMPKINS, general store, Chappaqua.

WALTER T. HALIDAY, clerk, 861 Broadway.

DEIR BREITHART, installment dealer, 1,350 Washington Av.

IDA WERSBA, 463 West 141st Street.

MAX KRAKOWER, salesman, 56 Eldridge Street.

ABRAHAM SPIRER, clothing cutter, 1,321 Franklin Av.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court today against the Brodesser Manufacturing Company. The petitioning creditors were the Wisconsin Wire Company, Western Iron Stores Company, and the Shadebold & Boyd Company. No amounts were specified, but the total liabilities are said to be $50,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bindel, Baruch, Samuel Nagler, Treunat Bindel, and Fannie Nagler—Steinhardt Bros. Co. $326.94
Burke, James J., adm.—N. Y. Savings Bank 9,298.30
Bradley Contracting Co.—E. Schwab.. 1,130.88
Barilla, John—Merritt Elliott Co., Inc.. 680.17
Barber, John—M. Green..... 144.91
Bates, Alexander C.—De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Co..... 904.19
Bingham, James B.—P. Gotthold et al.. 1,040.76
Berchman, Harris, and Morris Jacobs—S. Bleicher 1,238.44
Caggiano, Tony V., and Charles Margerse—J. B. Sacco..... 6,170.53
Courabas, Nicholas—A. Coumaris et al.. 235.46
Clef Club of the City of N. Y., Inc.—D. Johnson 961.41
Cocla, Simone—J. S. Cottitta..... 1,059.91
Same—A. Cottitta 274.91
Dande, Edmund F. B.—Greeley Square Hotel Co. 380.41
Downing, Mary H.—David Mackey, Jr., Co. 215.16
Ellis, Edmund L.—F. R. Richmond.... 189.70
English, John L.—H. Dazian..... 112.00
Fotton, Elizabeth M.—S. Van Sicklen et al. 690.25
Finkelstein, Joseph K.—Sonn Bros. Co.. 311.11
Friedberg, Maurice—S. Reuben..... 672.82
Fine, Herman—L. Tanzer..... 140.53
Gross, Herman—Model Dairy Co., Inc.. 830.23
Green, James E.—Spear & Co..... 202.52
Gilbert, Mark L., and Benjamin W. Morse—G. Ulrich & Co..... 1,042.41
Geissenheimer, Chas. B.—W. McIlwraith 763.51
Harris, Alexander A.—Hotel Astor, Inc.. 107.70
Horwitz, Ernest M.—Ellis Monroe..... 100.00
Hohenthal, Henry—Burns Bros..... 105.71
Housman, Frederick—J. A. Hoagland.. 109.21
Harton Co. and Ismena J. Harwood—G. R. Ramsey et al. 226.78
Hequembourg, Chas. G.—Shackelton, Inc. 128.56
Haight, Allen T.—H. D. Reasoner.... 11,449.26
Horrix and Bonent Co.—Simplone..... 300.00
H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Harry C. Jackson, and Gustav Ernst—Pierson Co., Inc. 531.80
John A. Fellows Realty Corp.—H. Carpenter 376.32
Karp, Harry—S. Goldman & Brother.. 416.10
Karp, Benjamin—E. B. Holmes et al.. 112.51
Kramer, Ignatz—A. Cohen et al..... 105.93
Kalish, Philip J.—D. Jones..... 343.02
Klein, Samuel—Merchants Rubber Co.. 418.29
Lyric Photo Play Co.—S. Wallerstein et al. 1,024.65
Loew, Siegfried—A. L. Auerbach et al.. 141.22
Lebenheim, Aaron J., trustee—M. C. Reynolds 3,453.80
Lynch, James J.—T. Reilly..... 268.51
Lillie, Cameron R., by guardian—H. C. Stowe Construction Co., costs..... 107.70
Mellish, Fuller—D. Hines..... 311.40
Markowitz, Robert—A. M. Bollerman.. 209.58
M. & M. Hart, Inc.—N. Pfizer, costs.. 115.43
Malhoon, Louis and Tony—J. R. Gold et al. 369.22
No. 501 West 113th Street, Inc.—H. D. Greenwald et al. 5,230.91
Oppenheim, William—J. M. Leddy.... 180.89
Picco, Millo—J. K. Duryea..... 125.99
Rich, Alfred—Lord & Taylor..... 585.92
Palumamone, John—The Lodge Co.... 171.34
Pratt, Henry T.—B. J. Conroy..... 265.12
Pfizer, Charles—H. Creed..... 192.56
Rains, Samuel C.—R. C. Turnbull et al. 553.90
Rapp, Barnard—M. Feldberg..... 225.09
Schrenkeisen, Martin, Jr.—G. W. Sutton 420.72
Schwartz, David S.—Peerless Creamery & Dairy Equipment Co. 201.21
Stavridis, Peter—P. Damilatis..... 158.21
Suffern & Son—L. Warfield..... 108.94
Selvage, Watson—H. R. Gummery, Jr.. 224.54
Sutton, Effingham B.—J. Meier..... 114.58
Schossberger, Arthur J.—Blumenthal & Bickart, Inc. 140.58
Semler, Annie — Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 109.75
Whitney, Fred C.—M. L. Haiff..... 1,051.41
Wager, Alexander—M. Levin..... 1,055.91
Wood, J. Henry—Babson's Statistical Organization 345.56
Wetsall, Walter W., and Robert M. Moore—Liberty Nassau Building Co.. 275.48
Windsor Land and Improvement Co., Martin, Joseph and Isidor Rosenbeck—Cities Improvement Co. 800.51
Weinbaum, Alex—Kraft Mfg. Co..... 618.01
Dugundji Tobacco Corp.—City of N. Y. 486.56
Stolight Co. of America—same..... 316.46
First American Grocery Assn.—same.. 2,360.25
Fox, Steifel & Co.—same..... 220.07
Franco-American Ferment Co.—same.. 2,360

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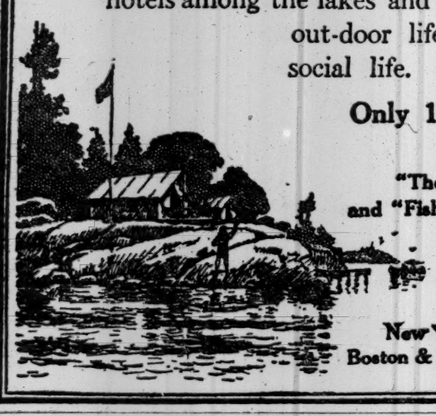

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RIVERSIDE PLANS MISSTATED, THEY SAY

West End Association Members Contend That They Are Generally Misleading.

WOULD DAMAGE THE PARK

Tell Estimate Board They Fail to Provide for Pictured Improvements and Favor N. Y. Central.

Continuing its hearing on the west side improvement and relocation of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, the Board of Estimate yesterday heard many objections to the proposed plan from representatives of the West End Association who argued that the beauty of Riverside Park was in danger of being hopelessly mared. John C. Coleman, President of the Association, read a report prepared by Charles Downing Lay, a landscape architect, condemning the plans. Charles L. Craig, chairman of the association committee, charged the Port and Terminal Committee with misstatements in its official report.

Mr. Coleman said that his association in opposing the plans was thinking of the whole city, as Riverside Park was a pleasure ground for all citizens alike. Mr. Lay's report stated that it had been hoped that the railroad might be hidden so that the park would be unbroken from the Drive to the bulkhead line of the river, but he did not think this would be accomplished under the proposed plans.

"The plans provide for a covering of earth over the deck never more than three feet deep which, in a width of 100 feet, allows for insignificant changes in the surface so that this park, which is now so varied and so delightful in its sloping lawns and knolls, will have run through it a broad terace 100 feet wide, practically level and badly fitted to the existing topography. This stiff terrace must always be a blemish in such a picturesque park and it is a matter of grave doubt whether large trees can be grown there. No matter how skilfully it is planted, it will be impossible to hide the terrace."

Question of Funds.

The report contended that the playgrounds should be at a lower level, near the water and not near the houses on the upper level. The architect showed that the work as planned would probably cost $572,000, and for this there was available only $300,000 to be paid to the city by the railroad company.

"I do not feel that the Port and Terminal Committee has given the question any study whatever from the park point of view," the architect said, "and I am of the opinion that a thorough study should be made by park experts before the plan is finally adopted, so that we can be sure that the best thing is being done."

Mr. Craig said that the report of the Port and Terminal Committee showing the parked surfaces and promenade finished at certain points was inaccurate.

"The fact is," he said, "that where the picture furnished by the committee shows a finished park and promenade ouside of the railroad tracks, the official plans show merely an unfinished sloping off from the tracks without landscaping or surfacing of any kind west of the tracks. More than eighteen acres west of Riverside Park is included in the new right of way. The fact is that approximately 100 feet of the park, three miles in length, extending from Seventy-third Street to 129th Street is cut away, and thousands of trees and shrubs destroyed in order to move the railroad tracks from their present location. The four tracks branch into twenty tracks near Seventy-second Street, covered by a roof on which there is to be six inches of gravel, and a half acres in extent, which is called a playground.

Calls Plans Misleading.

"Statements in the public press that the plans provide for landscaping and finishing of Riverside Park west of the tracks are not true. Not an ounce of soil, not a foot of promenade, not a blade of grass is provided west of the tracks. Between Seventy-second and 129th Streets twelve exhaust and ventilating chambers are provided. The official report contains vague and glittering generalities about the removal of coal pockets and unsightly dumps at Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, but the plans do not require this.

"No reference appears in the report or in any of the stories furnished to the public press of a large stock yard established by the plans, extending 500 feet along the Fifty-ninth Street pier. These stock yards are divided into different levels, so that stock may be driven on an upper level, while pier work and car ferry operation go on below.

"Twelfth Avenue was laid out before the railroad was built and belongs to the city. The railroad has the franchise to lay tracks on it from 141st Street south. The plan provides for transferring this avenue to the railroad in fee. Twelve cross streets are closed and deeded to the railroad. There will be no means of access to the river for three and one-half miles, except at Seventy-ninth Street, Ninety-sixth Street, and the viaduct at West Seventieth Street. Except for these structures the railroad is not required to erect so much as a flight of steps for three and one-half miles."

Mr. Craig said that an actual count showed that 1,857 trees in all would have to be destroyed, and of this number 951 were more than six inches in diameter. He combated the presumption in the committee's report that lands surrendered to the railroad company were valueless.

Miles M. Dawson filed with the board a brief replying to the contentions of Ira Place, in charge of the New York Central's legal department. Mr. Place has stated that in his opinion the legislative bill to have the tracks removed was invalid because of the wording of the short title and the definition of the word "grade." The hearing will be continued this morning.

STOPPANI PRISON SENTENCE

Broker Is Released on Bail Pending an Appeal.

Joseph H. Stoppani, a member of the stock brokerage firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin, who was convicted of grand larceny last Friday, was yesterday sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for not less than two years nor more than four years by Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Brooklyn.

Immediately after sentence had been pronounced, Peter P. Smith, counsel for Stoppani, obtained from Justice Kelby a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction, and Stoppani was released in $5,000 bail pending an appeal in the case. The complainant against Stoppani was John F. Smith, a client of the firm. Smith alleged that $5,000 which he intrusted to the concern for investment was misused, and that he was unable to get the money back.

28 CLERKS FIGHT PAY CUT.

Tell Court City Got Their Acceptances by Duress.

Twenty-eight clerks employed in the office of County Clerk Schneider filed affidavits with the Supreme Court yesterday in an application for the restoration of their salaries to the amounts they received before they were reduced prior to Jan. 1 by the Board of Estimate, on the recommendation of the Board of Standardization.

The petitioners say that their signatures to agreements to accept a cut in their salaries were obtained under duress because it was suggested that if they refused to sign their places would be abolished or they would be removed. They exonerate Mr. Schneider from all blame, and say that he did all he could to keep them at work at their old salaries. Alfred J. Talley is the counsel for the petitioners. The matter will come before Justice Hotchkiss this morning.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to C. O. Squad, for 30 days, 8 A. M. May 9; Patrol. J. Ward, 2, and A. W. Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M. May 10; to training school, from commands indicated, 1 day from 9 A. M. May 9, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M. said date: J. Wenham, 42; F. J. Darcy, 61; D. J. McGowan, 77; P. J. Hand, 145; M. W. Clever, 160; J. Brennan, 275; F. M. Roth, Traffic A; A. L. Nespor, Traffic C; J. Clifford, Traffic E; J. J. Farrell, 43; A. Blumrath, 66; C. Hillmeyer, 81; T. F. McMullen, 150; F. E. Furey, 274; P. Doherty, 276; M. Courtney, Traffic B; H. Patterson, Traffic D; T. J. Leddy, Bridge.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. M. Gill, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. May 9; C. Burkhardt, 29, 1 day, 9 A. M. May 15; A. W. Zucker, 62, 1 day, 8 A. M. May 9; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 68, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. May 9.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. D. J. Killane, 283, 11:30 P. M. Feb. 26 to noon March 1.

Dismissed: Patrol. P. McEvoy, 25, (preferred while attached to 43,) without cause or provocation struck a street car conductor; arrested, charged with disodely conduct, and fined $10.

Fire Department.

Transfers, at 8 A. M., May 9: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Hogencamp, H. & L. 76, to Eng. 55; Fire. 1st gr. C. L. Husson, Eng. 18, to Eng. 11; Fire. 1st gr. S. P. McGuigan, Eng. 18, to Eng. 15; Fire. 4th gr. W. J. Rogers, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 76; Fire. 2d gr. J. D Mayne, Eng. 34, to Eng. 18; Fire. 1st gr. G. J. Craig, Eng. 28, to Eng. 18; Fire. 1st gr. A. D. Soresco, Eng. 30, to Eng. 18.

The following candidate for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, No. 1,402, at 2:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 9, 1916, for medical reexamination: Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Stefring, H. & L. 9.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CANNON ST, 112-4, all; Moses Zimmermann to S. S. V. & W. Amusement Co., Inc., 259 2d St, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Louis Halle, 140 Nassau St. $4,500 and $5,000

THOMPSON ST, 29½-37, w s, 159 ft s of Broome St, 60x100x irregular xSS, a strip on Thompson St, 6 ft 6 in x Broome, 1x60, all; Margaret L. Secor to Vacuum Oil Co. of Rochester, N. Y., 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $11,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

110TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Helen M. E. Sieberg against Salvatore Tartorana et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

18TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Annie L. Demorest against Max Keve et al., amended foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x90; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Threshold Realty Corporation, et al., amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

114TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Paulina Garofale et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

Bronx.

145TH ST, 542 East; Aaron Denenburg et al. against Isidore Horowitz et al., action to declare lien; attorney, W. Koerner.

3D AV, e c corner of 172d St, 50x100.5; City Real Estate Co. against Hella Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

HARROD ST, w s, 200 ft n of Ludlow Av, 100x100; Frances S. Isenberg against Auguste Rheinish et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. I. Werner.

134TH ST, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Berliner & Wolfson.

134TH ST, s s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Berliner & Wolfson.

For Money Advanced to a Large Oriental Rug Firm of London,

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

Will Sell on

Wednesday, May 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.,

at

539 Broadway, N. Y. City, ABOUT 255 VERY FINE

ORIENTAL RUGS

Mostly large sizes, consisting of

SAROOKS, KERMANSHAHS, SERREBENDS, HAMADANS, MESHED, CHINESE CARPETS, HALL RUNNERS, Etc.

INSPECTION TO-DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 9th, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that on Monday, May 15th, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, we, the undersigned, will cause to be sold at public vendue by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at his salesrooms, No. 539 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the following property, to wit:

A certain assignment of retained percentage of $350,000 of Contract Number 65 with Board of Water supply of New York in the hands of the Controller of New York City.

And take further notice that the foregoing sale of the said property will be held by virtue of the terms and provisions contained in a certain promissory note, made by the Pittsburgh Contracting Co., dated New York, January 5th, 1915, for the payment of $350,000 on demand after that date to the Liberty National Bank of New York, and which said note and the said collateral consisting of the said assignment hereinbefore mentioned were thereafter duly assigned to the Pittsburgh Trust Company, which is now the holder and owner thereof.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Low Estate Sells Old Burling Slip Property—$200,000 Heights Investment—Builder Buys Big Dyckman Plot—Private Dwelling Sales—$45,000 Home Purchase at Bronxville.

Several scattering deals from the old downtown section to the Dyckman region contributed to a fairly active day in the realty market yesterday. The downtown deal involved the sale of the old five-story building at 31 to 35 Burling Slip, between South and Front Streets, formerly owned by Abbott A. Low. It was sold by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as trustee for the estate, and was an all-cash transaction. The building covers a frontage of 59.10 by 63.1 on the easterly line. It has been held at $75,000.

Joseph F. Cullman, who has been an active investor in property in that locality, was the buyer, and he will alter the property for renting. He is now reconstructing five buildings at 32 to 38 Burling Slip and 86 South Street, opposite his latest purchase, and is erecting a one-story structure for Cullman brothers at Front and Fletcher Streets.

The Charles F. Noyes Company acted as brokers, as they have in his former deals.

$200,000 Heights Investment.

An apartment house investment representing about $200,000 was closed in the upper Washington Heights section in the sale of the two five-story structures at 630 to 642 West 172d Street, between Broadway and Washington Avenue. They each cover a plot 65.4 by 100, and were sold for the Raymond Construction Company through the firm of F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company. The property was held at $200,000.

Builders Buy Dyckman Plot.

In the Dyckman section the vacant plot 100 by 100, on the east side of Seaman Avenue, 96.8 north of 215th Street, was purchased by the D. Z. Realty company from the Provincial Alliance Company. The owners will improve the plot with new-law flats. John R. and Oscar L. Foley were the brokers.

Greenwich Village Flat in Trade.

The Greenwich Village section furnished a deal in the sale of the recently completed flat at 382 and 384 Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Perry Street, by the Altavista Holding Company, P. Grassi, President. It figured in a trade for two old flats on the south side of Eighty-first Street, east of Park Avenue. The Altavista Company intends to improve the Eighty-first Street site with a nine-story apartment house.

Buys "Abe" Hummel's Former Residence.

The residence formerly occupied by the late "Abe" Hummel, at 53 East Seventy-third Street, 22 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues, was sold by William B. May & Co. for Sophie H. Kaffenburg and Bertha Hummel. The buyer is James Lincoln Ashley, who will alter the premises for occupancy.

Harlem Dwellings Sold.

The nine three-story dwellings at 303 to 319 West 139th Street, inclusive, each on plot 17 by 100, have been sold for the estate of James C. Fargo, by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company. They are assessed at $8,500 each.

The Ossining Bank of Savings has sold to St. Bartholomew's Church, 125 East 127th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling. The property adjoins one of the mission houses of the church. Nichols and Hobbie were the brokers.

An investor has purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 127 West 120th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 100. The sellers purchased the property last week at the auction of the Everard Estate property for $11,100.

Buyers for Tenements.

Mr. Kempnell has purchased for investment from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 417 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.5.

Charles S. Kohler and William Fleming sold for the Ambrose Realty Company the five-story flat, on plot 43.6 by 100, at 706 West 176th Street.

Frederick Brewer has purchased from the Ambrose Realty Company 706 West 176th Street, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 43.6 by 99.11. W. J. Fleming & Co. and C. S. Kohler & Co. were the brokers.

Buys 11th Avenue Leasehold.

The Adams Express Company has purchased the leasehold from the Twenty-fifth Street Realty Company of the block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, 200 by 175. The lease has a long term to run. The property is owned by the Dr. Beixedom estate. The express company leased the property in October, 1915, after alterations had been made for stable and garage purposes, and by the recent deal holds a direct lease from the owners. Leo Hess negotiated the transaction.

A Recent Buyer.

Samuel Beck of the Beck Shoe Company is the buyer of the McKinley Square Theatre property at 1,315 to 1,321 Boston Road in the Bronx, sold last week.

New Yorkers Buy Country Estates.

Crosby Gaige of Manhattan has purchased from Dr. J. E. Russell of Columbia University Glenburnie, his 120-acre estate at Croton on the Hudson. The property was held at $37,500. Nichols & Hobbie were the brokers.

Joseph Conron of Manhattan has bought at Ridgefield, Conn., Mrs. S. E. Carpenter's place, Hillarie, consisting of eighty-seven acres on West Mountain Road. The property has been held at $85,000.

Bronx Sales.

The James McCreery Realty Corporation has purchased the four-story building, occupanying a plot 60 by 97 by irregular on the northeast corner of Westchester Avenue and Tiffany Street. The buyers own the adjoining 100 feet on Westchester Avenue.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Umans and Seide to J. Lurie, a two-family stucco cottage, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the southwesterly side of Forty-sixth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, known as 1,362 Forty-sixth Street.

Charles E. Rickerson sold 206 Lincoln Place, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three and one-half story brownstone dwelling, for a client to Nellie A. L. Ross.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Morris Green Company to a client for investment the three-story single brick store property 8,816 Fifth Avenue on a plot 20 by 100.

I. H. and W. H. Jenney sold to Mrs. Matilda Fitzsimmons 368 and 370 Pompkins Avenue two four-story buildings with stores.

The Alco Building Company has sold the one-family dwelling at 1,914 Sixty-third Street, on plot 24 by 100, near the Twentieth Avenue station of the Sea Beach subway at Mapleton Park to John J. Golding.

$45,000 Bronxville Purchase.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs, property at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, to Harry B. Gordon. It consists of a dwelling, garage and about one acre of ground adjoining the Lawrence Park Country Club. It was held at $45,000.

New Jersey.

The Rowland-Johnson Company sold for the estate of Henry A. Donnellon, 471 feet facing on Erie Railroad between Arlington and Kip Avenues, Clifton, N. J., and for the estate of Francis A. Croft 37½ feet by 108 feet on Arlington Avenue, Clifton, N. J., to square out the Donnellon piece. Both sales were made to the same buyer for factory purposes.

Commercial Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 32 Moore Street to Healey & Callahan; the store at 73 Barclay Street to Samuel Lewis, the building at 28 Moore Street to the Simpson Trucking Company, the store at 114 Centre Street to Mario Carbone, and, in conjunction with William A. White & Sons, the building at 30 Moore Street to George A. Zabriskie.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. have leased the store, basement, and second floor at 120 and 128 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, to J. K. Steifel & Co., laces and embroideries, and the store at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 178th Street to Walter Drey & Co., phonographs.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the New York Life Insurance Company to the John M. Smyth Merchandise Company of Chicago the southerly portion of the eleventh floor at 141 to 147 Fifth Avenue, to be used as a general purchasing office.

George R. Read & Co. leased the parlor floor at 291 Fifth Avenue to the Save New York Committee for permanent headquarters.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased to the Eagle Shoe Company the store at 2,443 Broadway for seven years at a total rental of $22,400, for the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., leased for Brickman Brothers the store at 68 West Forty-fifth Street to John Peterson for a term of years. It will be occupied as a restaurant.

Wertheim & Clear have leased the six-story store and loft building at 258 Grand Street for the Elks-Jack Realties, Inc., to M. Cruminsky & Son, furniture dealers.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building at 172 Cherry Street for George W. Bond, Jr., to Pietro Quinto.

Brooklyn Lots at Auction.

Today in the Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom, 189 Montague Street, Joseph P. Day will sell eighty-one Brooklyn lots belonging to the estate of the late Henry M. Gescheidt on Ocean Parkway, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Avenues, Avenues F and H, and adjacent streets.

Mr. Gescheidt was a New York lawyer, who made provision in his will for a bread line, and named many hospitals and charitable organizations as beneficiaries.

Loans Placed.

The Russell Realty Mortgage Company has placed for clients the following loans: $22,500 for the Devonshire Construction Company, on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and 125th Street; $40,000 for the 72 Park Avenue Incorporation, on 72 Park Avenue; $42,000 for the Rodman Improvement Company, on the southeast corner of Longfellow Avenue and Rodman Place; also $28,000 on Longfellow Avenue, 93 feet south of Rodman Place, and $38,000 for the Congregation Czenstochower, on 8 and 10 Clinton Street.

Westchester Realty Board Meeting.

The first regular meeting of the Westchester County Realty Board will be held today at 3:30 P. M. in the Lecture Room of the Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Reports will be received from the Brokerage Committee, and some important changes in the constitution and bylaws are to be acted upon.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Greene St, 91, w s, 107.2 ft n of Spring St, 17.10x76.3, five-story loft and store building; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Blooma Wilner et al; Alexander & Green, attorneys; Robert F. Wagner, referee; due on judgment, $19,091.56; taxes, &c., $649.84; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 204 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling; Eleanor Le Roy against John H. O'Connell et al; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; Charles M. Russell, referee; due on judgment, $8,889.98; taxes, &c., $294.24; to J. Shey for $6,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

165th St, East, n s, 50.3 ft w of Sheridan Av, 25.4x106.6x25.3x107.8, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Rose A. Gaffney et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Greene St, 146, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x99.6, four-story loft and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against W. C. Althouse et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $17,815.37; taxes, &c, $487.50.

40th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100, two-story building; also 40th St, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x90, one-story building; also 40th St, n s, 525 ft w of 11th Av, 75x82, three-story building; also 40th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 75x80, two-story buildings; all leaseholds; Kerns Commission Co. against David Shannon Co. et al.; Merritt Lane, attorney; due, $36,904.40.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 313 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5, three-story dwelling; P. G. Tighe against Alma Witt et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $14,843.90; taxes, &c., $371.

70th St, 417 East, n s, 300.8 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.4, six-story tenement; Jacob Marx against Jacob Israelson et al.; A. O. Ernst, attorney; due, $32,732.80; taxes, &c, $397.80.

By Samuel Marx.

47th St, 350 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100, four-story tenement; A. R. Henry against Irving Bachrach et al.; J. D. Merriam, attorney; due, $11,947.37; taxes, &c., $347.14.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

Park Av, n w corner of 152d St, 20x75, four-story building, with store; A. R. Smith, as sub-trustee, against B. C. Welch et al.; H. H. Bowman, attorney; due, $7,968.45; taxes, &c., $2,012.60.

AT 3,208

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brokers-Speculators

14 East 50th Street,
near Fifth Avenue.
Size 21 x 100. $80,000. $15,000 cash. Balance 5% five years.
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street.
Telephone 7905 Cortlandt.

PLOT 57x100

Ideally Located in Heart of
Automobile District,
64th St., 25 Ft. West of Broadway.
Will Lease Unreservedly
FOR 99 YEARS.
IMPORTANT operations under way in the immediate vicinity. This plot has a wonderful future. For particulars apply
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway, S. e. cor. 67th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Searching for the Ideal

Perhaps you think your ideal home community does not exist. It may be you have grown tired looking for it. Many have come "just to look" and have remained to live at

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty. Information on request from
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A.M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturdays only); 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:39 P. M., &c. SUNDAY — 8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34, A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

Real Neighbors

Are you acquainted with the people who live on your street? Probably not, if you live in the city. This is one of the pleasures of living in the country —you become acquainted with real neighbors, who sympathize with you in your sorrow and are happy with you in your joys.

The Suburban Towns of

LONG ISLAND

are made up of just such people. It seems a small thing but means much to travel back and forth on the train with good fellows who slap you on the back and make you feel welcome.

LIVE ON LONG ISLAND
and feel that you are somebody.

Country Home
Series No. 6

This Beautiful Property for Sale
OVERLOOKING THE WATER

Situated on a high ridge, overlooking lakes and hills of surrounding country in a magnificent panoramic view for miles. A most modern English type home, with beautiful extensive grounds. House contains: Spacious veranda facing water. Huge living room, with immense fireplace. Dining room with fireplace. There are 10 big rooms, 3 baths, laundry in basement, porte cochere at entrance, parquet floors, running water, electric light. In exclusive locality of fine homes. Golf, country club; large lakes within few minutes' walk of house. Most conveniently situated for commuting. Express service.

Price $7,500. To effect immediate sale.
Easy Terms to Responsible Purchaser.
Full particulars and photographs from
R. F. BARNES, Tel. 1522 Cort., 170 Bway, N. Y.

New Fireproof Buildings

With Every Modern Improvement
Now in Course of Completion
N. W. Cor. of 103d St. & West End Ave.
And
North Cor. of 108th St. & Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

We are offering a number of very desirable furnished and unfurnished apartments in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Adjoining Riverside Drive.
At 615-21 West 136th Street, we have, with telephone service, electric light, hall boy service, very modern and well-kept apartments; to lease, with concessions during summer:
Ground floor, 6 rooms, $42.00. Second floor, 7 rooms, $40.00, to October 1st, and $55.00 thereafter. Second floor, 5 rooms, $36.00. Fourth floor, 4 rooms, furnished, until October, if desired, at a rental of $32.00. Fifth floor, 7 rooms, at $48.00, and 6 rooms at $35.00.

At 129-131 West 90th Street, one third floor, 6-room apartment, $36.00, and one first floor, 6 rooms, $39.00.

As owners we are interested in both the buildings and give to our tenants the best service possible.

R. H. KITTEL,
Room 803 505 Fifth Avenue.
Telephone Murray Hill, 7258.

GLEN CAIRN

270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
Most complete housekeeping apartments; extra large, all outside rooms; ample closets.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Representative on premises, or
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, corner 162d St. 7458—Audubon.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Shore Resort Beautiful

ON BARNEGAT BAY

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO OVERLOOK "OCEAN GATE," WITH ITS YACHT CLUB—BOARDWALK—GAS—WATER—STATION ON THE ROAD—AND ITS MILES OF CLEAN SANDY BEACH AND PIERS—FOR THE FREE USE OF RESIDENTS AND EXCURSIONISTS. LOTS AS LOW AS $100. OTHER SITES WITHIN A FEW SHORT BLOCKS OF THE SHORE AT $200—BEACH FRONT SITES AT MODERATE PRICES. TERMS WITHIN REACH OF EVERYONE.

OCEAN GATE CO., 45 WEST 34TH ST.
PHONE "GREELEY 4819."

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500. Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars. H. D. Douglas, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

45 MIN. FROM NEW YORK

Choice New Jersey estate. Contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees; 12-room house, large porches, beautiful garden; splendid garage. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City

Allenhurst

Deal **Asbury Park**
Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices; Booklet T.
Ferguson & Son 711 MATTISON AVE. Tel. 392. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY

Will sacrifice, on easy terms, my beautiful California bungalow; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement; large plot; trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Madison, N. J.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK — ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH — INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR
New Subway Station,
18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Real Estate & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

Sixth Ave., S. E. Cor. 39th St.
TO LEASE
Strictly fireproof four-story and basement building with two elevators, high ceilings, 65 feet frontage on Sixth Avenue. Low rent to right tenant. Apply to
F. & G. PFLOMM, 1333 Broadway

STORE AND BASEMENT

510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,

222 West 59th St.
To Sublet from May 20th to Sept. 20, 4 ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

Attractive Furnished Apartment, 7 Rooms.
Broadway near 75th St.
June 1 to October 1.
Rent $150 per month.
Permit.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. **Rent $480-$600 per year.**
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Elberon, Deal, West End.

WEST END is nearest station to President Wilson's Summer Home. Choice furnished Cottages for rent within one to five blocks of Summer Capitol. Large grounds, tennis courts, trees.
WARDELL & BURKE,
Telephone 636—Long Branch. West End. Trains met BY APPOINTMENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

SOUTHWICK

674 W 161ST ST
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS $456 TO $800.
Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
COR 161ST ST
THE LOYAL

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,

261 Central-Park-West

N. W. Cor. **86th** Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 2394.

The BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4775.
8 ROOMS, 3 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS THE RAURACIA

S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Avenue and 164th Street. One 4 and one 6-room, with sunshine, $32 to $60. Supt. on premises, or Owner, 2,305 Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, 4 rooms, bath; service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

232-238 WEST 106TH ST.

Near Broadway (Raymore Court)
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; two very choice Apartments for rent; all outside chambers; every convenience; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish throughout.
7 ROOMS AT VERY MODERATE RENT.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

NEWCASTLE

601 W. 162d St., Cor. B'way.
An exceptional high-class elevator apartment house; all outside rooms.
5 Most Beautiful Rooms, $50
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments,
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 5 Minutes to Botanical Gardens
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms. $25-$32-$34-$42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,

222 West 59th St.
To Sublet from May 20th to Sept. 20, 4 ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

Attractive Furnished Apartment, 7 Rooms.
Broadway near 75th St.
June 1 to October 1.
Rent $150 per month.
Permit.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

2326 RYER AVENUE,

JUST COMPLETED.
North of 183 St., nr. Grand Concourse
3-4-5-6 Up-to-date, modern Apartments with every conceivable improvement. Agent on premises. $21 to $39

Just Completed.
N. W. COR. 183D ST.
West Side of Morris Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms, $25-$40.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Agent on Premises.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS.

NOW READY.
MORRIS AV., COR. FIELD PLACE.
Near 184th St., Facing New High School.
FIVE-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Every Modern Improvement.
Reasonable Rentals.

2302 VALENTINE AVE.

NORTHEAST CORNER 183D ST.
4 Rooms and Bath, $26-$28
All Modern Improvements.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

VALENTINE AVE.

4 extra large rooms, convenient to N. Y. Central, "L" and new Subway. Select Families Only. 2440-2444 Near 188th St. **$30-32**

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Real Estate.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT. 3-story and basement brick dwelling, in good order and repair, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Can be purchased at attractive price.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner.—To dissolve partnership in splendid corner apartment house on Amsterdam Av. at a reasonable price and reasonable terms to responsible party. Apply Charles Leopold, 543 and 545 10th Av.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a 3-story dwelling on West 118th St., well rented to a very desirable tenant.
Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a four-story dwelling, well rented, on 81st St., near Central Park West. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For home sites at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Washington Square Section.—Artistically furnished house for Summer months; bargain to responsible family who will give it care; will consider any reasonable proposition. 26 West 8th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house bargains, sale or rent; best locations, west side above 72d. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103.) Tel. River. 975.

Real Estate Wanted.

For Sale—Nos. 424-426 East 23d, 50x100, two-story factory building; easy terms; take part payment in other property. Williamson-Bryan, 499 Willis Av.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Merchants' Bldg., S. W. cor. B'way & 4th St. Lofts and showrooms, size 81x110.
7 and 9 East 20th St., lofts and showrooms, 26-32 W. 17th St., loft, store, and basement. Ashland Bldg., 315 4th Av., showrooms.

Lofts to let, 75x100, or will subdivide to suit; modern concrete building, good light; ideal for manufacturing purposes. Spindler & Derringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City, N. J. Phone Jersey City 313.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Desk room or part office; telephone and stenographer service; desirable location. Apply Albert G. Schwartz, Suite 1,106 McCutcheon Bldg., 341-347 Fifth Av.

Offices, large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$50 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

For Rent—Store, 35 West 43d St., suitable for any business; size 22x95; rent $3,500. SCOBIE, 391 East 149th St.

DENTIST, DOCTOR, CHIROPODIST. Elegant parlor floor; display-sign space. 2,056 5th Av., near 125th St.
82 West 127th St., corner Lenox Av. Also living room. Levitt, 2,056 5th Av.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Large, light corner room overlooking City Hall Park; furnished or unfurnished; low rent. Room 1,313, 150 Nassau St.

Stand for rent, Coney Island; very desirable for soft drinks and eatables. Call Cooper's Skating Rink, Coney Island.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Parlor store near 5th Av.; splendid workroom. Wallace, 9 West 46th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Tarrytown.—Eight minutes depot; 67 trains; new stucco house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, reception hall, lavatory, pantry, laundry, toilet, sleeping porches; cool location; near trolley; sale $14,000; rental $100 per month; furnished, $125. Owner, 26 South Broadway.

Cosy nine-room house, two baths; hot-water heat; stable, chicken house, garage, vegetable garden, tennis court, fruit and shade trees; beautiful lawn and flowers; large plot of ground; one mile west of Scarsdale Station. D. M. R., owner, 712 Madison Av.

Will sacrifice for quick sale beautiful house at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; agents not wanted. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

Commuting distance; ten minutes from station; large grounds; 9 rooms; first story stone; electric light; $7,000. R. 136 Times.

New 9-room house, tile bath, every convenience; 100x100 feet; rent $50. 446 1st Av., Pelham, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowere & Co., 15 East 40th.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Hurst, 40 West 32d St.

SALES AND RENTALS. Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements; steam gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enamelled woodwork; beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 90x100, with garden; 15 minutes from bathing beach and harbor; must have $300 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," 187 Times Downtown.

Attention.—Bay Shore, ideal town for Summer life; easy commuting; Summer privileges; excellent boating; beautiful modern house; all improvements; best surroundings; nicely furnished; near bay and station; garage; $600. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest workingman; not far out, on trolley. Good ground for gardening and chickens and a good house, near the depot and trolley; party must have good reference. J. Schmidt, 106 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to sell nice little home consisting of a 7-room house and barn in a high, healthy section, 20 minutes by train and 3 blocks from trolley; only $150 cash and $15 monthly; title guaranteed. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, five rooms; plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash; balance easy terms; title guaranteed. North, Box 135 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little bungalow for $975 and a large plot of ground, near water and trolley, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE, 11 ROOMS AND BATH. PLOT 75x150 FEET.
Inquire B. F. Simonson, East Rockaway, L. I.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 2-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Packard, 3-48, 7-pass. touring.
Locomobile, 1915, "38" touring, wire wheels.
Locomobile, 1914, "38" runabout.
Stutz, 1916, Bulldog special.
Stutz, 1915, Bearcat.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat.

1916 Overland touring car, with year-around top; like new.....$800
1915 Saxon car; run about 1,500 miles...$300
1915 Hudson 7-passenger touring car; good condition; slip covers, &c.....$450
1914 Detroiter touring car; electric lights and starter.....$300
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

Reo—Town car (small limousine) just refinished; looks like new; has given owner excellent service; very good for opera, theatre, shopping, station work in country or any other purpose; far more comfortable than open touring car; first reasonable offer accepted, as have bought larger limousine. Box P 225 Times Downtown.

ABBOTT DETROIT 1915 TOURING.
Luxurious, seven passenger, 6 cylinder, Continental motor, electric self-starting, lighting, Bosch magneto, Timpken axles, Brown Lippe transmission; cost $2,200; will accept $750; rare buy. Garage, 303 West 79th.

STEVENS-DURYEA.
Seven-passenger Touring Car. A distinctive car of finest quality; used only one season. For immediate delivery. H. C. Beaver, 22 West 61st St.

Mercer; practically new limousine and touring; luxuriously equipped; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $1,100. Edwards, chauffeur, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) TOURING, 38 H. P.
Simplex (1916) Limousine, 50 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) Sedan Touring.
Simplex (1915) Touring, 50; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

A brand-new Stearns Silent Knight five-passenger touring; run 2,000 miles. Dr. Hornik, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Beautiful new Packard "6" touring monthly; owner drives; reasonable. Saft, T 70 Times.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packards, all models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

250 bodies, $10, $25, $50, &c. Big snaps! 305 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Cadillac 1915 touring; also Sedan and Limousine. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Packard seven-passenger, with two bodies, for $900. 254 West 109th.

A practically new White six-cylinder, 7-passenger; Westinghouse shock absorber; absolutely perfect; $950; also Pierce-Arrow 48 limousine and touring; mechanically perfect, $850; automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric light, starter, &c.; inspection. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

SMALL BUICK TOURING.
Five passenger, electric self-starter, lighting; big reduction for quick cash. 305 West 79th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars to hire, by hour, day, week, or month, monthly preferred; special rates for shopping, weddings, and parties. Jos. McCarthy, Larry Dooley, West 135th St. Garage. 'Phone 8900 Morningside.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Elegant seven-passenger Garford touring car, reasonable, by week, month. Ross, 3980 Columbus.

Garford "six," seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; reasonable; hour, month. Lenox 8803.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

For Hire.—Packard touring seven-passenger, by day, week, or month; owner drives, careful. Greener, 212 West 114th St.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Rent beautiful, Packard landaulet, touring, Flat limousine. Prucker, 509 Amsterdam. 2087 Schuyler.

New Packard "Six" touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8853.

Touring car by hour, day, monthly; first-class service. Johnson, Schuyler 9070.

Elegant touring, day, week; monthly preferred; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

For hire, Hudson touring car, $2.50 hourly; owner drives. Telephone Academy 1065.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 7-passenger limousine body in first-class order to fit Selden chassis; state fullest particulars and lowest cash price, quick buyer, Lester, J 117 Times.

MARION 30, 5 passengers, $200. J. G. Brige, 207 West 133d St.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Studio apartment to sublet till Oct. 1; large studio, bedroom, bath, and kitchen; all light, handsomely furnished; unusual. 22 East 33d St., top floor. Phone Murray Hill 9450.

35th St., 150 East.—From June until October, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; new Grand piano, Victrola; $100 per month. D 219 Times Downtown.

17th St., 122 East.—Quaint, unusual studio, open fireplaces; one, two, or six rooms; artistically furnished; $75. Mornings.

A cheerful two rooms and bath apartment to sublet, June, July, and August. 122 East 19th St. Apply agent, on premises.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L." Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Madison Av., 222.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $130.

Small studio apartment to let. Summer; 61st, near park; responsible. S 156 Times.

For Rent—Small furnished apartment; meal service. Apply to janitor, 146 East 39th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions; lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all-night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone. Riverside 3064.

Good Summer apartment, 535 West 135th St.; five rooms, well furnished; elevator, telephone; from about May 24 to Sept. 24; two blocks from 137th Broadway station; Fifth Av. stage stops at door. Phone Morningside 4357.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
5 beautifully and completely furnished large sunny front rooms; new 12-story building, 640 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 141ST ST.
To desirable party for the Summer at $75 per month. Sophian, Apartment 8H.

We have several choice 8-room furnished apartments to sublet; if you are looking for an apartment for the Summer near the Drive, write or 'phone. Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

153d, 445 West.—Charming five-room suite exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevator, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Sq. Kinghaven. Phone Audubon 6360.

For the Summer, attractively arranged five-room apartment, 116th Street, near Columbia University; desirable locality; $45; details and inspection by appointment only. Jackson, Circle 3159.

Artistically furnished four-room apartment; piano, Victrola, silver, linen; adjoining Riverside Drive; light, airy, clean; Summer rates; $25 per month. Ogilvy, 615 West 136th St.

Charmingly furnished 6-7 room apartment, next door to Riverside; open view Hudson, Barnard campus; subway; $85; completer immediate possession. 620 West 116th. Telephone 3596 Morningside.

High-class apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, tastefully furnished; family leaving city May 15 till Sept. 15; will sublet unfurnished if desired. 802 W. 181st, Apt. 33. Telephone 9818 St. Nicholas.

135th St., 223 and 231 West, at elevated station, 6-7-8 tremendously large rooms; single flat; every improvement; steam heat, open plumbing, &c. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

Handsomely furnished four rooms, elevator apartment, at a moderate rental during Summer. Superintendent, 508 West 139th St. Audubon 3595.

Sublet.—$70; beautiful six-room apartment, Riverside Drive and 79th St.; convenient to bus line and 79th St. subway station. Quinn Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Three-room kitchenette apartment, furnished throughout in mahogany; complete in every detail; immediate possession. Applegate, 236 West 70th.

Elegantly furnished or unfurnished front 5-room apartment; high-class house; one block from 145th St. subway; at sacrifice. 3,505 Broadway. Apartment 33.

THE SEVILLA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th St. Very desirable furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, for Summer.

158th, 651 West.—Apartment, rooms, studios, seven acres ground, Hudson River; boathouse; garage; piazza; subway; home conveniences. Audubon 1487.

Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; quiet, exclusive; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Apartments. HANDSOMELY furnished Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1458.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (Corner 139th.)—A charming apartment of four rooms, high-class elevator house; every modern improvement.

Riverside Drive, convenient 96th subway; attractively furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, sublease Summer reasonable. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Woodside Gray, specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Six rooms, two baths; new building, outside, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 853, (153d.)—Eight rooms, nicely furnished, elevator apartment, June to October; $75. Audubon—2850, Hacker.

Riverside Drive, 408, (corner 119th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Broderick.

151st, (Fort Washington Av.)—Handsomely furnished 4-room apartment. Lowell, Audubon 2883.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and baths; 3 and 5 West 104th.

A beautiful, spacious 4-room apartment, charmingly furnished, in exclusive, high-class elevator house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Well-furnished four-room apartment; seen by appointment; references required. Apt. 2, 450 West 147th. Phone 3140 Audubon.

1 WEST 85TH ST.
Fastidiously furnished apartment; 4 or 5 large, light rooms; strictly first class.

135th, 601 West.—Five elegantly furnished rooms, all conveniences. Morning 5080. Apt. 1F.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—Handsomely, newly furnished 3-4 rooms, bath; linen, silver, china; $60 monthly.

47th, 16 West.—Delightful, small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; fine neighborhood; moderate.

115th, 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Fisher.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

76th, 55 East, (Apt. 10.)—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7-room apartment; one-half block from 5th Av.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St.—2 rooms and bath, hotel service.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and nonhousekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Corner 102d St. and Broadway.—Unfurnished apartment for balance of lease until October, 1917; immediate occupancy; balance of May free; 7 rooms and bath; southern and eastern exposure. Johnson, 235 West 102d, or Sharp & Co., 99th St. and Broadway.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

Central Park West, 271, (corner 97th St.)—Choice ground floor apartment of 4 rooms and bath; house under personal management of owner. Apply to Supt. on premises.

20th, 424 West.—Charming location; college grounds opposite; gives country aspect; 3 rooms, bath, steam; $35 to $42; for refined people; no small children.

A light, five-room apartment, 507 West 124th St., $35; elevator; hall service. Supt. or Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

A seven-room apartment, one flight, $40; hall service; modern. Supt., 523 West 138th St. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $310 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

9th St., 49 West.—Apartments, one and two rooms; all conveniences.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The disturbance that was over Lake Superior Sunday night has reached the lower St. Lawrence Valley and since that time it has been attended by quite general thunder showers from the upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake region eastward and by westerly gales over the upper Lake and west lower Lake region.

Another disturbance from the north Pacific Coast has reached Montana and more rains have fallen in the north Pacific States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

It is considerably cooler in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, Kansas, and Oklahoma and warmer in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Northwest, especially over the latter district. Except for showers Tuesday morning in eastern New England, the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River. It will be somewhat cooler Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and interior New England, and warmer Wednesday in the upper Lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed for the New Jersey Coast and the Lake region, while frost warnings have been issued for the upper Lake region.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast—Fresh to strong southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except light east off South Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday, preceded by showers in extreme south; cooler, Wednesday, fair.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday, preceded by showers near the east coast; cooler, Wednesday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Showers Tuesday morning, followed by fair; cooler in Vermont, Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
3 A. M. 62	56	4 P. M. 74	68
6 A. M. 68	56	6 P. M. 72	75
9 A. M. 68	60	9 P. M. 70	72
12 M. 72	70	11 P. M. 67	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65° for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.57 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.59 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—201 E. 75 St.; A. M. Real Estate Co	Slight
1:35—538 E. 80 St.; Electric Testing Co	Slight
7:40—62 W. 98 St.; Samuel Robertson	Slight
8:55—355 W. 118 St.; Frank Binninghelmer	Slight
P. M.	
2:10—90 Lenox Av.; Sophie Solk	Slight
3:20—Front of 4,005 B'way; (auto) Commercial Delivery Co	Slight
4:15—606 8 Av.; Henry Bloom	Slight
4:30—261 W. 127 St.; J. W. Man	$350
5:30—18 Suffolk St.; Max Silverstein	Slight
7:45—356 W. 42 St.; Mary Williams	Slight
7:40—39 Av. A; Mary Aulzman	Slight
8:40—254 E. 53 St.; (rubbish); not given	Slight
9:05—855 3 Av.; Geo. Luxemberg	Slight
9:55—60 Morris St.; Owney Karough	$50

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

Riverside Drive, 116.—To sublet; unfurnished nine rooms, three baths; bargain. Seymour.

Apartments, 5 7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 189 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Superintendent.

858-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Bachelor apartment and studio; unfurnished.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS.
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A careful couple will pay $125 a month, June to October, seven or eight rooms on Park Av., Central Park, or Riverside Drive, not above 86th St. J. P. Whiton, Stuart Co., 8 East 54th.

Couple desire rent 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, elevator apartment, for Summer months; west side, not further than 96th; best references. T 86 Times.

Four or five room apartment, reasonable, for two business women; references; state full particulars. T 90 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for immediate tenants. S. Alvin Pizz, 7 East 42d St.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent for Summer, commodious house on Hudson, furnished; large borches, wide lawns, shade trees, garden; six bedrooms, two baths, big sleeping porch; artistically furnished; twenty-five minutes from Grand Central. Frederick Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, New York.

Remodeled farmhouse to rent, furnished, on State road leading from Brewster to Pawling; 1½ miles to station; eleven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; three open fireplaces; extended view; fine shade trees; $400 rent for season, beginning June 1. Apply Room 1,618, 2 Rector St. Telephone Rector 1307.

Country estate for rent, fifty minutes from New York, near station; large house, ten bedrooms; high elevation, extensive view, lawns, woodland, and garden planted. Room 1,003, 64 Wall St.

Summer homes for rent on Connecticut coast; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; rentals $300 to $1,000 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Among the woods and hills of Sharon, Conn., a 10-room farmhouse, completely furnished; barn, carriage-house, etc.; orchard, garden, cows. Address C. E. Peck, 547 Riverside Drive. Phone 3753 Morningside.

On Fisher's Island Sound.—Furnished cottage, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; shore front; garage; fine motoring; State road, $400 season. Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

Rent, furnished, four Summer months, near Scarsdale Station; 10 rooms, 2 baths; half acre of land; garden; garage; $800. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Connecticut Beach: hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—North Shore—FOR RENT Furnished cottages and estates. List mailed. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N.Y.

Furnished seven-room cottage; veranda; running water, pine woods, Berkshire Hills; $150 season. Box 86, Cornwall, Conn.

Furnished house to rent, July and August, near Beverly Road station, Flatbush, 227 East 18th St. 0073 W. Flatbush.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—A house with land, good environment, and a bargain. Address, with full particulars, T 49 Times.

For Summer, furnished small house or bungalow, north or south shore; easy commuting. G. R., 1,312 Madison Av.

Small, modern bungalow, near beach; commuting distance. Brunell, 720 5th Av.

Small cottage on water near city; price reasonable. Armitage, 160 5th Av.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received by Chief Municipal Examiner (pensions) until 4 P. M. on May 18. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; thesis, 3; oral, 3. A qualifying physical test will be given on the same day as the oral examination. The duties are to supervise and be responsible for the entire staff engaged in pension work, to conduct investigations of current pension systems operative in this city and to formulate plans for their coordination, &c. There is one vacancy in the Commission on Pensions at $4,600 a year. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant to expert in commerce and finance, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,800 per annum. Appointees will be required to do any necessary research work in the libraries of the Department of Commerce and to prepare reports on the results of such research work which will be useful in the Bureau's service of furnishing foreign trade information. They may be required to read, digest, abstract, and prepare for publication, or for use in answering inquiries, the contents of foreign publications—official gazettes and bulletins, newspapers and trade papers, consular reports, and the reports of commercial agents, special agents, and commercial attaches. A knowledge of the principal foreign languages, ability to write good English, a good general knowledge of economics and business methods, familiarity with sources of foreign trade information, and research methods are practically indispensable. Competitors will be examined in thesis, research and investigation methods, languages, curren; events in commerce, industry, and finance, practical exporting, transportation and commercial geography, education and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—1st Lt. J. H. Laubach, 19th Inf., placed on detached list, effective June 15, and 1st Lt. F. H. Turner, Inf., removed therefrom, effective June 14. Following officers of 14th Cav., relieved from present duties, and will join their regt.: Capts. K. Walker, G. P. Tyner, C. C. Winnia, and R. B. Ellis.

1st Lt. W. W. Boschen, 17th Inf., relieved at University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., and will join his regt.

Orders April 29 directing 1st Lt. G. M. Peek, C. A. C., and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, amended to direct him to report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Leave: 1st Lt. A. K. C. Palmer, 1st Field Artillery, one month.

Navy.

Chief Pay Clerk E. F. Delaney, from the Maine to Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Acting Pay Clerk F. M. Conrad, from the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Arethusa, at Key West; Bushnell, L-1 and L-4 at Boston; Farragut at San Pedro; Hannibal at Survey Grounds; Hull, Nero, and San Diego at San Diego; Jacob Jones at Boston Yard; L-8 at Provincetown; MacDonough, Vermont, Vulcan, and Worden at Hampton Roads; Maryland at Bremerton; Nereus at Guam; Ozark at Lyanhaven Roads, and the Sylph at Washington Yard.

Sailed: Ajax, Amoy, for Swatow; Charleston, Balboa for Cristobal; Denver, San Blas for Manzanillo; Lamson, Key West for Puerto Plata; Mars, Balboa for Corinto; Naushan, San Diego for Tiburon; Neptune, Cristobal for Guantanamo; New Hampshire, Hampton Roads for mouth of Potomac; Reid, Key West for Puerto Plata; Rodgers, Boston Yard for Marblehead; Sterett, Key West for Macoris; Terry, Key West for Sanchez; Uncas, Charleston for Hampton Roads; Wilmington, Shameen for Hongkong, and the Wilkes, Key West for Sanchez.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Brooklyn Heads of Department Association will hold its annual meeting at 4 P. M. today in Grant Hall, 459 Washington Avenue. There will be an election of officers.

The following have been elected as officers of the High School Teachers' Association: Frederick C. White of the Morris High School, President; Miss Dela R. Mussey, Morris High School, Vice President; Miss Elizabeth A. Roche, Washington Irving High School, Secretary, and Loring B. Mullen, Girls' High School, Treasurer.

Teachers, who are serving in the upper grades of the elementary schools under waiver of salary, and who will be deprived of their positions by the promotion of teachers from the promotion eligible list, have organized the Association of Teachers on Waiver, and has elected Miss M. Gifford President. They will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. today at 302 Madison Avenue. They may bring suit to test their right to retain their positions permanently.

The Association of Men Teachers and Principals will hold a dinner at the Aldine Club on the evening of May 25. One of the subjects of discussion will be the teachers' pensions.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERTSCHMANN, LOUIS, (Nov. 23, 1915;) net estate, $61,818. Bulk of estate to Mrs. Maude S. Bertschmann, widow; Jacob Bertschmann, father, life interest in realty appraised at $6,132; remainder to Jean and Louis F. Bertschmann, sons. Assets: 309 West 73d St., $37,500; bank, $4,821; life insurance and personalty, $8,510; stocks and bonds, $9,037; half interest in insurance business of Bertschmann & Maloy, 16 Exchange Place, $3,912.

ROGERS, Mrs. MARY FRANCES, (widow of Henry Rogers, (Jan. 20;) net estate, $60,471. Alice T. Parkin, not related, $27,606; Dorothy M. Wetmore, niece, $30,229; Livingston Wetmore, nephew, $5,533; Hannah Walker, not related, $20,000, and numerous smaller bequests. Assets: Bank, $18,228; mortgages and personalty, $48,858; stocks and bonds, $28,694.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

BOARD and room, private family; moderate; references required. R. S., 331 3d Av.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; la ge and small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 260 WEST.—Attractive double rooms with bath; excellent meals; references.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests especially solicited; parlor dining room; separate tables; table d'hote dinners, 50c.; single meals at less cost than at hotels and restaurants; recommended by present patrons.

73D, 255 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; consequently table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; hotel accommodations; table board.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusual pension; single, double rooms, beautifully furnished; private baths; attractive surroundings; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations; private baths; best home table optional; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; rooms; homey atmosphere; accommodations at table.

85D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, large rooms, southern exposure; excellent table, electricity.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Desirable floor, private bath, electricity; single, en suite; excellent cuisine.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

93D (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; gentlemen; table board.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; convenient location; excellent table; references exchanged.

122D, 104 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; superior board; electricity; references; reasonable.

142D, 340 West.—Large front room, suitable two, bath adjoining; private house; telephone.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Can accommodate guests after May 20; also table guests.

WEST END AV., 790.—Attractive, large, front bedroom; private bath; private house, board optional.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young business man seeks home in private Spanish family, with, without board; no other roomers. P. C., 125 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special of Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

86TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

West Side.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

57TH STREET.—Attractive, large, front room, bath adjoining; one flight; other large room top; electricity, telephone. Plaza 6087.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; continuous hot water supply; electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3855.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Two rooms, private baths, suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; telephone.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor suitable for studio; rooms with kitchenette; maid service.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentleman. Johnson, fifth floor.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Well-furnished single, double room; board optional. Columbus 9887.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful large, medium rooms; suitable for two gentlemen.

72D, WEST.—Large front bedroom, sitting room, bath adjoining; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; service; gentleman; $10. Phone Columbus 2051.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, near bath, high-class apartment; business gentleman; $5; references. Col. 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; shower, electricity, elevator; private family; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room, private bath, near Riverside; shower, electricity; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small rooms; board; near Riverside.

76TH, 3 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Newly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; $4 up.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; single, en suite; conveniences; private baths; $4, $12.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; references exchanged.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Two-room suite; other rooms; electricity, telephone; $4.50, $7, $12.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable for music studio; also small, Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable furnished front room, with lavatory; Summer rates.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, cool rooms, near bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Nice, medium-sized room in exceptional house; electricity, telephone, near Subway and L; 5504 Schuyler.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium rooms, telephone; reception room; $4 up.

81ST, 164 WEST.—Pleasant front room; closet; private house; phone; "L"; gentlemen.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large, small rooms, running water; electric light; elevator.

West Side.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; running water; exclusive house; telephone.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hall room, nicely furnished; bath adjoining; electricity; private house.

85TH, 214 WEST.—Parlor suite; bath; also single room. 7157 Schuyler, Louis.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room, breakfast, for those accustomed fine home environment.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Bright, inexpensive room; suitable for gentleman or business lady.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room suite with bath and porch.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; private residence; references. Barry.

93D, 308 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, homelike front room, elevator, electricity; reasonable. McIntyre.

95TH, 177 WEST.—Bachelor suite, two extra large rooms; beautifully furnished. Bliss.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closets; gentleman. Apt. 41.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room in strictly modern apartment; fine location. Apt. 4. (Near Broadway.)

113TH, 341 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable rooms; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 341 WEST.—Parlor, room adjoining; suitable one, two gentlemen. Apt. 3.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive single room; lavatory; convenient neighborhood; ground floor, west.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; reasonable. Apartment 54.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room, spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; $6; convenient location; elevator. Apt. 2D.

184TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant 2-window room; running hot and cold water, telephone, piano; private house; no children; no other boarders.

ATTRACTIVE one or two rooms in private home; exclusive and refined; gentlemen or business woman; references. T 77 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Unusually large, cool rooms, singly or en suite; baths, lavatory. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apt. 8.

Lady would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8898 Schuyler.

LARGE, sunny room, bath; apartment; suitable for study. T 34 Times.

PARLOR, bedroom, bath; gentlemen; in apartment. T 35 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; private house; 70th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94th, 32 West.—Large, modern room, with alcove; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $7. 1224 Riverside.

Three unfurnished rooms, with private bath, private entrance; singly or en suite; at 223 Riverside Drive.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business man desires comfortable bedroom, Riverside Drive facing river; not above 100th St.; breakfast. Apply C. J. A., stating terms, 241 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms, with bath, on floor of private house, upper west side; full particulars. Business Woman, S 113 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2181 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn, 2, 3, 4 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.; for people who discriminate; rates moderate.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey

beautiful country place; 33 minutes out; one minute to station; $8-$12; conveniences. 720 West Grand St., Elmora, N. J.

Long Island.

Private family have accommodations for Summer for two gentlemen in beautiful suburban house at Rockville Centre, Long Island; all conveniences. Y 283 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board for boy, 5 years, in country; near school. Mrs. T. J. Adams, care of Herbert, 170 West 85th.

Young business man; congenial surroundings; bathing; thirty minutes Wall St. J 122 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; knowledge stenography; good confidential assistant; 8 years' experience; take entire charge; quick figurer; legible penman; Christian; highest credentials; $17. S 102 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; thoroughly competent take entire charge; correspondent; $15. P 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with initiative, tact, and ability; competent; moderate salary. P 238 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Gentlewoman desires a position as companion to semi-invalid, elderly person or child needing a mother's care; kind, capable, and practical. H 366 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, artistic gowns, wedding trousseaux, desires engagement in private family, day or week; elegant fit and style. Telephone Riverside 1906.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in small family; colored; sleep home; weekly or half time; good references. Scott, 414 West 52d.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants family bamper at home. 400 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE, attendant, or wardmaid for institution work; pay $22 per month. Call at 146 East 28th St. at 4:30 P. M. today for personal interview.

NURSE, companion to semi-invalid; experienced, cultured; will travel; excellent references. S 80 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, filing, legible penman, good education; Christian; $9. H 271 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE FRENCH LADY, having two little daughters well brought up, wishes to take little girl out afternoons for recreation and Parisian French conversation. T 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Conscientious, intelligent with brains, executive ability; capable managing office; years' technical experience, capable mastering technicalities grammatically; $15.00; can furnish best references. H 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Touch typist, five years' brokerage, insurance, real estate experience; good personality; excellent speller, grammarian; references; $12; familiar office details. H 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid typist; knowledge Spanish; 3 years' experience; thoroughly acquainted every office detail; bright, energetic; high school education. Rae Green, 676 Interval R.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; mercantile manufacturing experience 3 years; 23; accurate; punctual; references; $10. H 373 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 9049.

ABLE OFFICE MAN, (23,) purchasing ability; seven years' training; thoroughly familiar with office details; present employed. Y 285 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward. Books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St., Telephone John 6455.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 115 Nassau St. Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. Experienced, well educated, resourceful, executive desires confidential, responsible, permanent position. H 344 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) crackerjack, wishes to make change, mercantile house preferable. A. L., 74 Times.

ACCOUNTANT; financial statements, audits, investigations, &c. Accountant, 2 Wall St.

ADVERTISING.—Willing young man, 20; four years' experience; knowledge stenography. T 73 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive, (30,) engineer and lawyer, willing to travel; responsible technical representative of large interests. T 96 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, wishes position; good penman, quick and accurate at figures, Frank Weinberg, 335 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; stenographer, accountant, correspondent; eight years' experience; interview requested. H 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (21,) 2 years' experience, business school training, desires position. J 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive ability; modern systems; average accounts; take complete charge. H 317 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; highest references; salary $15. S. B., 451 East 171st St.

BUYER.—Young man, having thorough knowledge of merchandise sold in department stores, desires to make a change; prefer mail order house; fifteen years with present concern. T 81 Times.

CARETAKER, experienced, wishes position; good reference. 1 Rutherford Place.

CHAUFFEUR.—Four years' experience driving in and about New York; familiar with all makes of cars; own repairs; 10 years' experience as guide, trapper, hunter; thorough woodsman; desires steady position; references. Address Edward Isham, 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn; phone 7561 Main.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4656.

CHAUFFEUR, married, age 32, wishes position; experienced mechanic; private or commercial; excellent references. Turncliff, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, refined, intelligent young man, 26; expert mechanic; all cars; careful driver; with private family; best references. Joseph, 309 West 48th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; good references; two years last position; employer leaving city; only steady position. S 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, GARDENER, (30;) married; good mechanic; good references; wages $20 week, with cottage. Miller, 390 W. 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Italian, single, 15 years' experience; best references. T 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (23;) private, commercial; all cars.; Shanske, 1,648 Washington Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) single; Rolls Boyce, Pierce, Simplex, Renault experience; Dutch. T 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 14 years' experience, wishes to change position; $30 weekly. C. B., care Mann, 100 West 58th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced Cadillac man; has driven all standard cars; own repairs; seeks private position. Howe, 381 E. 88th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.—Careful driver; wishes position; good reference. Larson, Spuyten Duyvil, care of Wilsey.

CHAUFFEUR - MACHINIST wants all-year-round position; 3 years' experience. H 242 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR; good mechanic. Dabler, 2,266 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK.—Young man, (19,) wishes position in office as clerk; understands stenography, typewriting; reference. Cleary, 389 E. 52d.

ELDERLY man desires situation; healthy, clean, honest, sober; good appearance. S 171 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
American, (31;) stenographer, correspondent, office manager; broad-gauged, sound business man; interview gratefully solicited. P 233 Times Downtown.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, interpreter; three years' experience with attorney of long standing, desires position; unemployed on account employer's death. Henry Collarelli, Van Houten St., Nyack, N. Y.

MANAGER, Auditor, or Accountant position wanted by experienced business man. P 222 Times Downtown.

MARKER and chopper, experienced on men's and young men's clothing, wants position out of town. S 42 Times.

MASSAGE.—Scientific Swedish; at gentleman's residence. William Anderson, Telephone Murray Hill 5108.

OFFICE MANAGER, correspondent-systematizer; tact; reliable; positively hustler; travel if necessary; to take any kind job; salary $35. P 226 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN (Gentile) wants position as traveling companion with one or more persons, invalids or otherwise; experienced traveler; drives and understands automobiles. T 92 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Experienced, resourceful, efficient; knowledge of advertising and sales; good, ideal man for growing concern. T 74 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.
American, (35,) several years' experience buying for ten manufacturing plants; best references; salary, $3,000. P 230 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER and branch office organizer, twelve years one corporation, at present employed; can sell goods and handle sales force; exceptional references. Ability. T 3 Times.

SALESMAN, first grade, open for proposition with high-class house, manufacturer, specialty or staple line; clean record; highest credentials; assure positive results. T 80 Times.

SALESMAN desires connection with fine men's shop; fair knowledge window trimming; expert on neckwear; reasonable salary. T 85 Times.

SALESMAN of unusual ability and tact wishes high-grade commercial or specialty line. B. P., 106 West 64th St.

SALESMAN, 26; do you want a high-grade specialty man? P 232 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 23; educated, pleasing personality; secretarial experience; correspondent; expert stenographer. P 229 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. — Energetic and progressive; executive and accounting experience; age 26. P 220 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced, desires position; highest references. Frazier, 313 West 21st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; accurate and neat typist; knowledge of French; willing; $9. Roger Schneider, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; all kinds of typewriting done at home; called for and delivered. Meets, 7,110 10th Av., Brooklyn.

STATISTICIAN-MATHEMATICIAN.
University training; experience; common sense, initiative; irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. H 254 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT (29) wishes high-class apartment; best of reference; understands all repairs; married. Thurnclisa, 2,550 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN (18) seeks position where there is an opportunity to advance himself to become a successful man; a position for an energetic and tireless worker who cares for the future only; has good knowledge of bookkeeping; fine penman. T 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, age 31, 14 years' European banking, Stock Exchange experience, thorough knowledge of office work, good linguist, English, French, German; excellent references. D 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (Spanish,) thorough knowledge of English, bookkeeping, making out commercial and consular invoices on typewriter, translating cables, desires position; good references. P 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) able and willing, good merchandise experience, wishes good inside position or selling opportunities. T 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, educated, experienced, energetic, correspondent, office man, can sell, wants start with progressive concern. P 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) industrious, quick learner, desires position. McDonough, 1,688 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced assisting salesman, (any line;) best references. T 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Intelligent, willing worker desires position with good prospects. P 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) can fill responsible position; outside, inside; references. P 224 Times Downtown.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
356 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square FRANKLIN.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6358 Cortlandt.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A BOND SALESMAN WANTED for high-class, guaranteed-income investment with tremendous additional profits to investors; right man gets good salary, extras; only one possessing powerful personality, experience, and proved ability considered. Call, Bonds, Room 307, 51 East 42d St.

A YOUNG MAN, about 18, honest, intelligent, willing to be useful and work for advancement in large office; state salary to start. J. D., P. O. Box No. 1,478, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, double entry bookkeeper thoroughly acquainted with golf club details; next six months to be located in New York and after that Inwood, L. I.; state salary. J 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced; age 25-28; one who can readily adapt himself to details; state experience, reference, and salary. D 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in factor and commission business, with good reference; excellent opportunity for right man. T 94 Times.

BOYS,
We need several wide-awake boys, over 16 years old, to act as house messengers; an opportunity to get a business start with an established, progressive firm. Call at once at the Employment Division.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main Street, Brooklyn.

BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK, MUST BE OVER 16; GOOD PROMOTIONS FOR THE RIGHT BOYS; APPLY 9:30 A. M. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 463 WEST

UNION DIRECTS BLOW AT FASHION LEADERS

Seeks to Give Supremacy to Independent Manufacturers in Cloak Trade.

7,000 STRIKERS RETURN

Sixty Other Smaller Manufacturers Make Settlement with 2,500 Employes.

The next change in women's styles will be disadvantageously affected if the plans of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and other leaders of the strike of 60,000 cloak, suit, and skirt makers are successful. The union men have nothing against any contemplated style innovation, but they are decidedly hostile to the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, which is composed of 400 of the largest women's clothing manufacturers in the country, and they mean to embarrass the members of this association in every possible way.

The chief embarrassment is offered in the strike, but the union leaders are not content simply to force the members of the association to close their factories. They hope to impair, or destroy, if possible, the leadership of the association's members in the clothes making industry by agreements with the 1,800 independent manufacturers which will permit the independents to open their factories and supplant the members of the association.

And now Mr. Schlesinger and his associates are planning to snatch from the manufacturers of the association their style leadership. According to the union officials, the 400 manufacturers regarded as "the enemy" by the union, buy their styles from the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors of New York, an organization of the merchants in the more or less exclusive trade. "Every peaceable means," said Mr. Schlesinger, "will be used to prevent the Merchants' Society selling any style samples to the members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association."

The Merchants' Society, he added, employs 4,000 union workers who are affiliated with the union of the strikers, but he did not say that these workers would be called out on strike if their employers declined to conform with his urging in the matter of the style samples. He did not, in fact, explain what steps might be included in the "peaceable means," saying that he would prefer to let developments speak for themselves. If the members of the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors refuses to sell styles to the Manufacturers' Protective Association but sells them to the independent manufacturers with whom the union makes terms, the next change in styles may not be adversely affected, as the independents may do the work formerly done by the members of the association; but if the Merchants' Society will not sell to the independents and cannot sell to the Manufacturers' Association, or if the independents are not able to supplant their competitors in the association, or if a number of other things happen, then the woman who always wants to wear "the latest creation" in clothes may have a disagreeable realization of the strike forced upon her.

No Word from Merchants' Society.

No word of the attitude to be taken by the Merchants' Society could be had yesterday, as no communication had been received from the union.

The first break in the strike came yesterday when some 7,000 workers, according to union figures, returned to the factories of twenty-five independent manufacturers who had settled with the union. George Wishnack, Chairman of the union's Settlement Committee, said last night that sixty other smaller manufacturers had also settled, and that about 2,500 would return to work today. Applications for settlements, he added, continued to pour into the headquarters of the committee at the Hotel Latham and the branch headquarters at the Broadway Central.

The return to work yesterday of those for whom the strike is successfully ended was the occasion for a demonstration. The workers marched through the streets on their way to their factories singing and carying flags. Jubilation meetings were held last night in a number of the halls leased by the strikers.

The largest manufacturing firm which has settled with the union is Weinstein Brothers, an independent company which employs 800 workers. It was originally planned that these return to work yesterday, but the employers consented to give them a holiday, and they used the opportunity for a special exhibition. Headed by a band and carrying banners, they marched in East Fourth Street, Second Avenue, Fourth Avenue and other thoroughfares for several hours. Printed on some of the banners were:

"Our employers do not believe in starving their workers."

"We promise moral and financial support to our sisters and brothers on strike."

About 2,000 strikers packed the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, yesterday in one of the largest mass meetings held since the beginning of the strike. As many more, it was estimated, were unable to get into the hall. The principal speaker at the meeting was Benjamin Schlesinger, who urged the strikers to stand together throughout a long period of idleness, telling them that to lose the strike meant the breaking up of the union.

J. H. Schiff to Address Strikers.

He added that the strikers obviously had the Mayor with them as well as a number of other prominent citizens. Some of these citizens, he said, would be asked to serve on a Relief Committee during the strike, which committee Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, would be asked to head. Mr. Schlesinger said also that Jacob H. Schiff had volunteered to address the strikers and would speak to them at some time in the near future. Mr. Schlesinger heard it reported yesterday that some among "the enemy" had charged that he and other union officials had desired the strike because the union's treasury was full and a strike would enable them to be profitably employed.

"The insinuation in this report," he said, "is too contemptible for comment. I will say simply that before the strike was called every official of the union volunteered to forego his salary during the time of the strike, and every worker in our headquarters is likewise a volunteer."

No report was received yesterday from the union investigators, who were sent to Long Branch, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn., and other places to determine whether the manufacturers were having their work done out of town. It was further learned that these investigators had gone as far as Boston and Worcester, and that the strike would be extended to include even these places if this should be found to be the only means of tying the hands of the local manufacturers. It was even reported that a strike was threatened by the 5,000 cloak and skirt workers in Cleveland, Ohio, who, it was said, were dissatisfied and suspicious that they were being made to do work for the New York employers.

While the union officials were thus saying and doing things yesterday the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association maintained its policy of silence. The only information coming from the offices of the association at 220 Fifth Avenue was that the disaffections of the three members who have made terms with the union had been offset by the enrollment of three new members from the ranks of the independents. Further than this, there was a positive expression of confidence in the offices. No one there would admit or show signs of being worried by the activities of the union.

6,000 MEN GET HIGHER WAGES.

Big Plants at Perth Amboy Grant Voluntary Increase to Employes.

Employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Barber Asphalt Company, and the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday received a voluntary increase in pay of two cents an hour for an eight-hour day. This affects more than 6,000 men in the three plants.

While the heads of the several concerns say that the raise was not granted to prevent a general strike, the walkout at the Standard Underground Cable Works in this city is held to be the cause of the increase in pay. Sixteen hundred men are still out at the cable plant. A conference was held yesterday, Superintendent C. C. Baldwin granting a hearing to a committee of strikers. A demand was made for a five-cent raise per hour, in addition to the 7 per cent. increase granted a few weeks ago.

Mr. Baldwin refused to grant the increase, saying that it would cost the company $225,000 more a year than it was now paying. The strikers thereupon refused to return to work. Policemen still guard the gates of the plant, but there has been little disorder.

There was every prospect that a strike will be called at the C. Pardee works this morning, affecting over 1,500 men. The company has until today to give an increase of 3 cents an hour.

Five hundred employes of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, at Mahwah, N. J., walked out yesterday when their demands for shorter hours and increased pay were refused by officials of the plant. Later in the day, however, a committee of workers and the officials met and came to a satisfactory agreement. The men returning to work.

The employes of the Phillipsburg, N. J., and Easton plants of the Ingersoll-Rand Company were surprised on Saturday when the company posted signs at each plant stating that they would give a voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent. The raise took effect on May 1.

The Orange members of local No. 102, wood, wire and metal lathers, received an increase in wages after a conference on Saturday night. The new schedule is now in effect and will continue one year.

Strikebreakers on their way to the Lalance & Grosjean agateware works at Woodhaven, L. I., were attacked yesterday by strikers and their sympathizers. The strikebreakers were in automobile trucks, guarded by policemen. Several policemen and strikers were hit by stones, bottles and bricks. No one was badly hurt.

WILLIAMS MEN FOR HUGHES.

"Convention" at College Gives Him 8 Votes More Than Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 8.—Justice Charles E. Hughes was nominated for the Presidency by a majority of eight votes over Theodore Roosevelt at the "Republican Convention" of Williams College students here this evening. From beginning to end the ballot indicated a struggle between Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt forces.

In the nominating speeches the Roosevelt, Root, and Hughes factions each presented stirring pleas for their respective candidates. At the end of the first ballot the vote stood: Roosevelt, 118; Hughes, 73; Root, 57.

On a motion that the two highest candidates be voted on, the names of Hughes and Roosevelt were put up. The final ballot gave Hughes a majority of 8, 118 votes being cast for him as opposed to 110 for Roosevelt. Immediately after the convention the Roosevelt leaders announced that they would run their candidate on an independent ticket and endeavor to stampede the college body for Roosevelt over Wilson and Hughes at the final polls for the Williams choice for President of the United States next Thursday.

ULTIMATUM TO STRIKERS.

Westinghouse Co. Gives Its Men Until Today to Return to Work.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, late today refused all demands of the 15,000 strikers and told the committee that unless the men returned to work tomorrow they would have to apply individually for employment.

Mr. Herr declared the company had been "extremely liberal with its employes, raising wages as conditions warranted, the last instance being an advance of 10 per cent. less than three weeks before this strike."

"As the result of the action you have taken," he told the strikers in a statement issued today, "all of those now out have forfeited their membership in our relief department and pension plan, but if employes now out will return to work tomorrow we will arrange to have those who are members of the relief department reinstated without penalty, and also reinstated under our pension plan. We will take back all who are now out if they return tomorrow morning."

MAYOR AND WOODS BEFORE GRAND JURY

They Waive Immunity and Appear to Testify in Police Wiretapping Case.

MITCHEL HAS LONG SESSION

"They Know More Now," He Says —"You Can Tell a Lot in an Hour," Says Woods.

Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods appeared as witnesses yesterday before the Brooklyn Grand Jury, which is conducting the investigation into the tapping of the telephone wires of the Rev. William B. Farrell, Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and his son, Dean Potter. Neither the Mayor nor the Police Commissioner would discuss the case afterward. Mr. Lewis was equally reticent.

The two officials appeared as the result of a communication sent to them by the Grand Jury last week inviting them to appear before that body and tell what they knew regarding the wire-tapping charges. It was stipulated in the invitation that they waive immunity from prosecution.

Commissioner Woods arrived at the new County Court House, in Schermerhorn Street, at 10:30 o'clock. He signed the waiver immunity and was hurried to the Grand Jury room. The Commissioner was closeted with the Grand Jury for an hour. When he came out he said he could not divulge anything that had occurred in the Grand Jury room, merely saying:

"I was glad to get the chance to appear and state the facts, and you can tell a lot in an hour."

Mayor Mitchel arrived at 11:30 o'clock. He went to Part VI., of the County Court, where he signed the waiver of immunity. As he finished, Commissioner Woods came into the room. The Mayor and Commissioner conversed for a few minutes and then the Mayor went to the Grand Jury room, where he remained for two hours. It is understood that he was asked but few questions and that most of the time was consumed in a voluntary statement by him of how the Police Department came to be involved in the investigation of the State Board of Charities by Charles H. Strong, Governor Whitman's Special Commissioner.

Mr. Mitchel was surrounded by newspaper men when he came from the Grand Jury room, but the only statement he would make was: "The Grand Jury now knows a great deal more than it did when I went in."

District Attorney Lewis refused to discuss either the testimony of the Mayor or that of the Police Commissioner, merely saying: "The Mayor testified fully and freely."

The investigation was adjourned until this morning, when it is expected that John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, will attend in answer to the same kind of an invitation that was extended to the Mayor and Police Commissioner.

The District Attorney received yesterday part of the transcripts of the conversations overheard by the police wiretappers. It could not be learned whether they were taken to the Grand Jury room by the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, or a special messenger. It was observed, however, that the Mayor carried a leather document case that bulged when he arrived at the Court House but was noticeably thinner when he left the building.

DR. JOHN E. SWEET DEAD.

Ex-President of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Was 83.

SYRACUSE, May 8.—Dr. John Edson Sweet, 83, known throughout the country as an exponent of applied science, died suddenly tonight. Dr. Sweet was the first President of the Engine Builders' Association of the United States and for some years was President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was born at Pompey, N. Y.

800,000 PUPILS HEAR HOW TO HELP BABIES

Brothers' and Sisters' Day Observed in Week's Campaign in the City.

MAYOR SENDS A LETTER

Exercises in Public and Parochial Schools Centre Around the Proper Care of Infants.

More than 800,000 boys and girls, the pupils of the public and parochial schools in New York, had their day yesterday in the city's festival, "Baby Week." It was Brothers and Sisters' Day in the "week," and in the schools every exercise was presumed to revolve about some phase of baby's daily life.

Mayor Mitchel sent the following letter to the schools to remind the children of the significance of the occasion:

To the School Children of New York:

Every boy and girl in New York should know that the week of May 6 to 12 has been set apart as Baby Week. In that time an effort will be made to show, by the guidance of the Department of Health and the assistance of many organizations interested in the welfare of children, how the lives of thousands of babies may be saved in this city.

More than 13,000 babies under one year of age died in New York City last year. It is estimated that nearly half of them would be alive today if they had received proper care. It is easier to keep a baby well than to cure it when sick. The city desires to prevent the unnecessary illness of babies during every season of the year, but particularly during the Summer, when the danger of disease is greatest.

As Honorary President of the organization which will direct the educational and other activities of Baby Week, I ask every pupil of the schools in the city to help in this work. As future citizens you can do much to help save the lives of babies in this city.

Circulars which will tell you what should be done have been left at your school. If you will take them home and call the attention of your parents to them you will help to make New York a better city.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

May 8, 1916.

At the suggestion of the Mayor's Committee in charge of Baby Week, a manual, known as Baby Week Manual, has been prepared by the directors, principals, and teachers of the New York schools in the hope of bringing home to the children the lessons of the campaign for "better parents, better babies, better cities."

Babies Figure in the Lessons.

In this manual which has been issued to every school teacher in the city are exercises in every subject generally taught in the day's lesson. Each of these exercises contain references to the life and development of the baby.

For instance, there are verses and prose about babies which are to take the place of the regular reading lesson. Even in arithmetic, where it would be supposed that no thought of babies could possibly be brought in, there are such problems as these:

"A healthy baby should receive 1½ ounces of milk in twenty-four hours for every pound of body weight. If baby weighs 15½ pounds, how much milk should he receive per day?"

"A baby three months old sleeps eighteen hours a day. What per cent. of the day does it sleep?"

"Baby is very young and requires modified milk. The mixture is made according to the following formula: Pure milk, 22 ounces; limewater, 2 ounces; milk sugar, 2 ounces; filtered water, 21 ounces. About how many bottles can be filled if 6½ ounces are put into each bottle? What per cent. of the mixture is pure milk? Filtered water? Limewater? Milk sugar?"

In connection with the other features of the day, at the headquarters of the National Child Welfare Exhibit Association, at 70 Fifth Avenue, there was an interesting program arranged besides the exhibition of posters and drawings relative to a baby's upbringing. Dr. J. J. Cronin of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the Health Department spoke on the care of the infant and answered several questions on the subject which were put to him by anxious parents in the audience.

Scientific Supervision Urged.

Dr. Cronin emphasized the good work that scientific supervision would do toward cutting down the death rate of children in this city. He declared that while New York City as a first-class city of its size had a remarkably low death rate of 95.8 out of 1,000, (figures for 1915,) yet this did not compare with New Zealand, where the average was about 51.0 out of 1,000.

"We have not enough money to do as we would like with regard to supervision in the entire city," said the doctor, "but it is my belief, based on observations made last year, when we had a nurse watch out for 150 babies in a certain section of this city during July, that the death rate could absolutely be cut in half were that practice carried out over the whole city for twelve months."

In addition to Dr. Cronin, who, it was said, represented the practical care of baby's health, the National Child Welfare Association's guests yesterday were entertained, and at the same time instructed in a symbolic representation of mother love, the moving force in the right sort of development for any baby, by an interpretative dance given by Miss Betty Stankowitch.

Today will be visiting day, and the different milk centres throughout the city, where mothers may obtain pure milk and also expert advice if they wish it, will be open to interested visitors. Among the places worth a visit is the health centre at 98 Washington Street, near the Battery, the only place in the city where the welfare of the family as a unit is watched out for.

Here, under Dr. Miner C. Hill, the babies are cared for and the mothers visited daily by nurses, who advise them of the best means for raising their children. Here also is to be installed a dentist, who will look after the teeth and mouths of the children in the neighborhood as they are brought or sent to him by the visiting nurses.

On Thursday will come the baby parade, and on the steps of the City Hall, just before the procession starts, a prize will be presented to the best baby in each of the five boroughs of the city. The presentation will be made by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Ambassador Gerard's sister-in-law; Mrs. Richard Billings, and Mrs. E. B. Wilson. The prizes will be gold bow knots.

RED CROSS AID EXTENSIVE.

Supplies Valued at More Than a Million Sent to War Area.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Supplies forwarded by the American Red Cross for war relief in Europe reached a total value of more than $1,000,000 during the first nineteen months of hostilities. Nearly three-quarters of the supplies came from popular contribution and the remainder was purchased with Red Cross funds.

A summary of the society's work made public tonight shows that from the outbreak of the war to April 1 this year supplies sent to the war area were valued at $1,051,139, of which $790,070 went to the allied countries, $248,521 to the Central Powers, and $12,548 to other affected countries. In addition antitoxin valued at about $361,000 was purchased and shipped to the German and Austrian Red Cross organizations, and supplies valued at $123,000 to the French Government.

Supplies valued at $192,405 went to France, $614,155 to Serbia, $122,029 to Germany, $117,659 to England, $109,100 to Belgium, $110,735 to Russia, $95,336 to Austria, $26,510 to Italy, $19,519 to Montenegro, $14,480 to Turkey, $3,391 to Bulgaria, $13,241 to prisons in South Africa and Serbia, $3,091 to Syria, $7,200 to Poland, and $2,225 to Armenia.

The summary shows that on April 1 the organization had on hand supplies valued at $96,233 destined for relief in the war zone.

VENIZELOS A DEPUTY.

Ex-Premier Elected to the Greek Chamber by a Large Majority.

ATHENS, May 8.—Ex-Premier Venizelos, who was a candidate for ... Chamber of Deputies for Mytilene, headed the poll by a large majority in the elections held yesterday.

Much enthusiasm was displayed by the people over the success of the former Premier.

To Auction Paderewski as Partner.

Ignace Jan Paderewski is to be auctioned off tomorrow night as a bridge partner in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom, and then he and the lucky woman who bids highest will play in the bridge tournament to be held there for the benefit of the Polish Fund for the war sufferers. Among those who are booked to play, besides Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson, Lady Colebrook, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Fletcher Ryer, Miss Doris Ryer, and Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam.

COMMISSIONER LORD HELPS GET BURGLAR

Summons Aid for Special Policeman Who Had Thief Covered with Revolver.

SHADOW BETRAYS HIM

From Prince George Hotel Window Lord Saw Prisoner Chased to the Roof.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lord went to his window in the Prince George Hotel just before retiring last night and glanced toward the sky. Silhouetted against the skyline on a neighboring loft building, at 70 and 72 Madison Avenue, he saw a man in uniform leveling a revolver at a crouching figure close to the edge of the gutter.

Slipping into his dressing jacket, the Commissioner hurried to the street and summoned Patrolmen Grimm and Persico of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The street door of the loft building was locked. Back to the hotel went the Deputy and the patrolmen, and rushed to the roof in the elevator. Crossing the housetops, they came upon Henry J. Madigan, employed by the Holmes Electric Protective Company, and cowering under the menace of his revolver a man who said he was Dominick Frank, a bootblack, 27 years old, of 127 Sullivan Street.

At the police station Madigan said the alarm signal in the Holmes office, 18 West Twenty-seventh Street, dropped into position at 11 o'clock, showing something wrong in the premises of the Irving Waist Company, 70 Madison Avenue. With Peter Horning, another employe, he hurried to the eleventh floor of that building. They found the door to the Irving Company jimmied, and lying before it a kit of burglar tools and a "can opener," used for cutting steel.

They went to the roof, where, Madigan said, he found Frank hiding under the water tank. Horning had returned to the street to call a policeman. Madigan dragged Frank from his hiding place and, after a struggle, subdued him. Frank was locked up, charged with burglary.

FRANKLIN PIERCE INSANE.

Descendant of Fourteenth President an Inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum.

Franklin Pierce, a lawyer in this city and descendant of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, has been in the Bloomingdale Asylum since April 18. He was committed on an application made to the Supreme Court by his wife, Anna Shepard Pierce, accompanied by the certificates of Drs. William L. Russell, Superintendent of the asylum, and Thaddeus H. Ames. The physicians agreed that he was suffering from progressive paresis.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have one child, a daughter 10 years old. In her application to the court Mrs. Pierce said that her husband was violent and dangerous at times and that he was subject to delusions. She said his property consisted of personalty worth $113,000, and realty at 26 West 81st Street, worth $24,000. Justice Bijur yesterday appointed Wilbur Larremore a commissioner to take testimony concerning the precise mental condition of Mr. Pierce and the value of his estate.

Until about five years ago Mr. Pierce was a member of the law firm of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, doing most of the court work of the firm, especially in damage suits. In 1901 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney. He is the author of several treatises on the tariff. In a book written by him in 1908 entitled "Federal Usurpation" he accused Theodore Roosevelt, President at that time, of overriding the Constitution.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the City Club. His family lives at 440 West End Avenue.

DEFENDS PLATTSBURG CAMP

Dr. Cabot Says the Volunteers Learn to be Americans.

In a talk last night by Dr. Richard C. Cabot under the auspices of the Public Education Association in the Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, on conditions following the war the speaker said it was useless to make preparations.

"We can't prepare for conditions after the war," he said, "for we have no idea what they will be." He took exception to the words "preparedness" and "efficiency," saying the use of them had brought a muddle of ideas which helped to precipitate the war. However, he defended Plattsburg, which had been criticised by Miss Kate Devereux Blake.

"I don't think the men learned much about military drill," he said, "or much about the use of arms. I don't think the men thought much about war. They thought more about how hard the work was and how their muscles ached, but they also learned something about being Americans. I believe there was great spiritual value in Plattsburg."

Dr. Cabot said he believed there were some good wars and some wrong wars.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar to Retire.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar has announced his intention of retiring from the pastorate of the First Reformed Church, at Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, which he has held for twenty-six years. His retirement, which is to take place at the beginning of the Summer vacation, is asked for because of failing eyesight. He will become pastor emeritus of the church. Before coming to the First Reformed Church Dr. Farrar was the pastor of a church in Philadelphia.

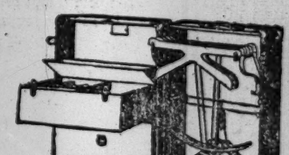
Meredith Nicholson writes an absorbingly interesting story about a man who unconsciously signed his own death warrant by scribbling absent-mindedly on a pad as he listened to another man talk. It's in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

PICTORIAL SECTIONS PRESERVED.

Handsome binders for The New York Times Sunday Pictorial Section sent for $1.75. Ornament for library table. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Announcing the Arrival of a Famous Traveler



It took us a good long while to find the sort of trunk we wanted to offer our customers—because we insisted upon such high quality at a reasonable price—

But we think we've got it—in the

Wallach Travel-Ease Wardrobe Trunk

$18

It's as roomy and convenient as your own closet. Stands 40 inches high, of three-ply veneer—smooth fibre covered—edges and corners reinforced. Inside there's a place for everything. Your clothes keep fresh, clean and unwrinkled—and you save money on tailors' bills while journeying.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

FOUNDED 1856

With a capacity above normal, together with a demand on the part of men and young men that keeps that capacity going at full proportions, we are able to produce quality clothes and sell them at a price impossible where less perfect facilities and smaller volume obtain.

Add to this the excellence of our tailoring and the enduring qualities of our materials and dyes, and you get a fair idea of why our clothes are preferred by men to whom value makes a determining appeal.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Krumbles

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

MOST everybody has known for years that Wheat is the most perfectly balanced grain food in the world—but nobody knew how to make it delicious to eat until the discovery of KRUMBLES.

Krumbles is the first wheat food that gives you all the delicious flavor of the wheat—a sweetness that grows richer and richer the more you chew it.

Krumbles is all-wheat—the whole of the wheat, with all the starch, all the protein, all the mineral salts and phosphates, and all the bran that people need so much.

In the *WAXTITE* package—10c.
Look for this signature.

W.K. Kellogg

the soup of the epicure

The glow of health on baby's cheek

We wish that every mother might be able to visit us and see with what cleanliness and infinite care our products are made. Visitors are always welcome here. To see our methods is to know our Quality.

For babies from one to two years old, our beef, chicken and mutton Broths—specially prepared for this purpose—are so lightly seasoned, so delicately flavored, and so highly nutritious that they are ideal food for this difficult age. (Half-pints only—fifteen cents.)

For the youngsters two to eight years old, our chicken consommé and bouillon are splendid body-builders.

For the children beyond eight—those years of devastating appetite—not only the lighter varieties, but also the thicker soups—rich but wholesome Franco-American *foods* which satiate the hunger and feed the growing mind and muscles.

And all Franco-American Soups are ready-to-serve except for the heating.

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.